The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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BUTCHERY OF MATTHEWS

Story of the Killing of Carrollton's Republican Postmaster.

WAS PROMPTED BY POLITICS.

Democrats Greatly Elated Over William S. McBride's Deed.

QUEER CONDUCT OF OFFICIALS.

They Appeared as Pleased as Any One Over the Homicide.

THE KILLER DISCHARGED BY THE MAYOR.

WINONA, Miss., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A Sioux Indian in all his savage cruelty never felt a greater sense of glory in the lifting of a white settler's scalp than William S. McBride feels at having killed James P. Matthews, the Republican Postmaster at Carrollton, Miss., Christmas-Day; and no tribe of Indians ever felt more pride in one of its warriors who had sent a bullet through the heart of a white man than the vast majority of citizens of Carrollton feel in the man who emptied a double charge of buckshot and the contents of a revolver into the breast of James Matthews. It was a political affair.

James Prentiss Matthews, who less than [illegible] months ago was appointed Postmaster at Carrollton, was about to enter the hotel where he boarded at noon Christmas-Day when William S. McBride, a druggist, stepped to the door of his store and without a word of warning fired two loads of buckshot into Matthews' breast, killing him instantly. When Matthews fell his slayer rushed forward with a revolver and shot him four times as he lay prostrate on the sidewalk. Seeing he had killed his man, McBride returned to his store to receive the congratulations of his friends, while two traveling salesmen carried the dead Postmaster into the hotel. The town officers were so exultant to think a Republican Postmaster had been removed they did not take the trouble to look the killer up. He was allowed to roam the streets and receive the hearty congratulations of his friends on his heroic act.

How the Trouble Began.

The trouble began shortly after Matthews, who was but 21 years old, was appointed to the office. He was a Republican and the town is the most bitter Democratic, shotgun policy school. There were half-a-dozen or more hot-headed young Democrats who felt themselves quite as capable of conducting the affairs of the office as young Matthews. They wanted the place, and in their disappointment and anger declared no Republican should hold the office. Things went on rather smoothly for a time, but it was not long before Matthews began to get anonymous letters of the White Cap order, telling him to step down and out of the office if he valued his life. The letters were signed with the customary skull and crossbones. At first the Postmaster paid no heed to the notes of warning, but at length the young gentlemen of "honah" began to display their personal animosity in such a way that he began to realize they meant business. He tried to overlook matters for a while. To appease McBride he ordered an expensive toilet-set of him, intending to make a present of it to one of his friends. When the toilet-case was ordered McBride, for reasons best known to himself, circulated a report to the effect that Matthews had ordered it for a certain woman and could not pay for it.

Matthews, who at no time showed any signs of fear, resented the insult, and Christmas Eve when McBride called for his mail, Matthews asked him to wait a moment, as he wished to see him. The druggist stepped inside the office and was given a thorough tongue-lashing. There were angry words on both sides and then a rough-and-tumble fight. Several bystanders rushed forward, and in separating the combatants McBride's head was bumped against the corner of a counter, inflicting a slight scalp wound, which he afterwards said was caused by a revolver in the hands of the Postmaster.

The Crisis Reached.

With the fight the crisis was reached. The Mayor and Sheriff waited on Matthews and told him he must not be so turbulent. He said he would like nothing better than peace, but would not submit to insults without resenting them. This the intelligent Mayor and Sheriff misconstrued into meaning he meant to kill McBride. They lost no time in carrying the news to that young gentlemen of "honah" and told him to look out or Matthews would kill him. That same night several of the McBride crowd got around a negro with a hard name and tried to induce him to assassinate the Postmaster, assuring him that he would not be punished for the crime. He refused and told Matthews that his life was in danger.

This, together with several more of the anonymous letters, caused the Postmaster to be on the lookout, and Christmas morning when he went to the hotel for breakfast he carried a Winchester rifle under his arm. McBride and several of his followers also produced weapons of a like nature and the town began to have a belligerent aspect. The colored people, from past experience, "laid low and said nothing." The town was aglow with excitement. The mothers, sisters, and sires of the young warriors talked of nothing else. The Sheriff and Mayor were called on to disarm the Postmaster on the grounds that he was a disturber of the peace. He had given a defiant yell, they said, as he walked past McBride's drug store.

The Mayor and Sheriff did as they were told, and Matthews was held in $10[illegible] bond to keep the peace, and his Winchester rifle was taken from him. He was told not to appear on the streets again carrying a weapon. In reply he said he would put away his weapons if the Sheriff would disarm the McBride gang.

Not long after this Matthews saw a couple of his enemies walk down the street with shotguns on their shoulders and he lost no time in getting one for himself.

At 11:40 o'clock Christmas morning, according to custom, the large old-fashioned bell which swings beneath the rafters of the long front porch of the hotel was rung as a warning to all the guests that dinner would be served in twenty minutes.

Matthews began to prepare for dinner. His cousin, the Assistant Postmaster, advised him that there was danger in the a[illegible].

Not a Coward.

"I feel sure they will attempt my life before night," he replied, "and something tells me I will be killed, but I propose to show them that a Republican is not a coward."

Then, taking a shotgun under his arm, he walked slowly toward the hotel, which was less than two squares away. [illegible] was in [illegible] and it was raining. [illegible] followed his [illegible] for protection. He had reached the [illegible] end of the hotel about [illegible] feet from the door of McBride's drug store, when [illegible] gentleman of "honah," [illegible] the Postmaster as he [illegible] down the [illegible], picked up a double-barreled shotgun, [illegible] barrels loaded with [illegible] for the [illegible] of his hatred. With[illegible] word of [illegible] both barrels of the [illegible] at once and ten o[illegible] buckshot [illegible] the young Postmaster. He fell forward without a groan, rolled over into the gutter on his back, and was dead. McBride then sprang forward and fired four bullets from a revolver into his fallen foe. The deed had been witnessed by a dozen or more of McBride's friends. They gave a yell of delight, and in a moment's time a crowd of shotgun-policy Democrats were howling around the corpse. The Sheriff and City Marshal both heard the shots and shouts, and surmising what had happened lost no time in getting to the scene of the battle. No one seemed to notice the body further than to give it a contemptuous kick. All were too busy congratulating McBride, until two traveling salesmen who were at the hotel came out, and with the aid of a negro carried the body into the hotel. The landlady refused to allow it to be placed in the parlor or office, and the men bore it up to the dead man's room on the second floor. The Sheriff and Marshal, in their earnest desire to do what was right according to the law, arrested McBride in due form and rushed him into the Mayor's office across the street. The Mayor, with all the dignity of a man of his position, committed the prisoner to the care of the Sheriff, who shook hands with the prisoner and let him go free.

The Hero of the Hour.

That night McBride attended a Christmas ball, and was the hero of the occasion. The dead Postmaster's mother, who is Postmistress at Winona, Miss., was notified of the death of her son, and the following morning the relatives went to the town of the killing and took the body away. Not one of the citizens followed the remains to the depot, nor did they offer any assistance to the mourners. It was not deemed necessary for the Coroner's jury to hold an inquest. It was only a Republican shot down by a good and true Democrat. The Coroner was not prepared to sit on dead Republicans and mules.

Five days passed by. The dead Postmaster had been buried and another was serving in the office. The witnesses to the killing had been summoned to appear before Mayor William T. Carpenter, who is also vested with the power of a police magistrate, at the court-house, and testify in the case of the People vs. William S. McBride, charged with murder. The witnesses were all on hand at the appointed time—that is, all the white witnesses. The negroes were not permitted to speak in the case. Had they been called they would not have dared to tell the truth. Mayor Carpenter presided with due dignity until a score or more witnesses had been examined. The State's witnesses were, without exception, warm admirers of the murderous druggist. The State had no attorney while the defendant had two of the leading legal lights of the town. At the end of the examination Mayor Carpenter, with innumerable legal phrases and quotations, told the lawyers and public assembled that he would reserve his decision until Wednesday morning, as he wished to consult several authorities. He did not want to make any error in the matter. The Sheriff adjourned the court. Coming down from the bench the Mayor-Judge told the attorneys for the defense that the accused would be acquitted, but warned him not to let the secret out. But the attorney could not hold in. He secretly told the decision to half a dozen or so of McBride's friends, and when the hour for rendering the decision came half a dozen idlers, the Sheriff, the City Marshal, McBride, and a representative of THE TRIBUNE were the only persons in the court-room. Every one knew of the decision and did not take interest enough to go to court to hear it.

The Mayor-Judge was loaded for bear. His desk was piled a foot high with musty law books, to which he referred, one after another, with great dignity, to show why McBride had done right in killing the Postmaster. The accused druggist sat close by with his chair tilted against the wall and chewed tobacco. His face wore the expression of calm satisfaction and pride. He had killed his man and was the hero of the town. When the Mayor-Judge had given his opinion in legal form he delivered himself of a review of the case from a moral standpoint, and said he regretted the affair had happened.

Holds a Reception.

When the court was at length adjourned McBride walked over to the drug store, and was "at home" there to his friends, who came in large numbers to congratulate him, while his boon companions exhibited several of the bullets which had been extracted from the body of the dead Postmaster as trophies of the event.

Carrollton is a town of about 900 population, 400 of whom are white. It is one of the oldest settlements in the State. The town has been the scene of several battles. One, about four years ago, in which half a dozen or more negroes were shot down, is told with relish by some of the inhabitants.

Since then the negroes have been completely subdued and do the bidding of the whites. One old black mammy in fear and trembling told what her son had seen of the killing of the Postmaster by McBride. She herself had heard the whites make threats against the Postmaster. "They will tell you," she said, "that they all liked Mr. Matthews, but I say they didn't; I know better. They wanted him out of the way long ago, and were only waiting a chance to kill him. My son saw the shooting and he told me that Mr. Matthews was carrying his gun under his arm and was walking with his head down when McBride shot him. Mr. Matthews was always kind and obliging to the colored people and we all liked him."

CHICAGO PACKERS MEET IN ST. LOUIS.

A Big Deal Supposed to Be Contemplated in the Missouri Town.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Last Saturday Messrs. Phil Armour, Swift, and Bowdell of Nelson Morris & Co. of Chicago and a representative of the Hammond Packing company, Baltimore, met in St. Louis at the residence of Thomas J. Bigger, Armour's St. Louis agent. All sorts of rumors are in circulation as a result of the conference. It is claimed by some that the meeting means the purchase of the National Yards in East St. Louis by the Chicago Big Four and Hammond. By others that it means the removal of the Union Yards in St. Louis to the east side of the river and others that they contemplate establishing new stock-yards in the western part of the city. The persons here who should be fully posted in regard to the matter decline to talk either as to the object or the result of the conference.

HAMMOND GETS TWO YEARS IN PRISON.

The Proprietor of the Cleveland Street Den Sent Up for Larceny.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 31.—Charles R. Hammond, formerly proprietor of the notorious Cleveland street house, London, who was convicted of grand larceny a few days ago, was today sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court.

SURROUNDED ON A MOUNTAIN SPUR.

Officers Form a Circle Around the Escaped Murderers from Tucson, Ari.

TUCSON, Ari., Dec. 31.—The escaped murderers, Werdugo and Juan Jacinto, have been surrounded in the Black Hills on the spur of the Tucson Mountains, three miles from here. Another posse has left for the scene. The refugees are well armed.

Typhoid-Fever at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 31.—Dr. C. N. Hewitt, Secretary of the State Board of Health, is here today taking measures to stop the typhoid-fever epidemic. Eighteen deaths from typhoid occurred this morning and the fever continues unabated.

Consul Lyall Ordered to Vacate.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 31.—Consul Lyall has been instructed to vacate his office tomorrow.

HIGH TIMES ON 'CHANGE.

SCENES WHICH ATTENDED THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR'S TRADING.

Old 1890 Ushered Out to the Tune of "Annie Rooney" by a Brass Band Hired for the Occasion—A Greased Pig Is Let Loose, the Indiscreet Young Man Loses His Silk Hat, and It Is a "Go-as-You-Please."

There were never bigger or more enthusiastic crowds in the galleries of the Board of Trade than yesterday when a military band marched across the floor, greeted by the wild yells of a few thousand traders, settling clerks, and messenger boys. In the matter of skylarking the "boys" hadn't had a chance to turn themselves loose for two years.

The last day of 1889 was quietly passed. The year had not been a particularly profitable one to the majority of the members and they did not care to spend any more money for a blowout. In 1890 it was different. They had been prosperous, and when it was suggested that it would be a good thing to have a little celebration the response was liberal and willing. The result was that the Committee of Arrangements hired a brass band and bought some playthings that were to be produced at the proper time.

A rather widespread rumor to the effect that the board was going to enjoy itself after doing a little business in the morning drew an interested crowd to the roomy north gallery where more than a thousand sat and stood and craned their necks to see what was going on in the various pits.

The Indiscreet Young Man.

It was strictly business from the opening till half-past 12, when an indiscreet young man with a shiny silk hat strolled into a knot of brokers. In less than five seconds the hat was a wreck and the young man retired in a somewhat rumpled condition. As silk hats were scarce the crowd seemed willing to use the first sort that came handy, and there was a lively quarter of an hour during which nearly everyone on the floor suffered to a greater or less extent. The appearance of the band resulted in a temporary quieting of the crowd, which gave up hat-smashing to fall into line behind the musicians and march about the floor or dance wildly in a circle composed of cheering and applauding fellow-members.

HE WORE A SILK HAT.

When the strains of "Annie Rooney" died away some of the boys who had secured sample-bags of grain opened up a fusillade upon the parts of the crowd that seemed thickest, and for a time there was a hail of wheat, corn, and oats with an occasional bundle of hay or mammoth wad of paper. This was kept up as long as the ammunition lasted and then there was a rush for the telegraph counters, the space inside of which had been cleared. An oblong box of ample dimensions was pushed in, and the telegraph messengers bagan to peel off their coats and vests.

The cover of the box was raised and a healty young pig with back, sides, and legs shining with grease was exposed to view. He was tipped out upon the floor and the boys backed off to give him a chance to get his bearings and make a start. When he started it was seen that his hard little hoofs could get no hold on the floor and that he couldn't get up any speed. This spoiled the event, which was expected to be a star feature of the morning's program.

Not Respecters of Persons.

The band, which had been bombarded with samples, was finally withdrawn to the south gallery and the members stood around and wondered what was coming next. They soon found out, some one having collected a lot of flour samples which were sent flying through the air to the consternation of every one in the path of the whitening shower. The bombarders were no respecters of persons and were just as apt to catch one full in the face as anywhere else. Several suits of clothes were ruined and then as the flour feature was getting to be a nuisance the directors chased around and put a stop to it with threats of discipline for disorderly conduct.

AN UNEXPECTED DONATION OF FLOUR.

Suddenly two big black footballs and three gaudy red ones were fired out into the middle of the crowd by the entertainment committee. The fun that the greased pig might have afforded was discounted in ten seconds by the rushing, tearing mobs that raced about the hall struggling and wrestling for a chance at one or the other of the balls. Every successful kick was greeted with wild cheers, and the scrimmages that attended the cornering of the ball possessed all the attractions of a Donnybrook Fair. Now and then some of the bounding globes were kicked into the gallery—an incident always attended by a chorus of feminine shrieks and cheers from the fellows on the floor.

"Go-as-You-Please."

As the excitement of the players increased there was a demand for more balls, and when these were not forthcoming they were improvised from hats or baskets or anything else that was movable and could be lifted by a vigorous kick. For three-quarters of an hour the fun raged, and then the board police opened the big windows. It wasn't long before all of the balls were kicked out into the street and the performance came to a close, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

The settling clerks took up the frolic in their room on the main floor, but were a little more boisterous. To the hat-smashing feature of the morning performance they added cannon-crackers, which were set off on all sides and with a reckless disregard of eyes or clothing. They put in the better part of the afternoon that way, and only let up when they had run out of ammunition or were forced to stop from sheer physical exhaustion.

Taken all in all, it was a great day for the boys, and there were rumors that some of them, after getting a rest, started in on a celebration that was protracted into the morning hours of the first day of the new year.

A LIVELY GAME OF FOOTBALL.

CRUISE OF THE AMERICAN ARMADA.

How Products of the United States Will Be Exhibited in South America.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The American Armada is the name under which a novel expedition is to be sent from Boston to the principal South American ports. This fleet is to consist of several large ships loaded with American products and arranged for the display of the same. The interior of each ship is to be arranged into exhibition halls for the display of manufactured goods, wares, merchandise, machines, tools, inventions, etc. The exhibits will be limited to 400, and as soon as that number of applications for space have been received the list will be closed. Three ships of 2,000 registered tonnage each will be provided for this purpose, and a fourth ship of larger capacity will furnish accommodations for salesmen, attendants on exhibits, and passengers. The Armada is expected to sail out of Boston Harbor March 20, after giving the people of New England one week to inspect the fleet. It will then occupy the harbor of New York for several days, and there it is intended to tender a reception aboard the flagship to the President and Cabinet, members of foreign legations, and officers in the leading commercial and industrial bodies of the city. The Secretary of the Navy will be asked to dispatch one of the new cruisers with the Armada as escort, and about April the ships will start on their mission. The first stop will be made at Havana, and thence for thirteen or sixteen weeks the Armada will sail in and out of the harbors of South America. This venture is under the direction of John W. Erickman, who ran the recent maritime exhibition in this city. It will be conducted by the Three Americas company recently organized here, of which Mr. Erickman is General Manager.

WRECKED ON THE COAST OF VANCOUVER.

The American Schooner Dare Dashed to Pieces—The Crew Saved.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Capt. Perry and crew of the shipwrecked American schooner Dare reached here today, being brought by coast Indians in their canoes. The Dare left San Francisco for Tacoma Dec. 8. On the 20th it encountered a fierce southeast gale and was soon driven on the rocks near Cape Beale, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The vessel struck three times, holding fast the third shock, a great jagged rock passing through its bottom amidships. Waves swept it from stem to stern continually, the first sea sweeping away both boats. This left the crew with no means of leaving the ship. In a short time the ship broke in two, its stern with the cabin remaining on the rock, while the stem was swept away and dashed to pieces. The Captain and crew lashed themselves to the centerboard case, which soon broke loose and began drifting toward the shore. They were continually washed by the seas and reached shore in an exhausted condition. They found an Indian rancher and were kindly treated by the natives.

At low water the cabin of the wreck was bare, and the Indians went aboard and secured a couple of gold watches, a chronometer, a shotgun, etc. These the Captain tried to make them give up, but they would not return them. They then demanded $15 per man to bring the captives to Victoria. Finally the Captain told them they could keep the goods they had looted from the wreck if they would canoe them to this port. This was agreed to and all reached here in safety.

ELOPED WITH HIS PRETTY TYPEWRITER.

Charles H. Stevens, a Texas Railroad Agent, Deserts His Family.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A sensational elopement became public here today. Last summer Charles H. Stevens, agent for the Texas and Pacific railway at Arlington, Torrant County, was elected Secretary for Texas of the National Railway Agents' Association to succeed Mr. James Bancroft of Corsicana. When Stevens took charge of his position Miss Naomi Morgan, who was formerly Mr. Bancroft's typewriter and stenographer, went to Arlington to act in a similar capacity for Stevens. About a month after Miss Morgan's arrival Stevens seemed to lose all interest in home affairs, but claimed as an excuse that he was engrossed with business. Dec. 15 Stevens left Arlington, saying he was going to St. Louis to prepare for the meeting of the Railway Agents' Association in Denver. Miss Morgan left the city the next day, stating she was going to her home at Corsicana to spend the holidays. Dec. 21 Mrs. Stevens received a letter from her husband mailed at Denver, stating that he had left her for good, but assigning no reason. Investigation showed that Miss Morgan never went to Corsicana. Stevens deeded all his property to his wife and in the letter promised to give her all aid in his power in securing a divorce. Mrs. Stevens is left with three little children.

THINKS UNCLE SAM WILL GET HAWAII.

Col. Ashford Says the Island Will Be Annexed Before Long.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Col. Ashford of Honolulu, Commander of the Hawaiian army, who is here, was asked if King Kalakaua's mission to the United States was to propose that Hawaii should be annexed to the United States. He admitted that it would not be a surprising thing to see the islands brought under the Stars and Stripes in the near future. The islands have for years had reciprocity with the United States, giving them a tremendous advantage over the West Indies, but the McKinley bill has deprived them of this advantage by putting sugar on the free list and the plantation-owners are raising the cry of annexation, so that they may regain what they have lost by the McKinley bill.

SCHOOLMAAMS RAID THE WHITE HOUSE.

Nearly 2,000 of Them Called on President Harrison Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The public reception of the President today was attended by 2,000 people, principally school-teachers from New York, New Jersey, and the New England States on an excursion to Washington. The scene in the great East Room was animated. The President shook each visitor's hand. Secretary Tracy received the teachers from Brooklyn in his private office at the Navy Department at 12 o'clock.

GEN. SPINNER IS DEAD.

THE FAMOUS WAR TREASURER EXPIRES AT HIS FLORIDA HOME.

His Long and Varied Career Ended at the Advanced Age of 90 — Sketch of the Man Whose Signature Gained Him World-Wide Celebrity — During the Rebellion He Was the First to Bring About the Employment of Women in the Departments.

FRANCIS E. SPINNER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Gen. Francis E. Spinner, ex-Treasurer of the United States and a former power in Republican National politics, died at 8:30 o'clock tonight at the residence of his son-in-law, the Hon. J. M. Schumacher of this city. Gen. Spinner came to Florida immediately after retiring from office on account of health, and, being fond of out-door life, spent much time at Pablo Beach, living in a tent and enjoying himself in hunting and fishing. The malady to which he finally succumbed was cancer of the face, and, despite his great sufferings, he always preserved an undaunted heroic front. Up to a week ago he was able to be up at short periods, and conversed with those around him. When the cancer broke through to the brain his mind began to fail and at times he became delirious. He was attended by his faithful physician, Dr. Mitchell, and everything that human skill could do was done in his behalf until death came. At his bedside were Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Schumacher and Mr. and Mrs. James F. Woodworth. His end was peaceful and painless and death came to him as a sleep.

The funeral services will be held at the residence tomorrow. The Rev. Mr. Shields will officiate. The remains will be taken to Mohawk, N. Y., for burial, accompanied by Mr. Schumacher.

Francis E. Spinner was born at Mohawk, German Flats, N. Y., in January, 1802. His father was a German clergyman. While still young he served an apprenticeship at both harness and candy making, and when 22 opened a general store at Herkimer, N. Y. Five years later he was appointed Sheriff of Herkimer County, and was also made Major-General of the Third Division of Artillery. In 1838 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the building of the lunatic asylum at Utica and soon thereafter became cashier of the Mohawk Valley Bank, with which institution he was connected for twenty years, part of the time as President. In 1845 Mr. Spinner was appointed Auditor and Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of New York.

In 1855 he was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress as an anti-slavery Democrat. He joined the Republican party not long after its birth, and was returned to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses by increased majorities. Gen. Spinner exhibited such extraordinary qualifications that just after his Congressional term expired in March, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Treasurer of the United States. So well did he fulfill the duties devolving upon him that Presidents Johnson and Grant successively reappointed him. After devoting himself to the office for fourteen years, and establishing a record which surpassed that of any of his predecessors, Gen. Spinner resigned July 1, 1875, and retired to private life.

It was in March, 1861, at the close of the last session of this Thirty-sixth Congress that Mr. Chase, who had just assumed the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, invited Gen. Spinner to take the office of Treasurer of the United States.

He was confirmed the 22d of March, 1861, and entered immediately upon the duties of his office. With what fidelity, executive ability, and self-denying devotion those arduous duties were fulfilled the country knows—or, rather, it does not know.

Through the years of the war Gen. Spinner never left his post for a single day. Often for many days and nights together he did not leave the Treasury Building, throwing himself down for actually needed repose when his pressing duties would allow on a lounge in a little room back of his office. When placed in charge of the Treasury he found a force of twenty employés, and for months the immense pressure of business flung upon the office in 1861 was carried on by that little band before Congress authorized its increase. In his report dated Dec. 2, 1861, Gen. Spinner closes with the single significant sentence: "And the further fact that this immense business has been conducted by the ordinary force of the office with accuracy, promptness, and dispatch, and to the entire satisfaction of all persons having business with the office, makes it unnecessary to say that all persons now employed have done their duty, and that some have labored beyond the endurance of most men."

Of no one was the statement made in that last clause more true than of the Treasurer himself. With the enormous increase of business in the Treasury the force had to be greatly increased. In one year 350 workers were found inadequate. But every increase of business and responsibility found the Treasurer prepared to meet it. While year after year giving his subordinates full credit for faithful work, he called upon Congress to do them the justice of paying salaries sufficient for comfortable maintenance to retain the most efficient service for the National finances.

In private life Gen. Spinner was one of the most generous and faithful of friends and the most charming of companions. After laying down his official burden he returned to Mohawk, which had since continued to be his residence, though on account of his troublesome and at last fatal malady he had during several years past spent a large portion of the time in the milder climate of Florida.

It was Gen. Spinner who first brought about the employment of women in the various departments of the Government. It was during the latter period of the war when hundreds of deserving women, widows, sisters, or mothers of soldiers, were forced to find a means of support. They came to Washington in large numbers, and the great problem was how to provide for them.

Gen. Spinner suggested that much of the clerical work of the departments could be done by women as well as by men. Places were found for a few in the Treasury Department. They did so well that positions soon were found for them in other branches of the Government. Gen. Spinner always took great pride in his suggestion which opened up a genteel employment for women. As a public official Gen. Spinner was somewhat bumptious. He had his own opinions and his stubbornness in insisting on them often brought him into conflict with his official superiors. He was especially known for his advocacy of unlimited greenbacks.

June 22, 1826, Gen. Spinner was married to Miss Caroline Coswell, daughter of Warren Coswell of Herkimer, N. Y., by whom he had three children, Mrs. Daniel S. Clark of Mohawk, N. Y., Mrs. F. B. Harvey of Buffalo, both deceased, and Mrs. J. M. Schumacher of this city.

OTHERS WHO PASSED AWAY.

Caleb Draper Fitts, One of the Three First Police Magistrates of Chicago.

Caleb Draper Fitts died Tuesday evening of pneumonia at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Helen J. Stannard, No. 354 West Adams street. The funeral, which will be private, will take place from Mrs. Stannard's residence this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The interment will be at Graceland Cemetery. Mr. Fitts was born in 1808, at Amherst, Mass. He was educated at Amherst College, and after spending three years in the mercantile business in Boston came West and settled at Milwaukee. Two years later he settled in Chicago. He was afterward in business a short time in St. Louis, but spent most of his life in Chicago. He went to California when gold was discovered, but remained only three years. He served a term as District Judge in Montana, and was one of the three first police magistrates of Chicago.

Justin A. Pettigrew.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Justin A. Pettigrew died tonight at 10 o'clock. He was 45 years of age, born in New Hampshire, and leaves a wife and a step-daughter. He has a brother of United States Senator Pettigrew and the latter makes serious charges against the Christian scientists who attended the sick man.

Lived to Be 102 Nears Old.

MONTICELLO, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, living three miles east of here, supposed to be one of the oldest persons in the State, died yesterday at the advanced age of 102.

Walter Seman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—Walter Seman, an old-time California actor, died today. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., and was 80 years old.

STORMS PARALYZE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

Serious Interference with Electric Communications—A Western Blizzard.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 31.—Nearly the entire telegraph system of the United States was in a comatose state tonight. Throughout the West and South a gigantic wet blanket of mist, hundreds of miles in extent, almost stifled every throb of electricity, and the wires stretching from city to city were literally sodden and lifeless. To the east a blizzard was overturning poles and snapping the metal cords holding far-separated communities together. From the Far Northwest and in the Indian country comes the news that a blizzard is pushing eastward to add to the already complicated condition. Scores of telegraph operators sat helplessly at their tables in this city watching for a chance click of their sounders or fingering mechanically the adjustments of their relays. Chief operators and managers were in despair. According to the oldest veterans such a widespread condition of paralysis is unprecedented since the invention of the telegraph. Stoppage of all electric communication was first noticed south of Louisville, and yesterday the trouble had grown to such proportions that the usual make up of lengthy press circuits had been completely abandoned, and a curious patchwork of roundabout routes substituted for the more important telegraphic traffic. Last night the country west and northwest of Chicago began to be affected, and serious interruptions were frequent. Today the East was drawn into the general vortex of demoralization, and tonight the situation has grown so desperate that an Associated Press trunk line usually working in continuous circuit from Washington and New York to St. Paul and Minneapolis, taking in all important intermediate cities, had been cut into short lengths scarcely a sixth of the usual distance and extra operators provided at each sub-terminus without producing any appreciable benefit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—A light rain and snow fell during last night in Nevada and Arizona. The snowfall varied in Western Nevada from three to ten inches. Snow also fell in the Tehachapi Mountains and the mountainous districts of Eastern California.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Dec. 31.—The extremely fine weather which has prevailed here for months took a sudden change today. A hard northwest wind is blowing, accompanied by snow. The prospects are good for a big storm.

There is no room left for doubt that Chicago is entitled to rank among the metropolitan cities of the world after yesterday's fog. It was dense enough to make a Londoner homesick. It obstructed street travel not a little during the day, and in the evening pedestrianism was far from a luxury. The headlights on grip-cars, with their powerful reflectors, glimmered through the fog like tallow candles. The gas street-lamps served only to make darkness visible. The electric lights alone saved the streets from total gloom, but even they were no brighter than gaslights in ordinary weather. The Gas Trust looked for a rise in its stocks as the meters in down-town offices began to register 2,000 revolutions per minute.

CALLS IT A QUESTION OF POLITICS.

J. S. Clarkson Says the Defeat of the Lodge Bill Would Be Fatal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—J. S. Clarkson of the Republican National Committee is spending the holidays with his family at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In conversation today on political matters he was asked if he thought the Election bill would become a law, and replied: "Yes, I have faith that it will, and within the next two weeks. I have this faith, first, because the measure is right in itself, and, second, because I believe firmly in the Republicanism of the Senate. The Republican party has declared in every National platform since 1872 in favor of such a measure, and in its last platform it made this its first and paramount pledge of honor. This Republican Congress has given it the first chance in eighteen years to redeem the pledge.

"If the black men of the South are to be abandoned every drop of honest negro blood in the land will resent it. Negro voters now hold the balance of power in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, Iowa, and other Northern States, and they would naturally, and quickly and surely, let the party feel the smiting power of an angered and outraged race. Therefore, it is a Northern as well as a Southern question in practical politics, and every Republican in the United States Senate who owes an honorable man's allegiance to his party, and does not share in the modern arrogance of thinking that the power of personal wealth may safely give him independence of party, will stand by the party's life and honor on this momentous question."

OPPOSED TO THE HARVESTER COMBINE.

The Missouri Farmers' Alliance Proposes to Start a Rival Concern.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Opposition to the American Harvester company of Chicago is already assuming shape. A movement is now on foot to establish a binder factory in this State, the necessary capital to be raised by subscription and the plant to be run on a coöperative basis, supplying the great agricultural territory immediately surrounding it. The scheme has its origin in the Alliance hostility to all manner of trusts. Moreover, some of the discharged employés of the trust propose to get together and start a factory of their own. A Chicago man named Timmerman, formerly manager of the Chicago branch of D. M. Osborne, and a man named Frank W. Terpening, manager of the St. Louis branch of the same concern, intend to buy the St. Louis warehouse of the company and build an extensive harvester factory in this city, and they will gather in some of the surplus talent of the trust which the combine has dispensed with and think they can give the combine a a lively fight. They have ample capital back of them. Work is to be commenced at once.

Sale of the Denver "Times."

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 31.—The Denver *Times* was sold today to H. W. Hawley of a Minneapolis company. Mr. Hawley will manage the paper and take possession tomorrow. It is understood that $175,000 was the consideration.

LAST EDITION.

ALL ON THE WARPATH.

Few Friendly Indians to Be Found Near Pine Ridge.

REDS IN THEIR WAR PAINT.

Only Squaws and Children in [illegible] Camps at th[illegible]

MORE WOUNDED TROOPERS DIE.

The Lives of Thirty Soldiers Lost by Monday's Battle.

MILES STARTS FOR THE SCENE OF THE WAR

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—A *Bee* special from Rushville, Neb., says:

Fears expressed in the advices this morning have been realized. Chief Two Strike and a large body of followers broke away from the agency during the day and started either for the Bad Lands or a point near the Rosebud Agency. It is not definitely known which. Word has been sent to the commander of the troops at Rosebud to try and intercept the band. Other defections are momentarily expected, so much so that one well up in authority says that by morning he does not expect to see a single hostile remaining at Pine Ridge. This includes now nearly every able-bodied Indian except the police. Some few Cheyennes and scouts, Red Cloud, and all the lesser chiefs except American Horse have joined their brethren for the last great fight. The storm still rages and gives every advantage to the Indians either for fighting or escaping to some safe retreat.

A scout came in about 8 o'clock last night and said that the hostiles, reassured by the fact that the soldiers quit the field yesterday afternoon, had planned to attack and burn the agency with fire arrows, and then stampede the troops and massacre the inhabitants. The report was proven true to some extent, but the heavy lines of pickets frustrated the scheme.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 31.—Three thousand Indians have left here, and are now supposed to be on the war-path. These bucks are well armed and have considerable ammunition. They have no rations, and must depend on forage for subsistance. Eight companies of infantry left Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, tonight, for the Pine Ridge country. The troops at the agency tonight were a part of the Second Infantry, four troops of the Ninth Cavalry, eight troops of the Seventh Cavalry, and Capron's battery of light artillery. In the field about Pine Ridge were three companies of the First Infantry, a part of the Ninth Regiment of cavalry, and a part of the Second Infantry. To the north and within striking distance was a part of the Eighth Cavalry, the whole of the Sixth Cavalry, four troops from the School of Instruction at Fort Leavenworth, the Seventh Infantry, a part of the Third Infantry, and a part of the First Infantry.

Gen. Brooke has made a requisition for 100,000 rounds of cartridges. There is a small part of that quantity on the way here from Omaha. No more is within immediate reach.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 31.—Late advices from Pine Ridge indicate that another battle on the edge of the Bad Lands is among the probabilities tomorrow. Col. Carr and his company and a band of hostiles are approaching each other, and should they meet a fight is sure to result. The Indian police have brought in a marauding band of eighteen bucks with their families. They are kept in close confinement. These small parties are becoming numerous, and would indicate that the bands are breaking up.

MORE OF THE WOUNDED DIE.

Revised List of the Killed in the Big Foot Battle.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—A *Bee* special from Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, says:

Lieut. Heiman Krantzerg, Company A, Seventh Cavalry, who was shot in the arm and side at Wounded Knee, died last night. Several others are nearing death's door, although most of the wounded are doing as well as could be expected. Francis Schette, Troop G, Seventh Cavalry, is the name of the other soldier killed yesterday in the battle that took place six miles west of here. The Episcopal church has been turned into a hospital, and this morning contains thirty-eight of the hostile Indians wounded and captured at Wounded Knee. Most of them are squaws and the majority will die.

The following is a list of the killed at Wounded Knee and those who have since died, as revised and corrected this morning by the surgeon in the presence of the surviving members of the companies as the bodies were prepared for burial, also giving the full name of the deceased and where wounded:

SEVENTH CAVALRY, COMPANY A.

KRANBERRY, A., arm and side.
DYER, A. C., Sergeant, chest.
FREY, HENRY, head.
JOHNSON, GEORGE, head.
REAGAN, MICHAEL, head.
LOGAN, JAMES, head.

COMPANY B.

COFFEY, D. C., Sergeant, head.
FOREST, HENRY A., head.
COSTILLO, JOHN, head.
COOK, RALPH H., heart.
MILZO, WILLIAM S., head.
NEWELL, CHARLES H., abdomen.

COMPANY C.

DEVREEDE, JOHN, chest.

COMPANY D.

REINECKY, FRANK E., head.

COMPANY E.

NETTLES, ROBERT H., head.
KEEDNER, J., head.

COMPANY I.

BONE, ALBERT G., chest.
KOON, GUSTAVE, head.
KELLEY, JAMES E., head.
CUMMINGS JAMES, abdomen.
ZEHNDER, BERNHARD, chest.

COMPANY K.

WALLACE, GEORGE D., Captain, head.
HODGES, W. J., Sergeant, abdomen.
ADAMS WILLIAM, back.
McCUE, JOHN M., back.
MURPHY JOSEPH, head.
McCLINTO, WILLIAM T., head.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

CORWIN, R. W., Sergeant-Major.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

POLOCK, OSCAR, groin.
Total—Thirty dead.

Little hope is expressed of the recovery of Father Craft, the Catholic priest who was stabbed.

ONLY SQUAWS AND CHILDREN LEFT

All the Indians in the Camp of "Friendlies" Disappear.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—A special to the *Bee* from Rushville says: Advices are that a desultory fight was kept up nearly all night at the late battleground within a few miles of the agency until, by reason of the suspicious actions of the alleged friendly Indians in camp near the agency, the troops were called in from the field. It transpired late yesterday evening that a large camp of friendlies located south of the agency is made up almost entirely of old men, squaws, and children. The question on every hand is, What has become of the supposedly large number of friendly bucks located there until yesterday?

A half-breed courier who was through that camp last night reports that nearly every able-bodied Indian in this friendly outfit had quietly slipped away after dark and joined the hostile force. The friendly Indians at Pine Ridge now, he says, are principally squaws and those not able to fight. Up to 11 o'clock this morning, however, everything is reported as quiet, both sides resting on their arms, and each awaiting some move from the opposing force. That further desperate fighting will occur there is no doubt. If the Indians should make an onslaught during this storm they would undoubtedly have great advantage, as they are in their element at such a time and inured to hardships. The danger is that they will now break away to strongholds in the Bad Lands and will be reinforced by Rosebud, Standing Rock, and other Indians.

Eight more dead soldiers were brought in to the agency after dark last night, being part of yesterday's fatalities.

MILES STARTS FOR PINE RIDGE.

Three Companies of Infantry Act as the General's Escort.

CHADRON, Neb., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Gen. Miles left here this morning at 4 o'clock for Pine Ridge. He expected to arrive at the agency at 1 o'clock. The three companies of the First Infantry that left here last night camped on Beaver Creek, twenty miles from here, and escorted the General to the agency from there. Col. Casey, with the remaining company, left here at 11 o'clock. The Colonel said they expected to camp at Addaton, as the settlers there are much alarmed and wholly unprotected.

A scout came in late last night from the vicinity of White River, near the mouth of Hay Creek, and reports all the ranches on the White River robbed, ponies stolen, and cattle killed. He said that three cattlemen left their ranch after they heard of the engagement between Forsythe and Big Foot's band, and they have not returned yet and it is feared they have been killed. The hostiles sent word to the friendly Indians that all spies would be killed.

It is reported that John Dyer, chief herder of the Government, had to leave the Government herd, which consists of about 3,000 cattle, and look out for his own life. The herd has been seized and appropriated by the Indians. The town is filled with settlers who live between here and the agency. Every available house and the courthouse are occupied with refugees.

Capt. Burke of Company E received official notice from Gen. Brooke today to make every possible preparation for defending the town and also to notify the settlers.

It was thought last night the Mission School was burned, as people who came from Bean Valley said that they could see the reflection of the fire. What they saw turned out to be an Indian village of the friendlies. A determined effort was made to burn the school though. The Indians succeeded in setting it on fire several times and it was only by a desperate effort that it was saved. A great many who are posted claim there is no immediate danger to railroad towns, but the seriousness of the situation cannot be exaggerated. There are about two inches of snow on the ground now and it is snowing hard. The prospects are excellent for a blizzard.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 31.—Gov. Thayer is in receipt of the following telegram:

CHADRON, Neb., Dec. 31.—Indians have been fighting here for two days. The city is full of women and children. We have no arms. Can't you order out the militia and sent arms?
JAMES C. DAHLMAN, Sheriff.

The Governor immediately authorized the following response:

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 31.—Capt. Fred H. Smith, Company E, Second Regiment, Chadron, Neb.: Order your company on duty for the protection of people in town and country.
A. V. COLE, Adjutant-General.

It is understood roving bands of hostiles have renewed their depredations all along the Nebraska-Dakota border.

LIEUT. MANN LIKELY TO RECOVER.

He Got the Contents of a Shotgun in His Side.

W. D. Mann of Chicago yesterday received a telegram from Surgeon Hartseff at Pine Ridge, stating that his brother, Lieut. Mann, of the Seventh Cavalry, who was wounded in the battle at Wounded Knee Creek, was doing nicely, and although he had received the contents of a gun in his right side the chances for his recovery were favorable. Lieut. Mann was born in Syracuse, Ind., May 15, 1854. He was appointed a cadet-at-large from Goshen, Ind., in 1873. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1887, was appointed a Second Lieutenant and assigned to duty in the Seventh Cavalry. He was stationed at Fort Lincoln and Fort Meade, and later went to Fort Riley, Kas. He went with the troops from the latter place about a month ago. Aug. 1, 1890, he was made a First Lieutenant. He was married in 1885 to Miss Kate Ray of Washington, D. C. He has a boy about 4 years old. His wife and child are now at Fort Riley. Lieut. Mann is well known in Chicago.

The telegraph dispatches of yesterday contained intelligence of the killing of Hospital Steward Oscar Pollak in the battle between the Indians and the whites Monday near Pine Ridge. Steward Pollak was a son of Bernard Pollak, who resides at No. 3517 Grand boulevard, this city. The son was but 25 years of age at the time of death and had risen to the good position that he held in the service by sheer force of attention to duty. When the deceased was but 10 years old he left home, and for six years his whereabouts were unknown to his family. He was heard from on a farm in Iowa, where he had been working for half a dozen years. After that his intercourse with his family was unbroken and it was only a short time ago that he left here after spending a furlough with his relatives. From Chicago he went after his last visit direct to Fort Riley, from which post he was ordered into the field for duty near Pine Ridge. Steward Pollak enlisted when he was but 16 years old and served a long time in the cavalry, from which he was transferred at his own request to the hospital corps, where, after a year of study, he became a steward, the highest-ranking non-commissioned position in the service. Had he lived it was understood that he was to be ordered soon before a board for examination for a commission. Friends of the dead soldier say that he was a fine-looking, dashing trooper and one of the best horsemen in the service. He was stationed at different times at West Point, Walla-Walla, and Fort Riley. He was Government volunteer nurse during the recent yellow-fever epidemic in Florida, and his services were given also at Johnstown after the awful flood.

No definite news had been received by Mr. Pollak's family yesterday beyond the announcement that he was killed in battle.

Reinforcements from Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Two battalions from Fort Douglas, this city, are ordered to start tomorrow for Rushville, Neb., to reinforce the troops fighting the Sioux. They consist of four companies each of the Sixteenth and Twenty-first Infantry, with 320 men and 20 officers.

Gen. Stanley Thinks There Will Be War.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 31.—Brig.-Gen. Stanley, who spent eight years among the Sioux, thinks a war will follow the fight at Wounded Knee, as it only required bloodshed to arouse the Indians.

No News at Local Headquarters.

Up to noon yesterday Col. Corbin had had no additional dispatches from the seat of war. When asked what he thought of the situation the Colonel replied that he was not sufficiently conversant with the situation to do justice to the subject. "All I can say," he said, "is that Gen. Miles and Gen. Brooke are using their best efforts to bring the trouble to a speedy and successful issue. The troops, too, are behaving splendidly, and I am in hopes of hearing good news soon. You may say that Gen. Miles reports that he has a sufficient number of troops at his command at all points. I see the papers hint at the contrary."

Col. Corbin left his office at 3 o'clock and said that he would not return again until after New-Year's Day.

Didn't Approve the Resolution.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Gov. Northern, when asked why he refused to approve the resolution of the Legislature asking for Presidential amnesty for all the internal revenue prisoners, said that he had no personal knowledge of each case for which a pardon was asked. Even if he was inclined to ask the President to pardon these prisoners, he could not do so without a detailed knowledge of the circumstances in each case. "I cannot," he said, "ask the President to do what I might not in like circumstances be willing myself to do."

Collision at Sixty-ninth Street.

ail and passenger train No. 3 of the Rock Isl- oute, which left Chicago at 10:30 o'clock last collided with a freight-train on the Nickel- at Sixty-ninth street about 11 o'clock. engine of the passenger-train amaged and eight freight-cars were demolished. passengers were somewhat shaken up and ightened, but no one was injured.

CHILDREN MAKE MERRY.

A CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT AT THE HOME OF THE LA SALLE CLUB.

Music, Refreshments, and Loving Remembrances Serve to Make the Occasion Memorable—Mrs. Samuel M. Nickerson's New-Year's Eve Party—Young People's Reception at No. 555 North State Street —Junior Club Assembly—Little Ones Entertained by Mrs. Potter Palmer.

A merry throng filled the spacious home of the La Salle Club on West Monroe street last evening. A Christmas entertainment was given for the children, and the way the little men gallanted the little misses about gladdened the hearts of the fathers and mothers who admiringly watched the scene. The little misses appeared in gowns rich and rare, and were just as self-possessed in society's gay flutter as their fair mammas.

The grand march took place a little after 6 o'clock. The little people were formed in the main hall in column of twos with the smaller ones in front and marched to the dining-room to the music of Hand's orchestra. Refreshments were served by the parents themselves, the children being seated on chairs that conformed with their stature.

After the report each child was given a present as a souvenir of the occasion, George B. Swift, Alonzo Wygant, and Clevton Marks representing Santa Claus. Prof. Goldman then gave a sleight-of-hand entertainment, and this was followed by a few short dances in the ball-room. The club-house was appropriately decorated. Among the little people present were:

Masters and Misses—
Frank Roberts, Charles Roberts, Hazel French,
R. M. Burkhardt, W. Burkhardt, A. T. Burkhardt,
Elsie A. Wygant, Daisy Pollard, Ethel Pollard,
Anne Robinson, M. Robinson, H. K. Stevens,
E. L. Richolson, Roy Richolson, Kittie Doe,
B. Kingwills, Jessie Kingwills, Harry Kingwills,
Willie Cornell, Geo. T. Briggs, Jessie Ozias,
Freddie Rietz, Elsie Rietz, W. McIntosh,
Olive McFarland, Harry Downey, Edna Downey,
W. W. Hyde, Grace M. Hyde,
Helen C. Magill, G. C. Magill, C. S. Magill,
Helen Mitchell, Rosella Mitchell, Ulabel Campbell,
Ilah Campbell, M. Vanderkloot,
W. Vanderkloot, P. Vanderkloot, Alice Armstrong,
Lillian Magoon, Grace Magoon, Anna Johnson,
Earl Johnson, Geo. Colburn, Avery Colburn,
Joseph Colburn, D. B. Graham, E. A. Graham,
Robert Baker, Birdie Baker, E. B. Stone,
G E. M. Stone, Suydam Stone, Georgiana Fair,
Adelaide McCarthy, Henry E. Davis, Hazel Eckhardt,
Hazel Morris, Dorothy Eckhardt,
May McCarthy, Walter Gray,
Myrtle Meyer, Addie Gray, C. W. Commons,
Belle Wygant, Kittie E. Blount, Rosamond E. Commons,
C. E. Rollins Jr., H. D. Blount,
Sadie Carboy, Harvey Baker, J. E. Clement,
John Carboy, Stella Baker, George Wado,
Maggie Carboy, Bessie Spay, Lottie C. Holden,
George Carboy, Lulu Ziegfeld, W. M. Mitchell,
Carl Davis, Frankie Donahue, S. S. Sennott,
Joe Davis, Joan Sennott,
Maud Spry, C. Eckhardt, Paul Oliver,
Nellie Spry, P. Eckhardt, Mark Oliver,
P. M. Spofford, F. M. Spofford, E. Spofford,
M. G. Spofford, Harry Sutton, Fred Owens,
Grace Owens, Jennie Owens, Willie McCarthy,
N. McCarthy, M. Somerville, George B. Davis,
E. S. Davis, G. R. Davis Jr., Alex. Maitland,
Kate Maitland, M. Maitland, L. H. Curtis,
Avis Blodgett, Callie Blodgett, May Blodgett,
Amy Blodgett, Ella C. Parker, Frank Campbell,
E. D. Campbell, B. L. Campbell, R. A. R. Rawle,
E. M. A. Rawle, Eddie De Kies, Myrtle Kent,
Willie Kent, Lillian Kent, Alfred Amberg,
D. Crawford, L. Arthur Bain, Gracie E. Bain,
Jessie Waters, Eva Waters, Lottie Loomis,
Paula Kraus, Albert Kraus, Harry Kraus,
Beatrice Colby, Rosita Colby, Evelyn Colby,
Genev've Colby, Ver. R. Harris, A. R. Worden,
E. A. Hall Jr., J. M. Buckley, L. A. Buckley,
W. T. Clark Jr., Sagar Berry, Frank Cheetle,
Lulu Kester, Tom Kester, Ella Parker,
Miss Halliday, Geo. Halliday, Willis Halliday,
R. Van Sands, W. Van Sands, J. Van Sands,
C. Van Sands, Irving T. Clark, Charles Lindsay,
Edwina Abbott, Eva Twohig, Helen Twohig,
Grace Pomeroy, G. S. Pomeroy, Edwina Martine,
C. Mark, Alice Mark, E. A. Rich Jr.,
Willie Baker, Frank Baker, M. Plamondon,
C. Plamondon, B. Plamondon, Lila Harris,
Julia Harris, F. B. Griffen, M. D. Griffen,
Zaido Murphy, Daniel Scully, Addie Scully,
Katie Clark, Carrie Clark, Bert Clark,
R. C. Helm, Cora B. Helm, Edith Shaffer,
W. Thompson, Ada Thompson, A. J. Kaufman,
Anna Cable, Rachel Cable, H. M. Vanzwoll,
W. M. Vanzwoll, H. B. Vanzwoll, Neva J. Miller,
Ruth B. Miller, Anna Rietz, Victor Rietz,
Grace E. Miller, Jeanie Stearns, David Stearns,
Alex. White, George White, C. B. White,
Ethel R. Holden, Mollie Eagles, Mabel Tilden,
Wm. M. Holden, Theresa Eagles, Lloyd Smith,
Willie McEvoy, Lily Eagles, Lulu Hutton,
Eddie McEvoy, Frank Eagles, Willie Sandel,
Irene McEvoy, Mabel Kohlsaat, Elmer Sandel,
Adrian McEvoy, Mary Kohlsaat, Gracie Swift,
Edna M. Stone, Edith Kohlsaat, Perrie Swift,
Tilda Fellows, Ed. Kohlsaat, Eddie Swift,
Robbie E. Burke, E. Kohlsaat, Eldie Swift,
E. J. Corcoran, Helen Kohlsaat, Edith Swift,
W. L. Corcoran, W. C. Danforth, H. R. Green,
Will Morgan, Dollie Danforth, Gertie Green
John Morgan, Will Garrott, and friend,
C. Morgan, Harry Garrott, Cora E. Roche,
Mabel Morgan, Monnie Garrott, John A. Roche,
Edna Morgan, F. Garrott, Helen M. Roche.
F. Amberg, Lthel Amberg,

Mrs. Nickerson's Party.

North and South Side society was represented at a New-Year's Eve party given by Mrs. Samuel M. Nickerson at No. 317 Erie street last evening in honor of Miss Nettie Crosby, niece of Mrs. Nickerson, and the Misses Knight of Portland, Me., friends of Miss Crosby who are visiting in Chicago. The hallway was decorated with calla lilies and the centre-piece on the dining-room table consisted of a bank of delicate pink carnations on a background of maiden-hair ferns. Hand's orchestra was stationed in an alcove and the dancing to the music was prolonged until after the new year had been ushered in. At midnight supper was served. Among the guests, all young people, were:

Messrs.—
Charles Fitch, H. B. Clarke, E. Bent. Holmes,
George Dupee, W. Ashley, B. Eastman,
Max Baird, Samuel Adams, John Cook,
John Tiernan, Charles Walker, Charles Pike,
Eugene Pike, A. McVeagh, Charles King,
W. R. Odell, Ted Henrotin, Robert Allerton,
D. Wilkinson, Gus Carpenter, Walter Keith,
G. Calhoun, Walter Ayer, T. Harvey,
L. T. Carpenter, Harvey Towner, Fred Wattress,
John Chapman, Ned Green, L. Honoré,
Ed Isham, P. Isham, H. McCormick,
S. McCormick, Ed Mason, James McKay,
John Corwith, George Young, Eli Gage,
Ash Newell, John Newell, Hiram Cable,
Ben Lamb, Ed Doane, John Kitchen.
Misses—
B. Curtis, N. Carpenter, Amie Carpenter,
Lida Rumsey, Eva Kimball, Kittie Porter,
Kattie King, Bessie Tiernan, Clare Dupee,
Alice Keith, Bessie Clarkson, Alice King,
Mamie Odell, Lulu Hosmer, Grace Barker,
Belle Harvey, Gretchen Isham, Lulu Peasley,
The Misses Keep, Grannis, Ackerman, Camp.

Young People's Reception.

Mrs. Charles A. Adams gave an enjoyable young people's reception last evening at the residence of Mr. Felix, No. 555 North State street, the affair being in honor of her nephew, Mr. B. B. Felix. The house was profusely decorated with ferns, palms, roses, and carnations. In the drawing-room and library the mantels were banked with pink roses and festoons of smilax hung from the doorways and on the windows. Weber served the refreshments in the dining-room, the table being adorned with pink carnations and maiden-hair ferns. The ball-room, on the third floor, was thrown open to the dancers, and prettily decorated with bunches of holly, ropes of evergreen, and flowers. Hand's orchestra furnished the music. About seventy-five young people were present. Among them were:

Misses—
Collier, Cora Engle, Walker,
Johnson, Bessie Weber, Bertha Nixon,
Fitch, Oakley, Hutchinson,
Rivers, Ada Adams, Shaffner,
Miller, Tooker, Church,
Julia Shaffer, Safford, Beale,
Beal, Louise Beale, Wilson.
Louise Shaffer,
Messrs.—
Harry Weber, C. M. Charnley, Charles Beale,
L. W. Smith, Walter Engle, William Cowan,
Robert Tooker, F. S. Hawley, Roland Beale.
Albert Weber, T. E. Waterworth.

Junior Club Assembly.

The third assembly of the Junior Club series of five was given at Bournique's last evening. The patronesses of the series are Mesdames O. R. Keefe, Benjamin Eyer, Francis Cammet, Robert Henry, and A. B. Adam. All were in attendance during the earlier hours last evening. The entertainment consisted of a dance program of fourteen numbers. Among those present were:

Misses—
Cunningham, Otis, Hill,
Lillie McKay, Gossage, Bond,
High, Fargo, Higard,
Libby, Durant, Powell,
Thomas of St. Louis, Gallup, Dihler,
Kennett, Wren, Pence.
Messrs.—
Ferguson, Palmer, Keith,
Allan, Daly, Chapman,
Clow, Shaw, Goodrich,
Holmes, Martin, Bissell.
Walters,

Entertained the Children.

Eighty-five little boys and girls—children of the employés of the Palmer House—were treated to a pleasant surprise yesterday. They were invited to a party at the hotel by Honoré and Potter Palmer Jr. It was in one of the large club-rooms where the children gathered, and after being entertained with stereopticon views for an hour they marched to the dining-room, where plenty of good things were found. After dinner there were songs and recitations by the children. Before the party broke up Mrs. Palmer presented each one of the children with a silver dollar and a little basket packed full of fruit, cake, and candy. The bellboys on the parlor floor and the hotel messengers were not forgotten, the former receiving $10 each and the latter $1 each. Mrs. Palmer says she will entertain the children in a similar manner every year.

Children's Party at the Home Club.

The young children of the members of the Home Club gave a reception last night in the Home Club parlors, No. 6737 Wentworth avenue. They were all pupils of Prof. H. W. Beek, and about seventy, ranging in ages from 4 to 16 years, participated. The march was led by Philip Wycoff and Miss Flossie Stevens, a pretty couple whose combined ages reached about 10 years. Five numbers were danced before refreshments were served, and then followed the german. The young folks went through the difficult figures like veterans.

At the Hebrew Mission.

About 100 Jewish children were present at the Christmas exercises at the Chicago Hebrew Mission, No. 273 Forquer street, yesterday afternoon. The exercises consisted of songs and recitations by the children and their examination on the New Testament by Mr. W. E. Blackstone. Presents of books, candy, cake, and fruit were distributed by Superintendent Angell.

Insurance Agents Have a Banquet.

W. A. Alexander, Western General Manager of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, according to his annual custom banqueted the agents under him at the Union League Club last night. There were eighty guests present from every part of North America, from Manitoba to the Gulf. The spread was in the tower-room. There were eight guests besides the agents and the office force. Telegrams of regret were sent by Vice-President Seward and Superintendent Clapp. After dinner Mr. Alexander made a brief speech congratulating his men on their year's work. Four years ago the Chicago branch wrote but $32,000 in premiums. For the year just ended $613,000 in premiums has been sent to the home office from Chicago. Brief speeches were also made by Dr. Martin of Indianapolis, the Hon. S. S. Paige, Mr. Post of New York, and Capt. H. E. Palmer of Omaha. Among those at the table were:

Messrs.—
A. E. Smith, Geo. Palmer, M. D. Lane,
H. E. Palmer, F. A. Price, J. T. Duke,
J. A. Macdonald, James Rush, J. L. Elkin,
C. H. Hood, L. J. Boerlin, W. O. Bangs,
Wm. Meyst, L. C. Follett, R. E. Bradford,
R. La Porte, R. N. Wharton, A. C. Cracraft,
C. B. Beardsley, R. S. Hall, R. O. Foard,
D. McKenzie, A. J. Randall, T. H. McIntosh,
F. W. Stephens'n, R. V. Brown, J. A. Post,
C. E. Coburn, B. A. Shaw, W. A. Burch,
J. M. Kraus, Wm. Wilson, C. E. Chapman,
J. Frank Bynon, A. J. Carter, E. S. Curtis,
R. E. Bradford, J. S. Shurick, H. C. Martin,
M. J. Boomhow'r, J. C. Binkley, C. A. Hewitt,
J. D. McKenzie, H. A. Effner, S. S. Paige,
I. S. Millard, B. J. Summ'rfield, W. R. Freeman,
M. W. Clark, M. M. Townsend, C. V. Whaley,
S. P. Young,

Reception of the Harvard Club.

The Harvard Club gave a New-Year's reception in the club-house on Harvard street, near Sixty-fourth street, Englewood. Supper was served about midnight and dancing ended soon after. Among those present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—
A. A. Abbott, G. F. Anderson, A. W. Axtell,
J. A. Ball, E. E. Baker, J. Badenoch,
J. S. Battin, A. Berend, Charles F. Berg,
J. H. Brayton, W. H. Frink, J. C. Hallenbeck,
H. W. K. Cutler, F. E. Pettit, D. W. Wood,
F. A. Woodbury, W. B. Mather, O. Budd.
G. L. Comen, D. J. Hubbard, C. E. Southard,
G. B. Bushee, E. S. Jones, W. Law Jr.,
W. W. Carter, H. L. Kent, E. McPhetridge,
A. H. Champlin, F. E. Jack, H. B. Lewis,
Jesse Sherwood, P. E. Lane, C. S. Nellis,
E. Danna, W. R. Meech, E. R. Nourse,
J. De Harvath, N. N. Noy, J. W. Rausch,
Isaac Drake, E. J. Noble, F. A. Simons,
J. R. Embrew, W. W. Ramsey, H. B. Speed,
C. H. Eulette, A. H. Veeder, Joseph Uhrig,
E. W. Gregory, H. B. Walbridge, J. M. Warner,
J. Hodgins, C. H. Vehmeyer, H. E. Whitford,
W. J. Hoag, J. W. Tuttle, G. C. Ingham,
R. P. Hallette, D. E. Terriere, J. A. Henry,
P. S. Hudson, D. C. Stebbins, W. H. Daniel.
J. J. Horning, H. C. Staver,

Marquette Dancing Club Party.

The Marquette Dancing Club gave a New-Year's Eve reception at the West Chicago Club-House at No. 50 Throop street last evening that was one of the pleasant social events of the West Side. The grand march took place at 10:30 o'clock and was led by Charles Gormley and Miss Mamie Nolon. Among those present were:

Messrs.—
M. L. Sullivan, E. J. Jamieson, C. E. Gormley,
J. J. Sullivan, E. C. Hannerig, J. J. Garrity,
F. T. Ford, J. M. Pollard, Roger Sullivan,
W. Tomey, F. Kennore, E. Hurley,
M. N. Wright, W. Norton, J. Coffee,
W. Weston, G. Scanlan, J. Conley,
C. Periolot, B. Watson, E. Mahoney,
M. Ryan, R. Odger, L. Fitzpatrick,
W. Crow, Ed Dwyer, J. Ford,
J. Scanlan, J. J. Dooley, T. Scanlan,
H. Kearer, W. Fitzgerald, T. Griffen.
Misses—
Addie McDonald, M. Crow, A. Hawkins,
M. Costello, K. McMannamin, M. Smith,
C. Masterson, M. Cheevers, K. Cheevers,
M. Toomey, M. Doyle, K. Kenney,
M. Sullivan, M. Burgess, M. Haneahon,
M. McHugh, M. Lampin, G. Gode,
M. Mortell, N. Doyle, A. Thompson,
A. Kearns, M. Holton, J. Leeshure,
L. Olsen, K. Burke, G. Jackson.

Reception at Lincoln Park Refectory.

The Lincoln Park Refectory was filled last evening by the members of the dancing class of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Peak, who tendered a reception to their pupils and friends. The old year was danced out and the new one danced in to merry music. The intermission was utilized in disposing of a supper. One hundred young people were present, some of the costumes being exceedingly pretty. Among the guests were:

Messrs and Mesdames—
S. A. Baker, Bentley, N. B. Turner.
Charles Coles, R. Kelly,
Misses—
Mennett, Fuller, Devine.
Mackin,
Messrs—
Reynolds, McGillen, Frank Bigelow.
Edward Getten, J. P. Philben,

"Pat" Fleming Banqueted.

P. H. Fleming was banqueted by his friends at the Grand Pacific last evening. Twenty guests did full justice to the menu of seven courses. George L. McCurdy acted as Chairman and Toastmaster for the evening. Among the toasts were: "The Lehigh Valley Transportation Company," responded to by E. J. Henry, Freight Agent; "The Freight Contracting Department," enlarged upon by W. A. Haugh; "The Financial Department," discussed by O. G. Orr; and other sentiments appropriate to the occasion. The banqueters were:

P. H. Fleming, E. J. Henry, W. A. Haugh,
J. T. Fleming, W. H. Scott, E. J. Fleming,
W. J. Colley, O. G. Orr, C. R. Rhodes,
Phil Stahl, C. L. McCurdy, D. J. McCarty,
L. Windmiller, M. M. Schultz, M. F. Fleming.
H. Porter,

"The Boys" at Battery D.

The decorations at Battery D Armory last night were brilliant. The American colors and flags of many nations covered the walls and galleries, while gayly colored bunting reached from the rafters to the sides. It was a gorgeous spectacle, and the bright red braids and tassels on the uniforms of the men added to the brilliancy and variety of colors. It was the annual ball of the battery boys, and their friends and their ladies remembered them. There was plenty of weather outdoors, but more good cheer within. About 600 people enjoyed the dance.

Armour Club at Martine's.

Some 200 couples enjoyed the New-Year's Eve dance given by the Armour Club at Martine's Academy, No. 55 Ada street, last evening. A feature of the occasion was a number of Scotch and Irish reels and fancy dances. The Reception Committee consisted of:

J. J. Davoren, F. J. Almquist, P. H. Welch,
J. L. Quinlan, O. F. Merpall, C. J. Anderson,
B. A. Gordon, T. F. Ryan, F. G. Kelly,
J. P. Daley, T. J. Hoban, T. B. Rochford.

"Held a Ghost Dance."

A phantom party was given by the Kenwood Equestrian Club at the Kenwood club-house last night. About ninety ghosts danced to appropriate doleful music until 12 o'clock, when the lights were turned up, masks were removed, and supper enjoyed. The dining-room was hung with Chinese lanterns and the anchor-shaped table was laid under a canopy of evergreens. It was a unique affair and was highly enjoyed.

Ball at Rogers Park.

The L'Allegro Club of Rogers Park gave an enjoyable New-Year's Eve reception at their hall last evening.

Frost—Seaton.

Mr. Walter A. Frost and Miss Julia Seaton were married at the home of the bride's parents at noon yesterday. Only immediate relatives were present. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Frost left for the East, and will sail for Europe Jan. 14, returning to Chicago about May 1.

The Coming Charity Ball.

Arrangements have been fully completed for the tenth annual ball of the Young Men's Hebrew Association at the Auditorium next Monday evening. Ulrich's Orchestra and the Second Regiment Band will furnish the music. A table d'hote supper will be served in the new Auditorium banquet hall at $2 per plate. The Reception Committee is as follows:

J. A. Kohn, Hirsch, M. Greenebaum,
D. Lowenthal, M. Rosenfeld, C. Kozminski,
L. Wampold, H. F. Hahn, S. Florsheim,
L. Strauss, G. Foreman, N. Mayer,
A. L. Singer, E. Frankenthal, C. Silverman,
C. Witkowsky, M. M. Rothschild, A. Strauss,
S. Florsheim, H. N. Hart, E. Hoffman,
H. A. Kohn, L. Fox, M. Barbe,
M. Stern, L. Schlesinger, J. Beifeld,
M. Rosenbaum, O. Miller, A. Yondorf,
A. Loeb, J. Newman, G. Einstein,
J. Schaffner, C. H. Schwab, M. Gimbel,
J. Rosenthal, A. Hart, J. Rosenberg,
H. L. Frank, F. Vogel, A. Kuh,
M. M. Hirsh, L. Frank, J. L. Gatzert,
M. Einstein, A. Loeb, N. Eisendrath,
I. Greensfelder, H. Schaffner, J. Spiegel,
D. Mergentheim, O. Stern, E. Rose,
S. F. Leopold, R. Rosenthal, A. Moses,
L. Loewenstein, S. Minchrod, H. Hart,
S. Mandel, M. Wineman, H. Greenebaum,
A. Kraus, M. Selz, L. Silverman,
M. Hamburger, L. Mayer, B. Steele,
M. Oberfelder, A. Shire, L. Bloom,
H. G. Foreman, M. Newman, D. Wallach,
B. Cahn, E. G. D. A. Kohn,

The indications are that not less than 1,500 tickets will be sold, which means a sum of $15,000 to be distributed among various charitable institutions, chief of which are the Michael Reese Hospital and the Jewish Training School.

Will Keep Open House.

The club rooms of the Veteran Union League, in the Honoré Building, will be open from 10 o'clock today until midnight.

Other Social Events.

Mrs. Samuel M. Nickerson gave a pleasant young people's dance last evening at her residence, No. 317 Erie street. The house was tastefully decorated with Christmas greens, holly, and flowers. About eighty young people were present.

One of the eight dances to be given by the Mayflower Pleasure Club this season was given at Klare's Hall on North Clark street to usher in the new year. One hundred couples participated in the dancing, which was divided into eighteen numbers with new names.

The Journeymen Horseshoers' Union held its twenty-ninth annual reception and ball at the Second Regiment Armory last night. A dance program of twenty-two numbers engaged several hundred couples till late in the morning. Many of the employers attended the ball and mingled with the men. The Horseshoers' Union numbers about 400 members and embraces all the men engaged in that trade in Chicago.

The second of four holiday parties arranged by Frank Compton and W. H. Phelps took place in the dance-hall of the Auditorium last evening. It was a select party of friends that filled the pretty hall, which no effort had been made to decorate, as Mr. Compton said decorations would only spoil its appearance. When the clock struck 12 the orchestra with chimes and bells rang out the old year and rang in the new with pretty, melodious effect.

NOTABLE SOCIAL EVENTS AT EVANSTON.

Dancing Party and Reception in Idlewild Hall—Other Happenings.

Fifty feminine members gave a reception and dancing party to the members of the Idlewild Club in Idlewild Hall in Evanston last evening. The hall was decorated with festoons of evergreens, wreaths of holly, and bunches of mistletoe. The stage was arranged to represent a drawing-room. The feminine members of the management introduced an innovation by making their own selection of partners for the odd numbers on the program. Prior's orchestra furnished the music and elegant refreshments were served by Perry.

Court Evans, No. 97, Independent Order of Foresters, gave a masquerade ball in Lyons' Hall in Evanston last evening. The proceeds will be donated to the building fund. About 300 persons were present. Prior's orchestra furnished the music. Refreshments were served. The court has a membership of 100, having been organized six years. Its hall is in the Odd-Fellows' Block on Davis street.

Messrs. and Mesdames—
Ed Brown, Heman R. Powers.
Messrs.—
A. B. Lord, T. Reese, C. Latham,
L. Hood, W. Balding, H. Powers,
C. Dean, I. McDowell, H. Whitehead,
F. Gould, C. Thompson, G. Redfield,
J. Hull, C. Atkinson, S. White,
H. Ayars, A. Herbert, G. Sargent,
C. Ayars, J. Dart, W. Barlow,
H. Bradshaw, E. Angle, H. Talbot,
E. Bishop, H. Angle, W. Hess,
E. Eversz, W. Blanchard, B. O'Bannon,
E. Mendsen,
Misses—
May Stanton, Bessie Whitely, Estelle Ward,
Jennie Stanton, Ethel Etheridge, Lois Burr,
Edith Power, Bessie Pratt, Eva Mosely,
Nina Harding, M. O'Bannon, G. Chapman,
Anna Smith, Grace Williams, F. Rickords,
Sarah Parkes, Grace Talbot, V. Boteler,
Grace Hess, Bessie Aishton, M. Boteler,
Lilly Parker, M. Bradshaw, M. Stockton.

The college fraternities of Northwestern University at Evanston will give a reception to their new President, Henry Wade Rogers, at the Evanston Club-House Jan. 20.

A Christian Science Bible study was held at the Christian Science Home, No. 125 Benson avenue in Evanston, yesterday at 2 p. m.

The annual reception of the Baptist church at Evanston was tendered by the pastor of the church, the Rev. H. A. Delano, to the members of the church and congregation at his home on Maple avenue from 4 to 10 p. m. yesterday.

A reception by the members of St. Luke's Church in South Evanston was held at the residence of the rector of the church, the Rev. D. F. Smith, from 5:30 to 7:30 o'clock last evening. At 8 p. m. a meeting was held at the church and the organization changed from a mission to a parish.

WOOL STOCKS ARE DECREASING.

The Amount on Hand Is Less than at the Close of 1889.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—The *American Wool Reporter*, in its annual review of the wool trade of the United States, will say tomorrow:

The amount of wool on hand in most of the primary markets of the United States is not excessive; the supply in Boston is considerably lighter than a year ago, the total stock of domestic wool being 22,774,432 pounds, against 29,836,922 pounds last year at this time; of foreign wool there are 2,952,450 pounds in stock today, compared with 7,545,944 pounds last year. The total foreign and domestic is 25,726,882 pounds, against 36,084,659 pounds a year ago. In other markets a similar proportional decrease is shown except in New York, where we note an increase of 1,957,000 pounds, and Chicago, which shows an increase of 1,235,000 pounds. Philadelphia stocks are about 800,000 pounds less than last year. There is much less wool in St. Louis, also, than in 1890.

A recapitulation of stocks in principal markets to which is added the estimated amounts in other markets, concealed supplies, and wool in pullers' hands, gives a total supply of 92,819,882 pounds, against 99,284,659 a year ago. The figures for the first ten months of 1890 for the whole United States show total importations of 97,944,194 pounds, in comparison with 110,721,456 the corresponding time last year, and in consequence of the lessened amount of foreign wool on the market and the fact that there is a marked improvement in the woolen goods business the supplies of wool in the United States cannot be considered burdensome. The only weak spot in the outlook is the probability of increased importations of foreign wools after the beginning of the year.

SHOT BY A MINNEAPOLIS CARPENTER.

The Foreclosure of a Mortgage the Cause of a Serious Affray.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 31.—Victor Heath and Harry Merrick, employés of the Adamson Loan Agency, were shot tonight by M. B. Lapping, a carpenter. Lapping had mortgaged his furniture through the agency and it was foreclosed this morning. He had threatened to kill every one working in Adamson's office if the foreclosure took place, but was not supposed to be in earnest until he suddenly appeared in the office and turned his gun loose without a word of warning. Heath was struck in the side and Merrick received a ball in the jaw. Neither wound will prove fatal. After doing the shooting Lapping walked out unmolested and has not yet been captured.

An Alleged Train Robber Arraigned.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—E. C. Lewis had an examination this morning in Commissioner Brizzolara's court for complicity in holding up and robbing the midnight passenger-train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad at Verdigras bridge, two miles from Fort Gibson, I. T., June 16, 1888. Two shots were fired by the robbers, killing B. C. Tarver of Roseland, Tex., and wounding the mail agent and newsboy. He was bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

St. Louis Shared in the Increase.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—St. Louis bank clearings for the year show an increase of $131,000,000, a gain of 13¼ per cent over 1889. The average gain in all lines was 15 per cent.

Want the Fair Open Sundays.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The State Legislature has memorialized the management of the World's Fair to keep the Fair open Sundays.

MUST PAY $50,000 A YEAR.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH WILL BE MADE TO SETTLE UP.

Judgments Against Her for Nearly $700,000 to Be Satisfied by Deducting a Portion from Her Annual Income of $130,000 a Year—A New Batch of Lawyer Buttner's Victims Appears Against Him —Miscellaneous New York News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—An arrangement has been made by which it is hoped that, in the course of a dozen years or more, Lilly W. Churchill, the Duchess of Marlborough, who was formerly the wife of Louis C. Hamersley, will be able to pay the judgments now standing against her, which, with interest and costs, aggregate $684,704.

These judgments were assigned to John Jaffray, a creditor of the Duchess, and he began a suit in the Supreme Court for the purpose of finding some way of having the judgments paid. His proceeding was brought in. The referee made known the result of his deliberations today to the Supreme Court. He thinks that out of the income $50,000 should be deducted each year, beginning tomorrow, and devoted to the payments of the judgments until they are entirely settled.

He finds that the gross annual income to which the Duchess is entitled is $140,000, and the net income about $130,000. The value of the personal estate held by the trustees in trust for the Duchess is about $3,000,000, and the value of the real estate about $2,000,000. Considering the net increase—$130,000—the referee is of the opinion that a reasonable adjustment may be made by directing the executors to pay out of it yearly $50,000 until the entire judgment is satisfied.

As the debt is nearing the $700,000 mark, it will take some years, even at this figure, to wipe it out. It will leave the Duchess the snug sum of $80,000 a year to provide for the wants of herself and the Duke and entertain her friends in royal style. Judge Beach has confirmed the referee's report.

MORE CHARGES AGAINST BUTTNER.

A New Batch of the Bogus Divorce Lawyer's Victims Appears.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Jefferson Market Police Court was a lively place today. Lawyer William H. Buttner was the central figure of it all, his late partner in the bogus divorce mill, W. D. Hughes, playing second fiddle. The room of the Justice was almost filled with men and women who said they had cause of complaint against the lawyer. Among them was pretty Lizzie Henzler, who married the bigamist, John Cowen, and who subsequently engaged Buttner to get the marriage annulled after her spouse had deserted her and she had discovered his wickedness.

Mrs. Sarah J. Quigley was a victim. Mrs. Quigley gave some promissory notes to Buttner for collection, and he did not collect. Instead, he called upon the widow and borrowed $100 and gave her his note, which she found was worthless.

Another of his victims was Miss Emma Conway of the McCaull opera company. She says Buttner got $25 from her in 1888, and she received nothing in return.

The new charge of Cæsar Boggia, who is now the chef at the Hotel Normandie, and was formerly at the Park Hotel, was an important item. The bogus Chicago divorce was produced. Sig. Boggia said his wife went off with somebody else and he engaged Buttner to get him a divorce. The cook had paid Buttner altogether $600 for the worthless bit of paper which was supposed to be signed by Judge Grayson Garnett of Chicago.

"You are held in $3,000 additional bail on Boggia's charge," said the Justice to Buttner, "and the hearing is set down for Saturday morning."

The colored Baptist minister, Simon D. Harper of Jersey City, was in court. He had received one of the bogus divorce papers and on the strength of it married again. He paid Buttner $150.

BAD YEAR FOR SPECULATORS.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange the Smallest in Many Years.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The gloomiest year of the decade in Wall street, with the smallest volume of transactions on the Stock Exchange, and the most prolonged period of uncertainty and depression, has just ended.

In commercial circles it was a fairly prosperous twelvemonth. Although the margin of profit in most lines was very small the volume of business was large, and, while the recent stringency of money brought disaster to many who were over-trading or otherwise vulnerable, the mercantile interests of the country are for the most part in a satisfactory condition.

A quiet and strong stock market encouraged Wall street at the opening of the year. Extra dividends on the Vanderbilt stocks, increased earnings by nearly all the railroads, a larger dividend on Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the latter's purchase of the disturbing Burlington and Northern road, the Supreme Court's decision against the Minnesota Railway Commissioners—these incidents all favored an advance of stocks.

The Silver bill made a boom in the white metal, but did not help stocks. On the contrary it increased the monetary stringency which set in about the time it went into operation, because nervous people began to hoard gold. The Administrative Customs bill and the Tariff bill increased the difficulty.

Meanwhile London had been selling out all the "Americans" it had bought on the May rise and large amounts from her investors' boxes. Enormous imports to escape the McKinley duties aggravated the trouble.

The paucity of business on 'Change during the last year, taken as a whole, is shown by the fact that the transactions aggregated only 56,126,365 shares, as against 60,823,904 shares in 1889.

WELCOMING THE NEW YEAR.

New-Yorkers Create a Tremendous Din at Midnight.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1—[Special.]—The French were no more ready to forget their dead King and shout the "vive le roi" in greeting to his successor than were New-Yorkers to forget the dying year in greeting the new with a welcome most vociferous. It was an immense clamor that this great city sent skyward as the hour of midnight drew near. Men from all quarters of the city, with horns in their hands—and horns in their stomachs—helped chase poor old 1890 out of existence. The grand center for this sort of thing was in the neighborhood of Old Trinity, where it was known that, as usual, New-Year's chimes would be played.

A vast mob was there, and pandemonium reigned. Every car that came down Broadway after 10 o'clock was packed with people. Every train on the elevated roads was also jammed with men, women, and children. In the vicinity of Old Trinity the scene was remarkable. The people extended in unbroken line from Bowling Green to Fulton street. Wall street was impassable as far as the Subtreasury building. Everybody in the great crowd was blowing on a tin horn as if his life depended on it.

To add to the din there were many bands, each playing a different tune. Meantime Albert Meisland Jr. played an excellent program upon the chimes. The tunes were well played, but the noise was such they could be heard with difficulty.

TENEMENT OWNER SENT TO JAIL.

Victory for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children secured an important conviction today in the Court of Special Sessions, when Sampson Wallack, owner of the tenement-house at No. 225 East Forty-first street, was tried and convicted of renting his property for immoral purposes. He was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the city prison and to pay a fine of $500. As this is the first instance where a landlord has been convicted the case is an important one, as it strikes directly at the root of the evil.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Number of Deaths in New York During 1890 Exceeds the Births.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The number of deaths reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Health Department during the last year was 40,230. The births reported were 39,250; marriages, 14,992, and still-births, 3,315. The estimated population of the city July 1 was 1,631,232. The death-rate was 24.66 per 1,000, as against 25 per 1,000 in 1889. In 1889 the deaths reported were 39,583. The deaths under 1 year were 10,251 and under 5 years, 16,249.

Castle Garden Turned Over to the City.

At noon today Controller Myers, acting under instructions from the Sinking Fund Commission, representing the city, recieved from the State Board of Emigration the keys of Castle Garden. The old garden will probably attract more local attention than ever. The property will be turned over to the park commission; the wooden additions will be removed, leaving the old castle as an interesting adjunct of Battery Park. During the time the garden was used as a landing bureau the names of 9,720,657 immigrants were recorded upon its books. The books have all been preserved. Of these immigrants 3,000,000 were Irish and 3,000,000 Germans.

Ordinary Actors Can't Be Enjoined.

Mrs. Leslie W. Carter, the actress, failed last summer in an attempt to secure an injunction restraining W. J. Ferguson, the comedian, from performing anywhere except in her "Ugly Duckling" company. He was under contract to play with her, but showed that he gave her notice many weeks prior to the production of the play that he could not appear in her company. Mrs. Carter appealed, but the general term of the Supreme Court today upheld the lower court. Hereafter injunctions will not be granted except where the artist is shown to be of "special, unique, or extraordinary qualifications."

Released on $85,000 Bail.

William Williams, Joseph Turner, John and Louis Weber, and Charles Ash, the foremen held accountable for the accident to the Kohler brewery which resulted in the death of two men yesterday, were bailed this morning in the sum of $85,000. Ash's bail was $5,000, the other four being bailed jointly in the sum of $80,000. The men injured by the falling walls were doing well this morning. The doctors say they will all probably recover. Work was begun this morning to clear away the bricks and broken timber.

Says There Is No Engagement.

The reported engagement of D. O. Mills, who made a fortune in California and then removed to this city, and the American Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord has been much discussed in society circles. The fair Marquise, however, denies that an engagement exists. "How can I marry while I already have a husband living?" she said. It will, however, take time to convince the friends of both Mr. Mills and the Marquise that this marriage is not contemplated.

Immigration Statistics.

Statistics from the barge office show that 371,593 steerage passengers were landed at this port during 1890, as against 315,222 during the year 1889. There were 99,189 cabin passengers landed during 1890 and 90,686 in 1889. During the last year the number of vessels bringing passengers to this port was 914. In 1889 these arrivals numbered 891.

LAST YEAR'S RECORD OF FAILURES.

The Amount of Liabilities $35,000,000 Greater than for 1889.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* has compiled some interesting statistics on the mercantile failures in the United States for the last year with actual assets and liabilities. Some of the figures follow:

	NUMBER OF FAILURES.						ACTUAL ASSETS.						GENERAL LIABILITIES.						PER CENT OF ASSETS TO LIABILITIES.					
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
Eastern States	1,480	1,671	1,372	1,281	1,325	1,142	$11,430,141	$18,485,352	$5,160,326	$8,402,000	$6,952,448	$5,494,139	$27,111,142	$35,525,505	$12,323,661	$22,125,000	$18,088,040	$14,509,091	42	40	42	38	38	38
Middle States	2,803	2,912	2,361	2,349	2,489	2,416	37,202,477	28,844,231	18,419,561	23,585,000	14,415,102	17,169,068	69,885,414	41,722,068	37,411,764	42,699,000	30,446,474	30,711,383	53	50	49	55	47	56
Southern States	1,655	1,909	2,088	1,910	2,170	2,101	14,371,592	8,994,640	10,946,245	10,079,000	11,170,397	12,111,960	23,740,240	23,484,806	19,436,804	18,410,000	20,625,781	24,119,894	60	38	56	55	54	50
Western States	2,500	2,756	2,607	2,310	2,538	2,907	18,862,425	13,521,745	16,139,974	14,985,124	12,511,327	12,426,924	35,090,662	27,985,847	23,760,099	31,738,181	23,469,325	26,434,831	53	48	68	47	53	47
Northwestern States	1,132	1,426	1,166	925	1,011	1,003	6,157,712	5,513,514	6,092,220	4,522,808	4,340,830	5,434,030	10,587,856	9,958,784	11,620,000	[illegible]	8,331,404	6,601,610	58	55	52	[illegible]	52	82
Pacific States	1,032	935	890	821	921	1,035	4,655,759	2,703,076	5,333,764	2,183,900	5,438,054	4,035,757	8,139,950	5,246,421	9,816,431	6,161,390	6,000,690	7,797,743	57	53	54	35	91	52
Territories	71	110	93	94	111	192	236,520	446,361	446,341	207,771	416,005	398,790	530,565	838,037	834,543	1,439,032	719,597	948,532	44	53	53	14	58	42
United States	10,673	11,719	10,587	9,740	10,568	11,316	$92,775,625	$70,599,769	$61,909,911	$64,651,000	$55,819,173	$55,865,100	$175,032,836	$140,350,490	$100,212,103	$130,605,000	$113,643,291	$119,120,700	53	50	62	49	49	47
New York City	548	673	539	421	475	372	21,040,983	4,068,739	3,078,870	3,112,000	5,377,881	6,660,698	36,708,413	10,539,000	17,822,886	17,019,000	11,221,628	26,122,545	57	39	17	18	48	25
Canada	1,626	1,616	1,730	1,317	1,188	1,286	6,746,000	6,119,588	7,178,744	8,407,000	5,500,471	4,395,221	12,432,000	13,147,940	15,405,210	17,054,000	11,240,065	9,210,224	54	46	47	49	49	48

Paid a Pension of $10,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—John Bossidy, United States Pension Examiner at St. Paul, finished his year's work by making out the necessary papers for the payment of a pension of $10,000 to Vanness Robinette, a blind man of Mendota, Minn., who served in the Rebellion as a member of Company M, Twenty-second Minnesota Cavalry. This is the largest amount of pension that has gone through the local office while Bossidy has been in charge since the fall of 1886. Robinette lost his sight from the effects of disease contracted in the service.

Bodies of Buried Miners Recovered.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 31.—A ghastly sequel was enacted today to the frightful disaster which occurred in No. 3 shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company, at South Wilkesbarre, March 3. On that date an explosion set fire to the mine, in which were imprisoned eight miners. Repeated and desperate efforts were made to rescue the unfortunate men, but it was not until this morning that the point where the men were buried was reached. The bodies of two have already been recovered.

Private Banks Incorporated.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Quite a number of private banks in this State have been incorporated within a few days to escape the penalty which is provided by the law passed last winter. A heavy fine is to be imposed on any banker not incorporated who receives deposits after Jan. 1, 1891.

DID THEY HAVE A ROW?

SENSATIONAL REPORT AS TO THE O'BRIEN-PARNELL CONFERENCE.

A Paris Paper Says the Meeting Was a Lively One and That There Is Little Hope of a Compromise—Denial of the Story That the ex-Irish Leader Crossed the Channel to Meet Mrs. O'Shea—Diplomats Fight a Bloodless Duel.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The *Siecle* claims to know that a hot and hostile discussion took place yesterday at the conference between Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien at Boulogne-sur-Mer. This discussion, according to the *Siecle*, lasted until toward midnight and renders a reconciliation between the Irish leaders most improbable.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Dec. 31.—Messrs. Parnell, Kenny, Scully, and Bryne left this city today on their return to London. Messrs. O'Brien, Gill, and the Redmonds will soon leave for Paris. No announcement has yet been made as to when and where the next conference between Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien will take place.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—The *Freeman's Journal* today announces that Mr. Timothy Harrington, member of Parliament, will probably be present at the next meeting between Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien. The *Journal* is also of the opinion that the outlook for a settlement of the matters in dispute among the Irish members is hopeful, as the long interchange of views which took place yesterday at Boulogne-sur-Mer must have tended to evolve the basis of an agreement.

The reports published to the effect that Mr. Parnell went to Paris to meet Mrs. O'Shea are untrue.

The Dublin *Express* today states that Mr. William O'Brien, member of Parliament, intends to surrender himself to the police early in January in order to serve out his sentence.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Mr. Parnell arrived in this city today on his return from Paris. Mr. Parnell said he was quite himself again. His eye was well and he was in better health than he had been for a long time.

DEFEAT OF SCOTCH STRIKERS.

The Railway Managers Think the Worst Is Over.

GLASGOW, Dec. 31.—The General Managers of the Scotch railways have announced that the strikers have been to all intents and purposes defeated. The trains are running regularly.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

Two Diplomats Fight a Bloodless Duel Near Viennna.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—Count Dey, Ambassador of Austria to England, and Count de Lutzon, First Secretary of the Embassy, fought a duel with pistols near this city today. Neither was wounded. The affair grew out of a quarrel in London over a question of precedence affecting the wives of the two diplomats.

Alarming Death-Rate in England.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Over 800 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs occurred in London last week and the death-rate continues to increase at an alarming figure. This is due to the unusually cold weather, to which this region is wholly unaccustomed. Ten degrees above zero here, with the dampness of the atmosphere, makes a dangerous condition of things. In the towns of Halifax, Manchester, and Preston, since the severe cold set in, the death-rate has reached forty in the 1,000. At Bolton, Bristol, Liverpool, Salford, Sunderland, and Wolverhampton thirty in the 1,000 have died from the same hastening cause.

Found the Tombs of Six Popes.

ROME, Dec. 31.—At a meeting of the Pontifical Academy of Archæology today it was announced that a basilica in the Church of St. Sylvester has been discovered, containing the tombs of six Popes, including that of Sylvester I., who occupied the Papal chair from 314 to 336 A. D.

Many Persons Frozen to Death.

TRIESTE, Dec. 31.—The hurricane continues. Steamers are unable to leave port. It is feared that many disasters to shipping have occurred. The Balaton Lake is frozen over and vehicles are crossing on the ice. Many persons in this vicinity have been frozen to death.

Admiral Aube Dead.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Admiral Aube, formerly Minister of Marine, is dead.

HER THROAT CUT AND HOUSE ROBBED.

Thrilling Experience of a Michigan Lady with an Unknown Villain.

PLYMOUTH, Mich., Dec. 31.—Miss Thursta Cummings of Canton, aged about 38 and living alone on her farm, was aroused Monday night by a man knocking at her door and requesting lodging for the night. She refused to admit him and he broke down the door, assaulted her, and cut her throat, not fatally. He then plundered the house, after which, finding her still alive, he stabbed her three times in the side with a bread-knife. She lay in her blood until this afternoon, when, with a great effort, she went to the door and called a neighbor, Ben Bolton, who summoned other neighbors and Dr. [illegible]. The doctor thinks there is doubt of her recovery. The villain is a young man, stout of build, and is still at liberty.

GEESE SAVE A NEW YORK MAN'S LIFE.

How Fire in a Market Was Discovered—Losses by the Flames.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Samuel De Noyelles sleeps in a room in one of the buildings comprising West Washington Market, where he is employed. Early this morning he was rudely awakened from his slumbers by a commotion below him. The geese imprisoned in about twenty big crates were making an unusual disturbance. He looked out of the window of his room on the second floor and saw flames coming from the adjoining compartments. De Noyelles fled from the burning building and alarmed the neighborhood. The burning structure was that portion of the market which is bounded by Hewitt, Lawton, Loew, and Thirteenth avenue, and the flames did not spread beyond. Tenants of the building were enabled to save a large portion of their stock in trade, but the upper part of the building, which is two stories high, was gutted. Loss, $25,000.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 31.—Late this afternoon after a search of several hours the remains of George Peterson were found in the ruins of Monday night's fire.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—Augusta had a $100,000 fire this morning at 5 o'clock. R. Read, dealer in whiskies, loss, $30,000; insurance, $20,000; James G. Bailie, carpets, $14,000; insurance, $8,000; Nicholas Kahrs, groceries, $37,000; insurance, $16,000; D. Sancken, groceries, $14,000. Damage to Roberts building $20,000.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Fire nearly destroyed H. J. A. Todd's fine residence on Simmons street last night. What portion was saved from burning was ruined by water. Loss $5,000, with $1,500 insurance.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The elegant Berry street residence of Dr. Ferguson was completely gutted by fire this evening. Loss $6,000, insured for $900 in Home of New York.

MARENGO, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—One of the barns on R. M. Patrick's farm was burned last night. About one hundred milch cows were burned, together with a great deal of hay, grain and machinery. Loss $10,000, insured in the Hartford for $5,200.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The armory of the Light Guards, Company L, Third Infantry, burned tonight with all contents, including arms and equipment. Loss, $6,000.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The entire brigade was called out tonight for a fire which broke out in Bauchemin & Alain's five-story block extending from Nos. 20 to 30 on Gabriel street. The proprietors were wholesale booksellers and stationers. Owing to the intense cold the firemen had hard work in fighting the flames and the fire was allowed to burn itself down. The building is in ruins. The damage is $100,000 and the insurance $30,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 31.—The old Wilkinson & Green mill was gutted by fire tonight, only the walls remaining. Loss, $125,000; fully insured. The mill was built in 1813 and has lately been run by the Dexter Yarn company.

To Manufacture Drills.

LINCOLN, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—At a meeting of capitalists today $150,000 was subscribed to begin the manufacture in this place of the Havanna drill, now made at Havanna, Ill. Frew Frorer, Franklin C. Orton, and W. P. Wakefield constitute the Board of Directors. March 1, 18[illegible] a large factory will be moved into and the implements will be made on an extensive scale.

May Result in Murder.

CANASTOTA, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Monday about midnight a disturbance arose at the residence of Father Stanton which may terminate in murder. During the melée the aged mother of Mr. Stanton was struck in the head with some blunt instrument. Her skull was fractured. The old lady says that her hired girl struck the blow.

John H. Sessions Appointed.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Today Manager Burdon appointed John H. Sessions to succeed Andrew Stevens as General Freight and Passenger Agent for the Terre Haute and Peoria railway company.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

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TO CLOSE FOR A TIME.

THE ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY SHUTS DOWN ITS WORKSHOPS.

The Blast Furnaces, However, Will Continue in Operation—A Brewers' School to Be Established in Chicago by the Germania Brewing Company—The Chicago Polytechnic Institute Closed—Witnesses Tell How Inmates of the Bethany Home Were Burned with Pokers.

For 1,500 men or more of South Chicago and those dependent upon them this will not be a specially happy New Year. Early yesterday morning—that is, shortly after midnight—the following notice was posted in the workshops of the Illinois Steel Works at that place.

These mills will close at 6 p. m. Dec. 31. By order of Executive Committee.

This announcement was entirely unexpected by the employés. The people of South Chicago were equally unprepared for it, and all day yesterday vainly tried to find the cause of it. The order is not to affect the blast furnace department of the works, where about 500 men are employed. They will continue to turn out pig-iron instead of, as now, the molten metal for the converting and rail rolling departments.

The officers of the company were called upon yesterday afternoon in the Rookery Building for the reason of the closing of the mills, but little information and nothing of a very definite character could be got. One of the Vice-Presidents said that repairs and some changes to complete the works were needed, and it was thought better to close down now than later on.

"How long will the suspension last?"

"I don't know just at present how long, but this does not mean a permanent closing."

Mr. Green, the auditor of the company, said they had been dismissing a large number of employés for some time past, probably 2,000 in all, who had been employed in building a new plant and in other work. He could say nothing about the sudden shutting down of the works.

Mr. Mathias, the superintendent of the works, was seen at his home in South Chicago, but he had nothing to say about the matter beyond the fact that the order would deprive of employment about 1,500 men, and that the blast-furnaces would still be operated.

A number of the employés of the mills were interviewed, and they had only astonishment to express. Why the company should lately have employed over 2,000 extra men to build a new plant for rolling steel plates and now shut down their old mills was a mystery to them. Some thought that the fact that the election for directors would come off in February might have something to do with it, but how they could not tell. The feeling among them all, however, was that the mills would open up again in March, if not sooner.

The closing of the mills will be a severe blow to the business of South Chicago, and its effect will be felt in many directions.

In March, 1881, the first blast furnace of the South Chicago Steel company's works was opened, and from that time until now no general shut-down occurred except during the strike of November, 1887, which lasted about two months.

During the last year the company has paid out to labor, as shown by its pay-rolls, about $2,225,000. Its pay-roll for Nov. 12 was $257,729, and Dec. 13 it paid out $195,496.

TO ESTABLISH A BREWERS' SCHOOL.

What the Germania Brewing Company Proposes to Do.

The Germania Brewing company has contracted for the purchase of $180,000 worth of real estate to be used as a site for an immense brewing and malting enterprise. This purchase includes the Siebens brewery and enough additional property on Larrabee street to complete the block south of Blackhawk street. The brewing company, which is composed of Michael Siebens, Smidt Bros., Frederick Hecht, and otherss, propose to use the old Siebens plant for the present in carrying on a brewing business. On the additional 600 feet of property they plan to build a new malt-house and ice-house and a large brewery. The proposed improvements will involve the expenditure of $500,000. When the new plant is completed the old Siebens brewery is to be remodeled into a training school for brewers. At present there are no such training schools in this country and practical men have to be brought here from England and Germany.

Mr. Levy Mayer, the attorney for the new company, said yesterday that the new enterprise will be entirely independent of the present organization of brewers. "We will not form part of any pool, trust, or association, and will not be hampered by any of their regulations," said he. "We will continue the practice of helping saloonkeepers by paying their licenses and assisting them in starting in business. In this respect we will run counter to the old Brewers' Association, which has decided to discontinue these practices."

Hibbard Porter & Bro. have just completed the sale of the property at Nos. 187 and 189 Washington street, between Franklin street and Fifth avenue, for $115,[illegible]. The purchaser is Chancellor L. Jenks and the property is sold for John H. Dwight of Lake Forest. The land has a frontage of forty feet by the extreme depth of 180 feet. It is improved with an old style four story building valued at about $20,000. Allowing this to be a fair valuation for the building the front foot price of the land is $2,375. The building is now occupied by eight tenants, a number of whom are light manufacturers.

J. Almon Austin has sold for the estate of Sarah A. Walker to Samuel T. White the property at No. 39 La Salle street. The price paid is $31,000. The lot is [illegible]x60 feet, improved with a three-story and basement building. C. B. Van Kirk has purchased ninety-five feet at the northeast corner of West Van Buren and Morgan streets for $300,000. The purchase is made subject to a ninety-nine-year lease on a basis of 6 per cent on the above valuation. The Polish societies in the southwestern part of the city propose the erection of a combined hall, theater, and club-house at the corner of Ashland avenue and Eighteenth street. It is to be known as Poliski Hall, and will cost in the neighborhood of $50,000.

Among the transfers of real estate filed for record yesterday was the following: Monroe street, 90 feet, east front, Market street, north front, 60x198 feet, with building Nos. 248, 250, and 252, Dec. 26, Edward Koch to J. P. Labahn, for $200,000.

CHICAGO POLYTECHNIC CLOSED.

The Teachers Secede and Propose to Start a New School.

The Chicago Polytechnic Institute closed its doors yesterday. The teachers and most of the pupils seceded and Superintendent Harkins suspended operations. The teachers have rented rooms at No. 125 Dearborn street and will open a new institute similar to the old one. E. C. Perry, the teacher who led the revolt against Harkins, said that State's-Attorney Longenecker would be asked to investigate the old institute under the statute which gives that official authority over corporations in the management of which fraud is alleged. He said Superintendent Harkins had taken in $5,400 in tuition fees, half of which he should have given to the teachers under his contract with them. Instead of that he has paid them but $1,100 altogether, they say.

Mr. Harkins says that he will engage new teachers and go on with the school.

BURNED THEM WITH POKERS.

The Punishment Alleged to Have Been Inflicted Upon Bethany Home Children.

Mrs. Seeley, alias Mrs. C. J. Allen, matron of the Bethany Home, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon in bonds of $1,000 to answer to the charge of cruelty to children, preferred against her by Mrs. Ed Rodgers of Springfield. The case has occupied considerable attention before Justice C. J. White of the Desplaines Street Station for the last three days. Witnesses for the prosecution were sworn who testified to the cruel treatment to which the children had been subjected. They swore that the children had been sent out to beg, and that special ragged clothes had been put on them for the purpose. They were given only dry bread and water for five weeks, the witnesses said, and the children had not only been beaten with a poker and window stick, but Mrs. Seeley had held their faces under a cold water faucet for five minutes to punish them.

Frank Worth, a 13-year-old boy, who had run away from the place on account of bad treatment, exhibited three of four scars from burns he had received at the hands of Mrs. Seeley with a red hot poker, and Jimmie Rodgers, one of the inmates, showed a scar on his neck which he swore was caused by being burned with a hot poker in the hands of Mrs. Seeley.

The defendant swore that her name was not Seeley, but Mrs. C. J. Allen. That she married Mr. Allen in Albany two years ago on his death-bed. Several witnesses were produced for the defense and testified that the inmates of the home were well treated so far as they could see.

WANT PRICES TO BE UNIFORM.

The Alleged Object of the Formation of the Window-Glass Trust.

The organizers of the Window-Glass Trust have completed their labors and returned home. Little has been done in the way of overtures to local dealers to join the combine, but there is no doubt that all will have a chance to "get in out of the cold."

The opinion of local dealers generally is that there will be no attempt to advance prices, at least for the present. What the trust aims to accomplish is said to be to establish a uniform price and a stable market. For some time there has been no uniformity in prices and rates have ruled according to the necessities of manufacturers. In this state of affairs the smaller concerns having small capital have been obliged to dispose of their product at such prices as they could get.

As a reason why a general advance should not be anticipated it is said that the competition of Baltimore and New Jersey stands in the way. Both of these places are formidable competitors, and although the trust takes in nearly all the biggest factories in the country outside of New Jersey and Baltimore it cannot afford to ignore them in fixing rates.

SANTA CLAUS WAS ACQUITTED.

Christmas Festivals at the Erie Chapel and Hope Mission—Watch-Night Services.

Santa Claus was on trial at the Erie Chapel on West Erie street last evening and he was honorably acquitted, to the great delight of the crowd of children that packed the hall. This mission is under the care of the Third Presbyterian Church, and a company of young men and young women came over from the Church of the Covenant on the North Side to give the performance. The entertainment was introduced by a song of welcome by Miss Slight's Sunday school class. Another class gave a graduating exercise, reciting in concert all the books of the Bible. "A Jolly Christmas Eve" was given by the school.

An entertainment was given by Hope Mission, which is under the direction of the Second Baptist Church, last evening at the corner of Noble and Ohio streets. A. W. Atwood, the Superintendent of the school, was master of ceremonies and distributed the presents from two well-laden Christmas trees. A quartet furnished some Christmas songs and all present had a good time.

Watch-night services were held at the Wabash Avenue and Ada Street M. E. Churches and Moody's Church. When the hour of midnight was struck the old hymn, "Come, Let Us Anew Our Journey," was sung and prayer offered.

LESTER'S CASE CONTINUED.

He Must Answer for His Alleged Crime Jan. 9.

Gresham R. Lester was brought before Justice Prindiville yesterday morning charged with obtaining $200 worth of hardware from Burke & Hoffman by fraud.

Lester, it is alleged, has of late swindled a great many firms out of various sums of money. Mr. Hoffman appeared against Lester, and at the request of Lester's attorney the case was continued until Jan. 9 in $800 bond.

Regarding his exploits in ordering goods from the Tobey Furniture company, Giles Bros., Gossage & Co., French & Potter, Carson, Pirie & Co., J. H. Walker & Co., and others Lester said yesterday that his arrangement with all of them was for cash on delivery, but none of the goods were ever delivered. He said he had no money, but expected to get enough to settle. "I intended to either build or rent a house," said he, "and furnish it in first-class style. Then I would hire a housekeeper and rent or sell the house at a good figure. I would have paid all the firms, of course, for I never did a wrong thing in my life. As to the Minick case, I owned the furniture and had a right to it. I will prove my innocence when the proper time comes."

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR WAIFS.

Superintendent Daniels' Charges Feast and Are Otherwise Entertained.

The fifty or more boys of the Waifs' Mission under charge of T. E. Daniels had their annual Christmas dinner and tree last night. The affair was postponed from Christmas, as several of the boys were desirous of spending that day with their parents. Every one of the boys received a present, and with the dinner and boundless candy all were extremely happy. An entertainment of music and recitations was given, Mrs. R. S. Tuthill, Miss B. F. Fontayne, and Miss May Tuthill participating. The Post-Office employés through Mr. Montgomery gave Mr. Daniels for the next Sunday's dinner a collection amounting to $53.70. Last night's exercises were managed by the Ladies' Board of the Mission, which is composed of Mrs. Dennison F. Groves, Mrs. Richard S. Tuthill, Mrs. W. F. Brawley, Miss B. F. Fontayne, the Misses Emma and Bessie Smale, Mrs. W. W. Moore, Mrs. Merriam, Miss Pangborn, Mrs. Lathrop, and Mrs. Daniels.

THERE IS NO CHANGE OF NAME.

Selz, Schwab & Co. Will Still Be the Style of the Concern.

The papers for the incorporation of Selz, Schwab & Co., with a capital stock of $1,425,000, were completed yesterday. The new members of the firm are: J. H. Selz and E. F. Selz, who, with their father, Morris Selz, hold stock to the amount of $460,000; H. C. Schwab and A. C. Schwab, who, with their father, C. H. Schwab, hold $400,000 in stock; L. E. Frank and J. E. Strong, the credit manager, who hold $165,000 and $5,000 in stock, respectively. The remainder of the stock, $395,000, is held by John W. Bunn, a member of the old company. The firm name remains unchanged.

CHARLES BUTTERFIELD IS DEAD.

A Brilliant Telegraph Operator Dies from a Self-Inflicted Wound.

Charles D. Butterfield, one of the most extraordinary and consequently best-known telegraph operators in the United States, died yesterday afternoon at the County Hospital as a result of an attempted suicide. Butterfield was an Associated Press operator and had worked in every city of importance in the country.

Drink undermined his health, and while under the delusion that he was being persecuted he cut his throat with a penknife. He was a remarkably fine operator.

The telegraphers will hold a meeting today to make arrangements for his funeral, which they will attend in a body.

SHOT THROUGH THE LUNG.

Daniel O'Connor Accidentally Wounds Himself and Will Probably Die.

Daniel O'Connor, 18 years of age, living at No. 2735 Cottage Grove avenue, accidentally shot himself in the right breast last night while cleaning a revolver preparatory to celebrating the advent of the new year. The bullet passed through the young man's lung and came out just beneath the shoulderblade. He was removed to the Michael Reese Hospital, where the physician in charge said the wound would prove fatal.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Secret Society Officers.

Court Apollo, No. 96, Independent Order Foresters, has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Chief Ranger, D. J. O'Brien; Vice-Chief Ranger, John Ashlund; Recording Secretary, Thomas F. Lynch; Financial Secretary, Peter J. Lass; Treasurer, John N. Doerr; Representative, Henry Rosenbaum; Senior Woodward, Peter Fredericksen; Junior Woodward, W. J. Hartney; Senior Beadle, T. Doolady; Junior Beadle, Charles Schmidt; Court Physician, W. J. McCaig. The court has at present a membership of 369, which is the largest in the order.

The Single Tax Club.

James A. Herne, the actor, gave a reading before the Single Tax Club at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, making it the basis for an argument in behalf of Henry George's doctrine. He read "Under the Lion's Paw," by Hamlin Garland, which is intended to show the iniquity, according to the single tax idea, of land monopoly. Mr. Herne referred to his own experience in his profession when he tried to talk about the single tax to actors. They at first objected to being classed among the wageworkers, but were today advocating organization on the plan of labor unions. He predicted the ultimate success of the single tax. Mr. Herne's reading was enjoyed by the faithful as well as by the strangers, independently of the economic teachings involved.

Made Happy by Friends.

Reuben H. Donnelley, manager of the Chicago Directory company, was presented with a diamond locket by the employés of the company yesterday.

Joseph Lowenbach, formerly of the firm of Shakman & Lowenbach, was given a cane yesterday by his former employés on the occasion of his leavetaking after fifteen years of association in business.

John Brady, chief janitor of the City-Hall Building, was presented with a gold watch by sixty employés yesterday.

Dion Geraldine, manager of William Deering & Co., was presented by the office employés with a gold chain and a locket bearing his monogram in diamonds.

A gold star was presented to Deputy Sheriff Henry L. Stephens at the headquarters of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Club by his friends. Collector of Internal Revenue Mamer made the presentation speech.

House and Contents Destroyed by Fire.

During the absence of Mrs. George Hamilton from her home, No. 3301 South Oakley avenue, last night fire broke out in the basement of the building and before being discovered had made its way through the roof. The building, with its contents, was totall destroyed. The loss will reach $3,000, partially covered by insurance. The flames also communicated to a one-story building at No. 3303 South Oakley avenue, owned and occupied by Gus Olson. So rapid was the advance of the flames that the Olson family were compelled to abandon their worldly effects and make their escape. The loss to Olson will not exceed $500.

A Confession Without a Moral.

The sensational features of the conscience-fund record of the United States Treasury fail to show a parallel case to that of John Stunkle, who visited the East Chicago Avenue Police Station yesterday morning and told Desk-Sergeant McCarthy that twenty years before in Jersey City he had robbed his roommate. His conscience had been smiting him ever since and he wanted to be punished for his crime. Stunkle is a well-to-do blacksmith at No. 114 North avenue. It spoils the moral of the story, but the belief is very strong that Stunkle's confession is a product of the results of strong drink.

Scottish Concert at the Auditorium.

Clan Campbell, No. 23, O. S. C., gave a Scottish concert at the Auditorium, with William MacLennan's Edinburg Concert company. A good audience filled the hall, many of them countrymen of the singers and those who arranged the concert. The program embraced Scottish ballads, in the form of solos, duets, trios, and quartets, with instrumental and vocal solos of other than Scotch music interspersed at intervals. There were some recitations and dancing of the Highland Fling. The performance concluded with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Auld Lang Syne."

Red Tape Killed Him.

Robert Norman, a shoemaker, living at No. 335 South Clark street, died while the formalities necessary to his transfer to the County Hospital were being gone through. Dr. J. F. Levoir sent a written request to the Harrison Street Station, asking that he be carried there. The message went to the Coroner's office next and then to the office of the County Agent. By the time help arrived the man was dead. There was the same trouble when it was desired to have the body removed, it is claimed. It is now at Klaner's, however.

Lively Chase of a Runaway Team.

The Thirty-fifth street patrol wagon had an exciting chase yesterday morning after a team of horses attached to a carriage. Henry Fredericks, who has a livery stable at Forty-third street and Ashland avenue, went into a saloon at Thirty-fifth and Halsted streets, leaving his horses tied to a post. They became frightened at something and dashed down Thirty-fifth street. When they passed Thirty-fifth Street Station the patrol wagon gave chase and captured the runaways at Indiana avenue.

Banquet of the Taxpayers' Association.

The Taxpayers' Association will hold their first annual banquet at the Palmer House Thursday evening, Jan. 15, at 7 o'clock. All real-estate men, whether members of the Real Estate Board or not, are cordially invited, together with all citizens interested in the protection of the taxpaying element. Speeches will be made on the World's Fair, the drainage question, banking laws, and other live topics. The Imperial Quartette and Freiberg's band will be there. Tickets will be ready by the first week in January.

No One Could Identify Them.

Harry Perry, the gambler, and Noah Thomas, the colored porter at the gambling establishment at No. 176 Clark street, were before Justice Hoyne yesterday afternoon charged with selling liquor and cigars without a license. Judge Hand examined several witnesses who had gotten drinks at No. 176 Clark street, but could not swear to seeing the defendants there. The case was continued until next Wednesday to enable new witnesses to be found.

The "Times" Is Not for Sale.

"No, sir, it is not true," said Business Manager Huiskamp when asked by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday if W. L. Griffith of the Denver *Times* had an option on its Chicago namesake for $600,000. "The dispatch only says Mr. Griffiths does not deny having an option. Any man could say that. The *Times* is not on the market. The 'For Sale' sign has been taken down."

He Overlooked a Bet.

The employés under John Moody of the City Engineer's office yesterday morning tried to present him with a New-Year's gift, consisting of $480 in cash. Mr. Moody, though overcome by the kindly spirit which prompted the gift, declined to receive it on the ground that he had no right as a public officer to accept gifts from subordinates.

Closed by the Sheriff.

The Pumpelly Storage Battery and Electric Motor company, dealers in electric battery supplies, with offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel, confessed judgment yesterday in favor of Jacob Brown for $12,179 for money loaned. The place was closed by the Sheriff.

The Loss Was $30,000.

The loss by the burning of the People's Electric Light and Power company's works, at Ninety-fifth street and Erie avenue, yesterday morning, was about $30,000. The insurance was $8,500. The works of the People's Gas company were slightly damaged.

Rogers Park Saloon Case.

Two cases of two counts each against Henry Trausch, one of the Rogers Park saloonkeepers, were tried in Justice Freeman's court in Evanston yesterday. He was fined $50 on each count, or $200 in all.

Placed Under $1,000 Bonds.

The case of Eugene Burns, 14 years old, who stabbed Peter Hayden, his playmate, in the back Tuesday night, was set for Jan. 2 by Justice Kersten yesterday. Burns was placed under $1,000 bonds.

New-Year's Eve Casualties.

Henry Schmidt of No. 213 Clybourn avenue was accidentally shot through the wrist by Andrew Sleck last evening.

Andrew E. Wendell, No. 577 Wells street, was shot through the shoulder with a stray bullet.

Items.

Not a case of small-pox was reported in the city during the year 1890.

South Town Collector Eohman yesterday handed over $100,000 to Controller Onahan.

Fire at No. 515 South Halsted street damaged G. A. Ritzler's building and crockery store $150.

Saloonkeeper Jaeger having agreed to leave Rogers Park, it is believed the war against the liquor venders is over.

John Dolan personated the son of State's-Attorney Longenecker and swindled a widow named Murphy out of $6 as attorney's fees.

The case of W. W. Henderson, real-estate dealer, charged with assaulting Charles Bell, was dismissed by Justice Brayton yesterday.

Aluminium has been put to good use by the Michigan Stove company, which has caused to be made a number of match safes to advertise the possibilities of the metal.

In the publication of a marriage license yesterday a mistake was made in spelling of names. It should have read Bernard D. Burns, 57 years of age, and Mrs. Kate Donoghue, 41 years old.

The lectures of George Kennan, the Siberian traveler, will be illustrated with stereopticon views made from photographs taken by the artist who accompanied Mr. Kennan. The lectures begin Jan. 12 at Central Music-Hall.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 41° above zero; 9 a. m., 42°; 10 a. m., 42°; 11 a. m., 42°; 12 a. m., 43°; 1 p. m., 43°; 3 p. m., 46°; 6 p. m., 45°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.37; 6 p. m., 29.19.

A Bride Attempts Suicide.

URBANA, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Ella Towner, aged 16 years, and Howard Waldren were married Friday. Waldren celebrated the event by drinking considerable liquor. This discouraged his young wife. She bought laudanum today, drank it on the street, and went to her boarding-house. Physicians were summoned and her life was saved.

DRINKING AND JEALOUSY

COMBINED THEY CAUSE A DOUBLE TRAGEDY ON SEDGWICK STREET.

Leo Klein Fatally Shoots His Wife, Louisa, and Then Kills Himself—They Came from Germany to This Country Seven Months Ago on Account of His Suspicions—Ida Whitmore Locked Up on Suspicion of Causing the Death of Her Husband.

Crazed by apparently unfounded jealousy and excessive drinking, Leo Klein, a German, 34 years old, fatally shot his wife and then killed himself shortly after 5 o'clock last evening at his home, No. 536 Sedgwick street.

Klein and his wife came to this country from Germany about seven months ago. Louisa Klein, the wife, was the daughter of well-to-do parents in the old country, and was presented with $1,000 by her father when they started for America. She is 30 years old, and has a comely face and a good figure. Since their marriage, four years ago, the husband had been jealous of his wife, and it was on this account they came to this country, the wife believing that by leaving their old surroundings he would cease to distrust her. But such was not the case.

On arriving in Chicago about six months ago Mrs. Klein purchased furniture with a part of her money and, renting a house on Clybourn avenue, started a boarding house. Few boarders came, and after three weeks the experiment was given up as a failure. Klein then bought out the saloon at No. 536 Sedgwick street.

He continued to be jealous and began drinking excessively. Nov. 15 Mrs. Klein had her husband arrested for abusing her, but refused to appear against him when his case came before the court.

At last Klein's conduct became unbearable and last Wednesday she rented rooms in a house in the rear of the saloon and removed her goods to these apartments. Yesterday morning Klein sold his saloon outfit to Max Uhlig. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Klein rented rooms in the vicinity of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. Returning about 4:30 o'clock she went to Klein's apartments to get her stove. He refused to let her have it and a quarrel arose which resulted in the double shooting.

Loud words were heard by children who were playing about the rear of the saloon, and little Albert Bloom, who lives over the saloon, climbed up to the transom over the rear door and peeped in just in time to see Klein level a revolver and send a bullet into his wife's head. The boy dropped to the ground and ran to give the alarm. Klein placed the smoking revolver to his own head and fired. He dropped to the floor a few feet away from his wife.

The door was forced open and Mrs. Klein was sent to the German Hospital on Larrabee street while the husband was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where he died soon after arrival.

Mrs. Klein is thought to have but little chance of recovery.

JOHN WHITMORE'S PECULIAR DEATH.

His Widow Is Locked Up on Suspicion of Murdering Him.

Mrs. Ida J. Whitmore, 29 years old, living at No. 210 West Adams street, is locked up at the Desplaines Street Station on suspicion of murdering her husband, John W. Whitmore, by giving him ten grains of morphine in a glass of beer. The woman claims her husband took the drug by mistake, and is apparently almost frantic with grief over his death.

Mrs. Whitmore in giving her statement said between her sobs:

"I have been a morphine-eater for years. Yesterday morning John said to me:

"'Ida, you ought to have your dose of morphine, as you are cross.' He took a box out of his pocket and gave me some of it on the point of a knife. We spent the day at home and drank considerable beer. I became hungry for more morphine after drinking and begged John to give me another dose, but he refused to do it. I slipped out and bought ten grains.

"A neighbor came in and my husband went out after some more beer. I set out three glasses and in my glass I dropped the morphine. John returned and poured out the beer. I paid no attention to him and he picked up my glass and drank the contents. In a moment or so I turned around and saw immediately what he had done.

"'O, John!' I exclaimed, 'you have drank out of the glass in which I had placed ten grains of morphine.' He put his arms around me and said, 'Don't you worry about me, dear; that much morphine won't hurt a fellow who has drank as much liquor as I have.'

"In two or three minutes he became unsteady and I ran for a doctor, and he came at once. He did not offer to use a stomach-pump on my husband, but simply said that he would be all right. John got worse and died about half-past 6."

From the evidence in the hands of the police it would appear that her statement is correct, but Capt. Hayes thought the circumstances warranted him in holding her. Whitmore was formerly employed by the Onondaga Dock company, No. 50 South Water street, as bookkeeper, and by the Continental Life-Insurance company. Recently he had been selling goods for Bartford & Law of West Lake street, but for several weeks had been out of employment. Mrs. Whitmore claims to be a relative of Frank Dunn of the Board of Trade firm of Logan & Dunn.

CHARGED WITH THE MURDER.

A Coroner's Jury Finds That Mrs. Joerndt Killed Frank Braun.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Frank Braun, the saloonkeeper at No. 329 West Polk street, who was found dead behind his bar last Saturday morning, was resumed yesterday morning, and, after hearing testimony for ten hours, the jury returned the following verdict:

We, the jury, find that Frank Braun came to his death by a bullet wound, inflicted by a pistol in the hands of Mrs. Minnie Joerndt, and recommend that she be held to the grand jury without bail, and recommend that Carl Krueger be held to the grand jury under bail.

Carl Krueger being recalled testified to having seen Braun and Mrs. Joerndt quarrel a number of times, but had never seen any serious difficulty between them. He admitted having blood on his pants, and did not know but what his hands were bloody also, but he said he had lifted the body of the dead man, and accounted for the blood in that way.

It was in evidence that a dress with blood stains on the bosom and edge of the skirt was found in Mrs. Joerndt's apartments, and she admitted that it was hers.

Lieut. Kelley testified that Mrs. Joerndt had made a statement to Capt. Ward and himself in which she said she was in the room when Braun shot himself. She took the stand and made the following statement:

"Braun is my ne[illegible] About 6 o'clock Friday night I went down to the saloon and found him playing cards. I waited on two customers and then told him I had better stop playing and tend to business. He told me to go up-stairs, and called me names. I began to cry and went up to my rooms and staid there until about 11 or 11:15 o'clock, when I heard a noise down-stairs. I went down and said, 'What's the matter?' and found that a pitcher had fallen on the floor and broken. There were two or three men playing cards and I told them, 'Go home. We want to close up.' They went, and after a couple of customers had come in for beer I said to Frank, 'Count your money and come up-stairs.' After he had counted the money I asked him again and he said, 'I'm not coming up any more.' I asked him why, and he said, 'I'm going to get married.' I asked him who he was going to marry. He said 'Ricka, my cousin.' 'She will never marry you,' I said, and saw him stoop down behind the bar. I thought he was going for a revolver and started to run and got as far as the hall door, when I heard a shot. I ran back and said, 'O, Frank, you will be the disgrace of me yet,' and cried, 'Frank, Frank, speak to me once more.' I had on a white apron and striped dress (the same shown in evidence), and when I saw him bleeding I wiped the blood from his face, but found he was dead.

"I was so excited I didn't know what to do, and went up-stairs and lay down on the bed repeatedly, and finally at a little after 3 went over and called Mrs. Schlau, telling her Frank had killed himself. I took my apron and rinsed it out in a tub of water and hung it on the line."

The Coroner cross-examined her very closely, but she could not be made to contradict herself. He asked her if she expected to have the jury believe she was telling the truth when so many witnesses had testified to her having told a different story. She could only say:

"My God! but I did not kill him."

James Griffin testified to having been in the saloon at about 11 o'clock the night before the murder and of having been asked by Mrs. Joerndt to go home. He had heard Braun and Mrs. Joerndt talking in German, but did not think they were quarreling. The case was then given to the jury, who were out about fifteen minutes when they brought in the above verdict.

The attorney for Mrs. Joerndt was very indignant, claiming the inquest was a farce in every particular, and that the Coroner knew nothing about conducting an inquest properly.

MAXWELL CONFIRMS THE SALE.

A. C. McClurg & Co. Are Now Proprietors of His Establishment.

The reported sale of the S. A. Maxwell & Co. retail book business to A. C. McClurg & Co. as given in THE TRIBUNE was confirmed by C. E. Maxwell, one of the members, yesterday. Said Mr. Maxwell:

"We have sold our entire book business, wholesale and retail, and our retail stationery business to A. C. McClurg & Co., delivery to be made Jan. 15. We made this sale several months ago. Our object is to simplify our business and have less detail to look after. Our first floor will have an entire new front, and will be devoted exclusively to our wall-paper department. We are today the largest wall-paper jobbers in this country, and we propose bringing our retail wall-paper department up to the same high standard. Understand, we have only sold our wholesale and retail book business and our retail stationery business; the other branches of our business will be continued as heretofore. We will continue the book business until about Feb. 1, as we will not be able to make the delivery complete until that date."

The transfer will give A. C. McClurg & Co. the largest book business in the West.

FOUND OVER 2,000 SKELETONS.

Some Wonderful Discoveries Made Near Bee Springs, Ky.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Peter Brezedine of Bee Springs, Ky., writes here of some wonderful paleontological discoveries made by him in that part of the State. He says:

I explored what is known as the Hundred-Dome Cave, about six miles east of Mammoth Cave. In it I found evidences of a race of human beings of a great antiquity. In niches of the cave I counted over 2,000 mummified skeletons or bodies of what must have been a large and very superior race of men, evidently dating back beyond our history of Adam and the Garden of Eden many thousand years. The bodies are in an excellent state of preservation, and I intend to remove about ten of them at once to Boston for the benefit of the scientific world.

Relieved of Their Purchases.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Last evening Mrs. Williamson and Mrs. Eby left Wabash for their home in the country. When just outside the city limits they were overtaken by a footpad, who lifted a large quantity of valuable dry goods from the rear of their buggy. One of the ladies discovered the man at his work and belabored him over the head with the butt of the buggy-whip, but he kept on until the last parcel was in his hands.

The Polytechnic Triumphant.

The Polytechnic will reopen Monday next with a reorganized and greatly improved faculty, leading all other schools of the West. Call tomorrow, corner Madison and Fifth avenue.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORE CAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Indications for twenty-four hours:

For Indiana, rain, easterly winds, slight changes in temperature.

For Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan, snow or rain, northeasterly winds, colder.

For Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa, rain, snow, northerly winds, colder, cold wave.

For Nebraska and South Dakota, light northerly winds, colder.

For North Dakota, fair Thursday, northerly winds, colder.

For Missouri and Kansas, rain or snow, northerly winds, colder, cold wave.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 31—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Falling temperature, clearing New-Year's afternoon; southeasterly winds, backing to colder northerly, increasing to brisk and high.

Place of observation.	*Height of barometer*	*Thermom'tr*	*Max'm temperature*	*Direction of wind*	*State of weather*	*Precip'tatn for 12 hours*
Abilene, Tex.	29.58	60	70	S. W.	Clear.	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.18	16	30	N. W.	Clear.	.02
Boston, Mass.	30.30	18	20	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.90	38	38	N. E.	Rain.	.01
Cairo, Ill.	29.72	52	62	S. E.	Rain.	.12
Charleston, S. C.	30.16	52	60	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.96	22	34	N.	Clear.	....
Chicago	29.64	46	50	S. E.	Fog	.40
Cincinnati, O.	29.82	46	50	E.	Fog	.02
Cleveland, O.	29.82	40	40	S. E.	Cl'udy	.28
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.26	24	28	S. E.	Fair	.02
Davenport, Ia.	29.60	44	46	E.	Fog	.02
Denver, Colo.	29.90	32	44	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.54	46	50	N. W.	Rain	.01
Detroit, Mich.	29.76	38	40	S. E.	Rain.	.10
Dodge City, Kas.	30.46	42	64	N. E.	Rain.	.08
Dubuque, Ia.	29.62	40	42	E.	Fog	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.78	36	38	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.96	48	60	N. W.	Clear.	....
Erie, Pa.	29.88	40	42	S.	Cl'udy	.20
Galveston, Tex.	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.70	38	40	E.	Rain.	.10
Green Bay, Wis.	29.74	34	40	N. E.	Rain.	.10
Helena, Mont.	30.18	34	36	S. W.	Clear.	.01
Huron, S. D.	29.90	18	28	N.	Cl'udy	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.70	50	50	S.	Rain.	.46
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.14	56	70	S. E.	Clear.	....
Kansas City, Mo.	29.46	48	52	S. E.	Rain.	.04
Keokuk, Ia.	29.58	44	54	E.	Rain.	.01
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.94	54	54	S. W.	Rain.	.08
La Crosse, Wis.	29.66	40	42	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
Manistee, Mich.	29.76	36	36	Calm.	Fog	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.72	38	42	E.	Rain.	.06
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.64	40	42	N. E.	Rain.	.02
Minnedosa	30.32	—2	22	Calm.	Clear.	....
Montreal	30.30	—8	—2	N. E.	Clear.	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.06	8	22	N. W.	Snow.	.01
Nashville, Tenn.	29.68	40	40	S.	Cl'udy	.01
New Orleans, La.	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....
New York City	30.24	22	28	SE.	Cl'udy	...
Norfolk, Va.	30.16	44	54	S.	Rain.	.12
Omaha, Neb.	29.62	38	46	N.	Rain.	.08
Oswego, N. Y.	30.06	22	22	S. E.	Snow.	....
Pensacola, Fla.	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.20	30	34	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.82	34	36	S. E.	Rain.	.12
Rapid City, S. D.	30.14	24	38	N. W.	Fair	.02
Rochester, N. Y.	29.98	34	34	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.62	60	62	S.	Rain.	.04
St. Paul, Minn.	29.68	38	46	N. W.	Rain.	.01
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.22	38	38	N. W.	Fair.	...
Sandusky, O.	29.72	42	46	S.	Cl'udy	.10
Sioux City, Ia.	29.58	36	40	N. W.	Rain.	.01
Springfield, Ill.	29.68	44	56	S.	Rain.	.08
Springfield, Mo.	29.52	60	62	S.	Cl'udy	.01
Toledo, O.	29.76	42	42	S.	Rain.	.08
Vicksburg, Miss.	.....	..	..	.....	.....	...
*Portland, Ore	30.26	42	..	S.	Cl'udy	.34
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.32	44	..	S. E.	Clear.	....

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Lizard—Passed: Steamer Dania, New York for Hamburg.

Scilly—Passed: Steamer Lahn, New York for Bremen.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DEC. 31.—[SPECIAL.]—Incorporation licenses were issued today by the Secretary of State for the following new companies:

The Schaeffer Piano Company, Chicago, to manufacture pianos and other musical instruments; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Charles M. Scherman, S. Ruggold Huyatt, and Isaac N. Rice.

Druggists' Scale Company, Chicago, to manufacture and deal in all kinds of scales and weights; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Herbert R. Smiley, Clark B. Samson, and John T. Richards.

The Columbian Art company, Chicago, for the production of fine portraits, etc.; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, John F. Edgeworth, Egbert H. Blair, and F. J. Thwig.

Koerner Building and Loan Association, Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, John Freese, Phillipp Steiner, Carl Schroeder, and others.

Wilmington Electric Light and Power company, Wilmington; capital stock, $21,000; incorporators, Desire J. Courval, John Hamilton, and Joseph H. Ray.

The Illinois State Teachers' Association, Springfield, for the professional improvement of its members and the advancement of the school interests of Illinois; directors, P. R. Wilkie, William Jenkins, Laura Hazle, T. C. Clendennen, and George F. Miner.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Patrick Casserly, Fannie Van	33—21
Cassius D. Wescott, Ada M. Virgil	29—28
V Chralia, Theresia Klima	32—20
John Hagen, Helena Zobot	26—19
Carl Anderson, Ida Maria Carlson	26—21
Simon Genochio, Virginia Tescornia	45—24
Stephen L. Holden, Mary Hinds	45—35
Herman J. Stelford, Elgin, Katherine Cooper	27—28
Ignatz Polachek, Sarah Lang	33—25
L. H. Gardner, Ludington, Mich., F. E. McIlivee	41—40
Albert D. Hilleyas, Jennie Burlingame	43—41
John Haines, Kittie Haselton	25—22
John Crone, Dinah Pul	23—23
Stephen Gujdos, Pelagia Mentzawska	38—37
B. H. Burt, Baldwin, Wis., Sarah F. Keyes	29—20
James Gilhuly, Katie Crotley	37—26
James H. Smythe, Margarith C. Quinn	26—26
Casper Grass, Barbara M. Gegan	29—19
G. T. Ramsey, Whitehouse, N. J., L. M. Lyke	26—25
Peter Bruin, Rahike Vlasman	35—32
Joseph Glonsky, Mary Jenguzirk	24—18
William Mahoney, Maggie Jordan	30—27
Henry Martinson, Louisa M. Nelson	31—23
Jerry Lynch, Maggie Herburt	25—22
Harry Aument, Sterling, Ill., Myra Penfield	33—28
Anton J. Haas, Mary Spikolva	23—21
Thomas F. Maher, Maggie M. Gillen	28—21
William Uphell, Minnie Flannigan	28—20
J. Rogozinski, Jozefa Bubens	25—18
Harry J. Walkington, La Grange, Augusta Litchwager	22—22
John Kinney, Alice A. Moran	29—24
Will B. Sanford, Florence A. McClelland	25—22
Herman Buehle, Annie Matthai	23—29
Wilhelm Oldenburger, Lisetta Schroeder	30—31
Jay A. Seymour, Charlotte I. Bemis	24—24
Martin Connellan, Kate Carroll	27—30
I. Kaspar Lang, Pana, Ill., Dora D. Sander, Erlville, Ill.	52—39
Abel Hallenbeck, Bertha A. Yeoman	32—21
G. Carbon, Lizzie Critcen	21—20
Wm. Rowland, Austin, Lillie M. Monroe, same	26—22
Thos. Sheridan, St. Louis, Alice Gartland, same	22—20
Walter E. Barnes, Margaret S. Mean	29—25
D. K. Yorniga, Anna Stec	24—19
Joseph Swartz, Catharina Jaboska	24—18
Jacob L. Hoffmann, Anna Maisel	24—18
Benjamin Salomone, Marie Coir	23—22
Michael W. Doyle, Nellie C. Kummey	22—18

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Luke P. Barnes, Mary I. Hillies	30—35
John Clark, Frida Caestens	24—19
George Garson, Isabella McDonald	24—24
Ezra W. Gilmore, Fannie Paul	28—21
Andrew Lind, Saphre Nelson	30—31
James Brown, Fannie Robinson	32—22
Charles C. Crawford, Laura M. Anderson	23—21
Ferdinand C. Schwab, Marie L. Brisbois	23—21
John P. Marples, Emily M. Higbee	30—27
Frank J. Newhaus, Ida Landwerth	22—22
Swan Johnson, Gerda Nelson	26—24
John H. Assmus, Hattie Ackermann	23—24
William P. Hennessy, Ida Tead	29—21
John Smejkal, Anastasia Kakuska	24—22
Elmer E. Peters, Sarah Lovejoy	27—31
George L. Whiteman, Lola B. Devans	31—18
William T. Allen, Kittie Stock	28—21
Henry Greenfield, Delia Jackman	39—38
Ed Lowermann, Annie Heidinrick	21—19
W. H. Bausch, Dundee, Ill., Emma W. Meyer	29—30
Johan Christek, Josie Meidra	27—20
Tezy Dawagroski, Zafere Bejlinsha	21—19
Silvester Filip, Anna Kosobucka	24—24
Patrick Ryan, Bessie Kearn	25—20
Burke L. Sherman, Marguerite Hanlon	27—20
H. Grandfield, Omaha, Cornelia H. Jackman	39—40
August Buthmann, Lizzie Heiser	31—36
Edward Schachmilsky, Hermine Raeltke	25—25
Fred Heiner, Mary Schuer	23—18
C. F. Raymond, E. McDonald, Ontario, Can.	19—18
George W. Hern, Lulu M. Tower	27—20

ENGAGED.

MORGENTHAU—MAYER—The engagement is announced of Miss Belle Mayer, daughter of Mr. Nathan Mayer, to Mr. Mengo L. Morgenthau. No cards.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y & Sup't, Mount Greenwood Ill. City—R. 33, 85 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office, 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

Funeral flowers and designs can be obtained at an hour's notice at Gallagher's. Tel. 2255.

BOSSI—Henrietta E. Bosse, aged 42 years, beloved wife of John Bossi. Funeral will take place at residence, No. 3017 Portland-av., Jan. 2, 1891, 2 p. m., thence to Oakwoods Cemetery.

BYRNE—Dec. 31, Charles Byrne, beloved husband of Eliza Byrne (nee Fenlon) native of Bagnalstown, County Carlow, Ireland. Funeral Friday, Jan. 2, 1891, from his late residence, 18 Hope-st., by carriages to St. Patrick's Church, and by cars via C., M. and St. P. Ry. to Calvary.

CORNFORD—Dec. 30, 1890, of pneumonia, Henry Thomas Cornford, aged 43 years, beloved husband of Jennie L. McLean. Funeral from his late residence in South Englewood, Thursday, 2 p. m. Train leaves the R. I. Depot at 12 o'clock.

CLIFT—Dec. 31, of pneumonia, Mrs. Frances A. Clift. Funeral at 289 Erie-st., Jan. 1, at 1 o'clock p. m. Burial at Mystic, Conn.

DOYEL—At Greenwood, Miss., Michael Doyel, aged 30 years. Funeral from the residence of his sister-in-law, 279 West Fifteenth-st., Jan. 1, at 10 a. m. by cars on the Milwaukee and St. Paul to Calvary.

FITTZ—Dec. 30, upon the evening of his 82d birthday, Caleb Draper Fittz, an early settler and well-known resident of Chicago. Funeral (private) Jan. 1, from the residence of his daughter, Helen J. Stannard, 354 West Adams-st.

FORD—M. C. Ford, formerly of 170 W. Harrison-st. Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, J. F. Carey, 496 W. Congress-st., on Saturday at 9 a. m. to St. Jarlath's Church and thence to by carriages to Calvary.

HUYCK—Wednesday, Dec. 31, Mrs. Julia A. Huyck, wife of the late Garrett C. Huyck, aged 78 years. Funeral from the residence of her son, 855 West Adams-st., Friday, Jan. 2, at 1:30 o'clock. Burial private. Buffalo, Herkimer, and New York City papers please copy.

LACHANCE—Dec. 31, at 2904 Calumet-av., Florence Lachance, aged 2 years and 6 months, daughter of Louis and Helen Lachance. Funeral service at residence, 11 a. m.; by cars to Rosehill.

MARTIN—Dec. 31, 1890, S. E. W. Martin, suddenly at his residence, 656 Monroe-st. Funeral notice hereafter.

ROTHGERBER—Leonard Rothgerber. Funeral Jan. 1, 1 o'clock, from Michael Reese Hospital, by carriages to Graceland.

STANTON—Suddenly, Dec. 31, Gregory, infant son of William H. and Mary Stanton, aged 5 months and 16 days.

SCHUMMER—Dec. 31, 1890, Henry J. Schummer, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Schummer, aged 16 months, at residence, 328 Clybourn-av. Funeral Friday, Jan. 2, 1891, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Boniface

TIBBITTS—At Englewood, N. J., Dec. 31, Angelica McConn Tibbitts, aged 60 years.

THOMPSON—Dec. 26, at No. 350 West Congress-st., Eva Alice Thompson, aged 24 years, wife of C. W. Thompson. Interment at Esmen, Ill.

WOLF—Dec. 29, 1890, J. P. Wolf, aged 55 years. Funeral Friday, Jan. 2, at 10 a. m., from 26 Newberry-av. to St. Boniface Cemetery.

THE AUDITORIUM.
TOMORROW AND SATURDAY EVENINGS
Major J. B. Pond has the honor to announce the only appearances in this city of
HENRY M.
STANLEY.
Subject first lecture: "THE GREAT MARCH ACROSS AFRICA AND RESCUE OF EMIN."
Subject second lecture: "THE GREAT FOREST PIGMIES, MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON, AND STORY OF THE REAR GUARD."
Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. Boxes, $15. Gen'l admission, $1. Seats now on sale.

THE AUDITORIUM.
MACLENNAN'S
Royal Edinburgh Concert Co.
TONIGHT—ONE NIGHT ONLY.
The world-famed and unsurpassed exponents of English, Scottish, and Irish Songs and Dances. Do not miss this entertainment. Tickets $1.00, 75c, and 50c.

EDEN MUSEE—Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Stage Program Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m.
HOLIDAY BILL.
CYRENE
CYRENE
CYRENE
THE FASCINATING SPANISH DANCER IN "EL TORREADOR" and "LA MANDROLINA." ALSO THE FOUR JOCKEY DANCERS.
Illustrations of Dickens' Christmas Stories.
New Stage Illusions. The Turkish Harem.
An Artistic New Wax Group.
Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra in new uniforms.
ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING, 50c; Children, 25c.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
SECOND AMERICAN SEASON OF
MR. AND MRS. KENDAL.
This New-Year Matinee only time Triple Bill—"GATHER WOOL," "IT WAS A DREAM," "UNCLE'S WILL."
Tonight and Balance of Week,
THE IRONMASTER.
Next Week—"The Squire," "All for Her."

THE ALHAMBRA, State-st. and Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS.............Sole Manager
Admission.....25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
TODAY AT 2 AND 8.
The Vaidis Sisters Specialty Co.
Next Sunday Matinee—JIM THE PENMAN.

CRITERION THEATER.
Sedgwick-st., Cor. Division.
EVERY Night. Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
OLE OLSON.
OLE OLSON.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW-YEAR'S Afternoon.
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.
Next Week—THE LONDON GAIETY GIRLS.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted
Matinees Today and Saturday.
Held by the Enemy.
The Permanent Success.
Next Sunday Matinee—The VAIDIS SISTERS.

NEW WINDSOR.—M. B. LEAVITT.
North Clark and Division-sts.
HOLIDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Tonight at 8. Saturday Matinee.
—HARRY LACY—THE STILL ALARM—
Sunday Only, Mat. and Night—James Reilly, the Broom-Maker.
Monday, Jan. 5—Maggie Mitchell's Repertoire.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
TONIGHT AT 8.
THE PAYMASTER.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Next Sunday—MASTER AND MAN.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 8127.
Havlin's Persuading Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.
Today—Matinee at 2, tonight at 8.
W. H. Powers' Great Company, including Carroll Johnston, in
Real Irish Mirth and Melody.
"The Fairies' Well."
Next Sunday, Bobby Gaylor as "An Irish Arab."

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.
The California Vaudeville Company
In a Grand Olio of NOVELTIES.
10c—Admission—10c.

CHOICE PARQUET SEATS CHEAP.
For Stanley Lecture,
Jan. 2 and 3. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive prompt attention. A. W. VAN HAFFTEN, 198 South Clark-st.

CHOICE SEATS.
STANLEY.
At CHAPIN & GORE'S. By mail or telegram. J. S. ROACH.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.—Kennan.
THE
KENNAN
LECTURES.
TWO COURSES
—OF—
Thrillingly Interesting Lectures,
Embracing accounts of Wonderful Adventures, Marvelous Escapes, Startling Revelations. All attending many years of life in Russia and Siberia, by the distinguished Explorer and author MR. GEORGE KENNAN. These courses embrace
Eight Different Lectures,
AS FOLLOWS:
Course "A," Mondays and Wednesdays.
Monday, Jan. 12—Life on the Great Siberian Road.
Illustrated by stereopticon views.
Wednesday, Jan. 14—The Russian Police.
Monday, Jan. 19.—Vagabond Life in Eastern Europe.
Illustrated by stereopticon views.
Wednesday, Jan. 21.—An East Siberian Convict Mine.
Illustrated with dress, chain, and leg fetters, actually worn by a political convict in penal servitude, who was a personal friend of Mr. Kennan.
Course "B," Tuesdays and Thursdays.
Tuesday, Jan. 13—Camp Life in Kamtchatka.
Containing a Wonderful Description of the Arctic Aurora Borealis and the Thrilling Narrative of a Midnight Search for a Lost Party.
Thursday, Jan. 15—Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus.
Illustrated by Exhibition of Costume, Weapons, etc., of the Mountaineers.
Tuesday, Jan. 20—Prison Life of the Russian Revolutionists.
Thursday, Jan. 22—Russian Political Exiles.
Illustrated by Stereopticon Views.
The Most Popular and Instructive Series Ever Presented by
MR. KENNAN
Splendid and Unique Illustrations, much surpassing those of last season.
COURSE TICKETS,
Including Reserved Seats for Four Lectures,
$1.00. $2.00. $3.00.
BOXES HOLDING FOUR,
$10.00. $12.00. $15.00.
Sale of Course Tickets begins Monday morning, Jan. 5.
EDMUND W. BALLENTINE, Manager.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON.. ....Manager
New Year's Matinee Today.
CRYSTAL SLIPPER
LAST MAT. SAT.
LAST 5 TIMES

EXTRA.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR
Rudolph Aronson's
Comic Opera Co.
From the New York Casino, Presenting the
MOST SUCCESSFUL OF ALL CASINO PRODUCTIONS,
Poor Jonathan.
THE COMPANY INCLUDES
Camille Darville, Louise Eissing, Eva Johns, Drew Donaldson,
Henry Hallam, Max Lube, Geo. Olmi, Chas. Renwick,
J. H. Ryley, Fred Solomon,
AND CHORUS OF 60.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted.
Happy New Year to All
AN IRISH ARAB
BOBBY GAYLOR
Scores a Great Big Hit.
Special Holiday MATINEE
This New-Year's Day.
Next Sunday—The World's Greatest, the HANLON-VOLTERS AND MARTINETTI ENGLISH PANTOMIME AND NOVELTY COMPANY.
Secure your seats long in advance.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
New-Year's Afternoon at 2, Night at 8,
The Genuine Success of the Season! Excels all Predecessors!
JAMES REILLY!
THE BROOM-MAKER!
Thronged to our Topmost Tier. Thousands turned away before 8 every night.
Sunday Matinee—Reilly & Wood's New Classic Vaudeville Co.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
TONIGHT AT 8. MATINEE AT 2.
THE FAMOUS DRAMATIC COMPANY,
DIE MUENCHENER,
From the Royal Theater, Munich,
IN THE
Crucifix-Carver of Ammergau.

THE COLUMBIA—Tonight.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS........Proprietors
MATINEE AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
LAST WEEK—LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
"Superior to The Merry Monarch."—The Tribune.
WM. J. GILMORE OPERA CO.
In the Comic Opera Success,
THE SEA KING.
Next Sunday—Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah."
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Cor. Halsted and Jackson-sts.
Latest from the Seat of War. The Enemy in Retreat.
A FINE ARTIST.
JAMES REILLY—THE BROOM-MAKER.
Talent and Enterprise Victorious!
Sunday Matinee—Reilly & Wood's New Classic Vaudeville Co.

CHARITY BALL.
The Auction Sale of Boxes
For the Charity Ball will take place at the Auditorium Thursday Afternoon, Jan. 1, at 3 o'clock.
MR. N. K. FAIRBANK will be the Auctioneer.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
And Bijou Theaters—Randolph-st., near Clark.
The Dashing Kentucky Horse-Woman,
MISS BELLA CARTER.
The Living Lady with a Horse's Mane.
Esquimaux Family. Two New Stage Shows.
Theater No. 1—American Syndicate Novelty Co.
Theater No. 2—Juvenile Concert Co.

THE PEOPLE'S—State-st., Near Harrison.
GOOD RESERVED SEATS, 25 AND 50 CENTS.
Matinee at 2, Night at 8, Fredrick Benolds in
THE AUSTRALIAN
Next Sunday—HEARTS OF NEW YORK.

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE,
Opposite McVicker's.
HANNAH & HOGG.................Proprietors
Tonight at 8—24 Week—Pronounced Success of
CUSHMAN'S MINSTRELS.
Entire Change of Bill. Reserved Seats, 35c, 50c.
Grand New-Year's Matinee.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
South Side Dime Museum.
Week Commencing Monday, Dec. 29.
A BIG NEW-YEAR FEAST.
The Married Giants, Nemo, Young Samson, Black Art.
Theater No. 1—Byron Sisters' Specialties.
Theater No. 2—Harry Keating's Majestics.
Theater No. 3—[illegible]

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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16 to 20 pages	3 cents
22 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1891.

NO NEW-YEAR'S ADDRESS.

The carriers of THE TRIBUNE will not today or hereafter issue or offer to subscribers any "New-Year's Address," nor will they be permitted by THE TRIBUNE company or the circulator of THE TRIBUNE to solicit or accept gratuities from subscribers. THE TRIBUNE company will esteem it a favor if any infractions of this rule shall be reported to the main office.

THE name of the Hon. Milton W. Matthews of Champaign County will be presented to the Republican Senatorial caucus in Springfield Tuesday next as a candidate for the nomination for President pro tem. of the Senate. The office in question requires thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, an intimate acquaintance with legislative precedents, and, above all, integrity of character and firmness of purpose. All of these qualities Mr. Matthews possesses to an eminent degree, and the caucus will make no mistake if he be nominated for the position mentioned.

THE year closed on the New York Stock Exchange with a strong and fairly active market. There was but little doing on the Chicago Stock Exchange, but prices were firmly held. New York exchange was 70 to 80 cents discount, and there were some currency shipments to New York. Sterling exchange was firmer.—The Chicago produce markets were active and developed considerable strength. Foreign advices, the prospect of a cold wave, and buying by some of the big fellows were the principal "bull" features. As compared with the latest price of Tuesday May wheat closed ⅝ cent higher, corn ½ cent higher, oats ⅝ cent higher, cash rye firm, barley and flax strong, May pork 20 cents higher, and lard and ribs 7½ cents higher.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS STEWART and English are to be congratulated in having dissassociated themselves from the spoilsman Luke Coyne, who occupies his public position on false pretenses. The Election Commissioners' office has been made a pension bureau for Coyne and his relatives. He is now indignant that some of them should be called upon to resign. In his wrath Tuesday night he revealed his true character. Ostensibly an impartial interpreter of the Election law, he said that through his interpretation of it in the past "the hands of the Republican party were in the dog's mouth." What did he mean? Who was the dog? Was it Coyne? Did he use his teeth? He certainly showed them at various times during the recent sessions of the Election Commission. There is, happily, good reason to believe that he will not be allowed to play the dog any longer. Anyway, he is toothless now. His fangs have been drawn, the poisonous one among the others.

THE *Daily Investigator* gives the following résumé of proceedings and legal position of the Sugar Trust, which is apropos to the fact that the North River Sugar Refinery, to be sold by the receiver Jan. 8, is represented in that trust by the issue of $500,000, or 1 per cent of the total issue of Sugar Trust certificates:

> The receiver came into possession by a decree of Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court in July, 1889. Nov. 7, 1889, the General Term of the Supreme Court handed down a decision confirming the order of Judge Barrett annulling the charter of the North River Sugar Refining company upon the grounds, first, "that the combination made by such a trust is void, as a monopoly and a virtual conspiracy to uphold prices and destroy competition," and, secondly, that "a corporation cannot surrender entire control of its franchises to another body." June 24 the Court of Appeals affirmed the order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court annulling the charter of the North River Sugar Refining company, so that it has now no corporate existence or legal rights. The assets which will come into the hands of the receiver in payment for the property will possibly still be the subject of litigation, because all the rulings of the courts have been to the effect that the Sugar Trust is not only not the owner of the property, but being an illegal organization cannot even be the trustee of the property on behalf of the owners.

COMMISSIONER BOB NELSON is in danger of following in the devious path marked out by Gen. Lieb in pursuit of reform. Two or three weeks ago he introduced resolutions demanding that County Treasurer Kern shall pay into the County Treasury for the county's use the interest on the public funds. Mr. Kern has made a sort of semi-official report that no interest is accruing on the public funds. Neither Nelson nor anybody else believes Kern. But Nelson seems to accept his answer as final. He will leave the matter to the County Attorney. The County Attorney will continue his billiard game and Mr. Kern will pocket the money of the people, sorely needed for improvements at the County Jail and the other county institutions. The "reformers" in selecting as County Attorney a man who never won a suit in his life appear to have acted out of consideration for Mr. Kern. But there is a way of reaching the County Treasurer. Let some non-resident taxpayer bring suit in the Federal court demanding of Kern an accounting of that interest. Then we shall have the truth, and the people can have their money. Such a course is under consideration. It ought to be ready for presentation before many weeks.

SENATOR WOLCOTT in his speech upon the force bill came close to the core of the question when he said that it might be right as an abstract proposition, but as a legislative object it was inexpedient, and again when he said that it would be impossible to enforce such a law against the united opposition of the white population of the South. No rational person can deny that the principle of the bill is correct, and it has been made as unobjectionable as possible by improvement upon the original Lodge bill. To pass it, however, would be only a statutory indorsement of a moral principle. It still would be a *brutum fulmen*. It would do no good in the congested black districts of the South, where there is not sufficient white sentiment to enforce it. It would be as impotent there as the Prohibition law is in a congested liquor district. It would be superfluous in districts where white sentiment is strong enough to enforce it, for there the negro votes already and his vote is counted. It might be enforced in certain rotten Democratic districts in the North, but in those there is already law enough to deal with the evil of dishonest voting. Even if the bill be passed it will not make a single Republican vote. It will be of no use as a party measure and of no benefit to the party in 1892, for the reason that the negroes are already following after the alliances, being infatuated with their fiat foolery, and, as between the Alliance and the Democrats, they can vote if they so desire. The bill is right in principle, but for any practical use in politics the Senate might as well enact one of the Ten Commandments.

MR. JOHN MOODY, a well-known City-Hall employé, has added another to his many claims to public gratitude. He was yesterday offered $480 as a New-Year's "gift" by his subordinates of the Water Office. He promptly and honorably declined the present. He said that in his twenty-five years of service he had never accepted a gift from his subordinates. He would not begin now. His example is one worthy of imitation at the City-Hall, at the County Building, and in every place of large employment in this city, and may be well commended to employers and employés everywhere, and especially to teachers. If Mr. Moody's subordinates did their duty they were entitled to all the pay they got. If they did not they were unfaithful to the city and wanted to make Mr. Moody lenient towards them. That is the long and short of it. This matter of presentation to public officers as well as to private employers is a scandalous abuse. It ought to be abated. There is a suspicion which has become almost a conviction that in the case of public officers the presentations are at the expense of efficient service. In the same way presentations to foremen, superintendents, and other employés of private establishments are demoralizing both to those who give and those who accept them. Mr. Moody has been a careful and painstaking public official. His last act is honorable to his mind and heart. Let it be an example to his associates and to others.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW.

This issue contains THE TRIBUNE review of the trade and commerce of Chicago for the year 1890. The results presented in the report fully justify the expectations of those who thought the city would roll up another big increase in the record. They are all the more a mark of decided advancement in commercial activity as they do not include the business in real estate, which was wonderfully stimulated by the World's Fair movement. A part of the increase over the totals for 1889 is due to the rise in prices which marked most departments in welcome contrast to the previous depression of selling values to nearly starvation figures for the producer. That general change, with its causes, constitutes the most prominent part of the record.

The farm crops of the United States in 1889 were by far the largest ever gathered, with the single exception that its yield of wheat was slightly exceeded in 1882 and 1884. The outturn of corn and oats was especially abundant, and the consequence was a break to 29¼ and 17¾ cents per bushel while the more pressing portion of the surplus in both was being got rid of by first holders. Other cereals were weak in sympathy, and no important reaction was experienced till the winter season was over. That was the second very mild one, and early in the spring fears began to be entertained that the growth of the wheat plant had been too luxuriant to be healthy. A change in the policy of the Board of Trade nine months ago by cutting off the material which had up to that time enabled the bucket-shops to exercise a powerful bear influence made it comparatively easy to cause an important rise in prices, which extended to the other cereals. Before midsummer it became evident that they also would yield less than the previous year, and the resulting excitement carried up quotations still further. This movement and an advance in speculative properties were fostered by the agitation for a large increase in the volume of the circulation by an extended coinage of silver and otherwise, while general trade was stimulated by the prospect that the passage of the McKinley bill would bring round an equally marked change in the values of merchandise. The consequence was an enormous amount of business in city and country, and the former was much increased by the activity of commercial preparations for taking advantage of the location of the World's Fair. That not only stimulated the purchase of real estate, with a corresponding enhancement of selling value, but caused the erection of far more buildings than ever before, necessitating a bigger manufacturing output of supplies for the work and for consumption by the added force of mechanics and laborers. The November election showed that there was not a popular approval of all the measures that had been passed and formulated for the supposed improvement of business, and then there was a partial relapse, though probably it would have been insignificant in extent but for the English overinvestments in Argentina and elsewhere, which culminated in an assignment by the Barings, and caused the foreign throwing of some $25,000,000 of American securities on the market in Wall street. The financial stringency thereby induced was increased by an extensive locking up of gold and gold certificates by people in this country who feared that a free coinage of silver would soon place the former at a smart premium. A sharp shrinkage in stocks, the failure of several banks and other firms which had been doing business on a weak foundation, and a sympathetic decline in produce were the natural outcome of these conditions, but on the whole the trouble was little other than a "rich man's panic." The capital lost was mostly of the surplus order, and neither manufacturing nor mercantile business suffered badly by it.

The produce movement of the year is a reflex of crop conditions. Smaller receipts from the produce of the latest harvest are, however, compensated by the larger volume from the one preceding, except in wheat, the falling off in which was great, being 30 per cent from the volume of 1889, but our receipts for that year exceeded those of 1888 by nearly 40 per cent, owing to special causes. Hence the 1890 decrease is but a small one from the average. We have received more flour, and about 100,000 barrels of the augmented supply may be credited to greater activity in the shipping movement, the rest going to feed a wider local consumption. The receipts of hogs and cattle were largely in excess of the totals for 1889, and the packing of the city exhibits a corresponding increase, while the product of those animals has come here in big volume from other packing points further West, a larger movement being favored by the scarcity of ice for curing and storing in the interior. The recent order by the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the railroads shall cease making discrimination against Chicago in the transportation of hog product is operating as an additional incentive to local packing activity this winter, and the distribution of dressed beef from this city meets with less resistance from butchers in other States. The Old World has been a better customer for these articles, though French and German restrictions on pork imports have not been removed. We have had a good export trade in the cereals with the United Kingdom, and Canada has taken enormous quantities of our corn for feeding.

Other lines of manufacturing industry show a good increase. The discouragement of railroad building only prevents the output of iron and steel from being a much larger one. The metal is now being used for a vast variety of purposes scarcely dreamed of a few years ago, and its employment in the construction of buildings and vessels is so general as to make a perceptible difference in the demand for lumber. That material has been received in somewhat smaller quantity, and the consumption of coal has dragged because of the high temperature of last winter, while the present season is so far a mild one. The wholesale business has been a satisfactory one throughout, the partial exceptions being in the lines where heavy clothing, furs, stoves, and other accompaniments of intensely cold weather form the staples. Yet even these things have been in better demand than might have been expected, the country behind us being generally prosperous. The speculative departments of business took on a new lease of life with the establishment of conditions above noted. The stocks and bonds of local corporations were dealt in more actively than ever, but suffered from the difficulty of borrowing money to carry them in the last two months. The buying and selling of produce on the Board of Trade were wonderfully increased, first by the dropping out of quotations and afterwards by the changes in the crop outlook. Chicago speculators sent much less money to Wall street, though a few of the larger sort dropped big sums in the November whirl. Their trading in stocks was perhaps about equal to that of the previous year, but they did far less in trusts, which in 1889 had been the favorite form of quasi investment. Trust certificates are now regarded with an unfriendly eye, but business-men seem more and more inclined to favor the central idea of the trust plan of combination for the purpose of reducing expenses and competition. The feature has been adopted by some of the English investors in American properties, and the manufacturers of agricultural machinery followed the lead at a recent convention in this city. It has yet to be seen if the same plan of action can be formulated on a more gigantic scale for the management of the railroads.

The total trade of the year, as measured on the plan heretofore adopted, aggregates $1,380,000,000, being an increase of 17 per cent in value. Roughly estimated, the quantity of material handled was fully equal to 10 per cent greater than in 1888, the average falling below that figure in breadstuffs and above it in live stock, while there was comparatively little difference between the ratios of bulk and value outside of the cereals and flour. The total represents the first selling value of all the movable property that arrived in the city during the year, except the precious metals, and the additional value which some of them acquired by being passed through manufacturing processes. The total does not include any second or subsequent handling, whether at wholesale, speculatively, or at retail, except in the few cases where the distinction could not well be made; and such duplications, with the overlapping of manufacturing with wholesale business, have been allowed for in the total, which does not include the transfers of real estate or the sales of stocks and bonds. For these reasons the above noted total only forms about 36 per cent of the aggregate bank clearings, which some people think should be taken as a measure of the volume of trade.

There is reason to expect that the coming year will be a prosperous one in spite of the fact that the last two months witnessed a semi-panic in speculative operations and the resulting stringency was partly reflected into business circles. The process has really been one of purification, and the accompanying wiping out of inflation in selling values has left the situation a healthy one. The country is well supplied with money, the smaller crop yield having been compensated for by the fact of much higher prices for the reduced quantities the farmer has had to sell, and this argues an active mercantile trade for the near future. The railroads will have less produce to carry to market between this and next harvest, but probably will be able to earn more per ton because of less competition among themselves and also some cutting down in expenses. Also, there may be a fewer number of miles of new track laid in the next twelve months than in any one of several years past. This will tend to make some lines of business relatively dull, but, as a whole, the prospect is a cheering one, the greatest danger being from unwise legislation this winter.

THE OLD YEAR AT HOME.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a detailed statistical record of the crimes, executions and lynchings, casualties on land and sea, the outcome of battle and disease, destruction by fires, railroad and marine disasters, and the necrology of the old year. To complete the record it is necessary to present a running sketch of events and notable occurrences during the year at home. So far as the relations of the country towards foreign Powers are concerned it has been a quiet year, notwithstanding no settlement has been made of the contention with Great Britain in the Behring Sea matter. The crops have been good, the National resources have been developed steadily, the public health has been excellent. There has been satisfactory progress also in the arts, education, and religion. In the latter direction, indeed, a remarkable step forward has been made in the proposed radical revision of the Westminster Confession and in the new movement which is now in its initial stages for spreading Christianity among the poorer classes.

The legislative history of the country is interesting. The principal bills matured in the fifty-first Congress were the Disability Pension act; the law for the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon; the McKinley Tariff bill; the Anti-Trust law; the Original Package act; the World's Fair bill; the Meat-Inspection law; the Agricultural College Aid law; the Customs Administration law; the admission of Idaho and Wyoming; the Anti-Lottery bill; the Land-Grant Forfeiture bill; the bill recommended by the International Maritime Conference to prevent collisions at sea; the provisions in the Naval Appropriation bill to add three line-of-battle ships, one cruiser, and two torpedo boats to the navy; the law creating Oklahoma a Territory; the act extending criminal jurisdiction to the Great Lakes and connecting waters; the census legislation; the Contagious Diseases act; the Portage Lake, Hennepin Canal, and Galveston deepwater projects; the establishment of National parks; the Army Lineal Promotion act; and the extradition treaty with Great Britain and the Samoan treaty, which insures autonomy to Samoa and protects the interests of American commerce in the South Seas.

The political history of the year is summed up in the November election, at which, through popular discontent with McKinleyism and Quayism, as well as by the school issue in some States, the small Republican majority in the House of Representatives was changed into a huge Democratic majority, the seats of several Senators will be in danger after the 4th of next March, and some stanch old Republican States elected Democratic State officials. The only appointments of prominence during the year were those of Charles Emery Smith, Minister to Russia; Gen. Miles to succeed Gen. Crook, deceased; and Judge Henry B. Brown of Detroit to succeed Justice Miller, deceased, in the Supreme Court. The fur seal contention with Great Britain has reached a standstill for the present, as this Government cannot accept the proffer of arbitration made by Lord Salisbury without surrendering vital principles relating to the proprietorship of Behring Sea. Among the important measures still pending in Congress are the National Bankruptcy bill, the Shipping and Subsidy bills, the pernicious International Copyright bill, and the "force" bill, which cannot be enforced where it will do any good.

The World's Fair legislation has been matured during the year. The 24th of February the House designated Chicago as its locality by a vote of 157 for Chicago, 107 for New York, 25 for St. Louis, and 18 for Washington, and the Fair bill passed that body the 25th of March. The bill passed the Senate the 21st of April. The work of organization has progressed steadily, the site has been selected, and the money raised, and the 24th of December the President issued his proclamation to the world.

The Pan-American Congress, which closed its session in April last and was purely advisory in character, prepared the way for closer relations between all the American Republics, as well as for the wise and practical measure of reciprocity urged by Secretary Blaine. The Nicaragua Canal scheme is well under way and the first annual report shows that all the surveys are completed and that gratifying progress has been made both in railroad extension and in deepening the harbor at Greytown. The census has been completed during the year and fixes the population of the country at about sixty-two and a half millions. Though there were discrepancies here and there in the count it has given satisfaction in the main and is probably as accurate as it is possible to make in the case of such an extensive enumeration.

The only disturbing elements to the general quiet enjoyed by the country were the great spring floods on the Lower Mississippi, which entailed a loss to farming interests of over $30,000,000; the strike of the Knights of Labor on the New York Central railroad, which was prolonged for some time, but ended at last in their complete defeat; and the Indian troubles, growing partially out of the ghost-dance delusion, which are still pending. The situation at present is a dangerous one, and there has been considerable loss of life owing to Indian treachery, but as Gen. Miles is now on the ground it is to be hoped that the Indians may be disarmed and replaced on the reservations and all further trouble obviated by better treatment of them in the future and a more enlightened policy in the methods of their civilization. The final disturbing element of McKinleyism, it may be counted upon safely, the people themselves will regulate in good time.

THE OLD YEAR ABROAD.

The old year has not been a very eventful one abroad. The year 1889 closed with the Irish question at the fore, it being mainly occupied with the case of Parnell against the London *Times*, the flight and suicide of the forger Pigott, and the sensational charges made against Parnell by O'Shea. In February of last year the *Times* compromised the libel suit by paying Parnell $25,000, but it was apparent all the same that his strength as a leader was declining. The blow fell in November, when the O'Shea divorce case was opened and Parnell made no defense. Mr. Gladstone promptly asked for his retirement, but Parnell issued a manifesto attacking Gladstone and Morley and appealing to the Irish party to make an independent stand. After a long and excited discussion, however, the Irish party through the action of a majority of its members deposed Parnell from the leadership and elected Justin McCarthy, and in the recent election at Kilkenny, where the issue was squarely made, Parnell was heavily defeated. He is still trying to effect some compromise with his old lieutenants, but it may be affirmed safely that his prestige as a leader is lost, and that the Irish home-rule cause will not prosper until his connection with it is completely severed.

The French Republic has had a prosperous year. Boulangism is wiped out completely, but there has been some trouble among the Orleanist pretenders. In February the Comte de Paris abdicated all pretensions to the throne in favor of his son, the Count d'Orleans, who rashly entered the Capital only to find himself arrested under the Expulsion act. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but in June last was released and sent across the frontier. In March the Ministry resigned, having been defeated on a motion of confidence in the matter of a commercial treaty with Turkey, and M. de Freycinet formed a new Cabinet.

In Germany also the year has been a quiet one. In the February elections to the Reichstag there were Government losses and Socialistic gains. March was an eventful month. The Labor Congress met at Berlin. On the 18th Count Bismarck resigned and on the following day Gen. von Caprivi was appointed his successor. The Emperor has made some liberal propositions in social and labor matters, which have the interests of the people at heart, and he has also strengthened the foreign relations of Germany by the extension of the triple alliance to 1897. The principal event of interest in the Netherlands has been the death of the aged monarch, William III. of Holland, by which Queen Emma becomes Regent, pending the accession of the Princess Wilhelmina, and the Duchy of Luxemburg reverts to the Duke of Nassau, with the prospect that German influences will dominate it. In Belgium the chronic dissatisfaction among the working classes at last has induced the Chamber of Deputies to consider the necessity of introducing immediate general suffrage by a change in its Constitution. Spain has just tried its first experiments with universal suffrage in the provincial councils and next month will repeat it in the elections to the new Cortes. Republicanism is still strong and growing in Spain and it is increasing in Portugal, owing to the dissatisfaction of the people with the subserviency of the King to the English in the settlement of Portugal's African claims. In little Switzerland there has been an insurrection in the Canton of Ticino, owing to the troubles between the Radicals and the Ultramontanes, but it has been put down and order reigns again. The experiences of Russia may be summed up in no less than five conspiracies against the life of the Czar and in a fresh display of Semitic hatred which has called out protests the world over. In Italy the recent general elections resulted in the defeat of the Radicals, who were dissatisfied with Sig. Crispi for his attitude towards Austria, and the restoration of the Premier to his power.

There is little to note in Asia. Japan has entered quietly upon constitutional government and a Parliament has been elected. China has put down the Formosan rebellion, conquered the island, and has met with its annual and terrible loss of life by the overflow of the Yellow River and consequent famine. A revolt at Cabul against the Ameer has been suppressed. In the northern part of the continent Russia is rapidly pushing its railroad across Siberia to the Pacific. The Dark Continent has been divided up among the Powers, England taking the lion's share, though Germany is still pushing ahead in Eastern Africa and France along the line of the Niger. The story of Stanley's explorations he is telling himself upon the rostrum and in books, while Emin Bey is working vigorously for the interests of Germany.

Upon this continent the most striking events have been the growth of the annexation sentiment in Canada and of the desire for unrestricted trade with this country, the suppression of revolutions in Buenos Ayres, Peru, and the Argentine Republic, the peaceful growth of the new Brazilian Republic and its recognition by our own, the long struggle between Guatemala and San Salvador, which resulted in the latter's favor and the election of Gen. Ezeta as President, and a brief revolution in Honduras which ended in the death of the insurgent leader, Gen. Sanchez.

THE CREGIER MENACE.

Mayor Cregier, notwithstanding that he is reported to be in feeble health, is announced as a candidate for a second term as Mayor. He will insist on a renomination by the party convention, and has the power to enforce his demands in that respect. The gamblers, the contractors, the divekeepers, the confidence men, the office-pensioners, and the patronage brokers will subscribe a sufficient fund to pay the expenses of carrying the primaries. The recent decision of the Supreme Court in reference to certain features of the primary election law renders that statute a dead letter so far as Democratic primaries are concerned. Hereafter those affairs will be conducted on the free-for-all plan. The police force can control them for Cregier next spring. Carter H. Harrison, who has been spoken of as Cregier's competitor for the Democratic nomination, will have no chance at the primaries with the forces at Cregier's command arrayed against him.

When Mr. Cregier is nominated nothing will be left undone to secure his election. The protected gamblers will spend money for him like water, the police force will be turned into an electioneering bulldozing agency, the naturalization bureau will be worked under a quadrupled head of steam. Cregier and his underlings know quite well that he has forfeited the support of thoughtful Democrats and of business-men and good citizens of all parties. The loss caused by their defection from him is to be supplied from the hordes from Continental Europe imported into this city during the last two or three years. They will be given citizens' papers without much scrutiny. They will be coddled by the Democratic bosses. They will get occasional jobs. Joe Gruenhut, a City-Hall functionary, is to be placed in charge of the naturalization bureau because of his polyglot qualifications, and he contracts to add 20,000 to the number of illiterate voters who are to be delivered by the foreign bosses to the Democratic bosses for a consideration. There is no concealment as to the plans of the Cregier henchmen. They boldly proclaim their purpose to override the wishes and the votes of the taxpayers and house-owners in order to maintain municipal government in the interest of the tax-devourers.

How do the good people of Chicago—those who have a pride in the city, those who are interested in its greatness and growth, those who desire good government, those who are not wholly lost to patriotic feelings and who are not carried away by selfish interests—how do those people like the New Year's municipal prospects? Are they prepared for another term of Cregier, with his broken promises, his unfulfilled pledges, his do-nothing policy, his demoralized and corrupted administration, his ridiculous posings? Do they want their taxes further increased to support more taxeaters, or do they want the grip of the gamblers fastened on Chicago until it will be impossible to loosen it? If they do not they will begin to organize in time, so that they may learn to put an end to factions, to suppress jealousies, and unite for the overthrow of himself and his gang. It will be no easy matter to do it. It will require the best efforts of the best men in Chicago and the wisest counsels. The Cregier gang is unscrupulous. A strong organization is needed to checkmate its projects, especially the proposed one of adding to the voting population 20,000 foreigners who are neither in law nor in justice entitled to the prerogatives of citizens.

UNDER WHICH BANNER?

The question whether or not Mr. Smith Weed is a protectionist, and, if such, whether he is so pronounced in that direction as to disqualify him as a Democratic candidate for the Senate, is discussed at some length by the Buffalo *Courier*. The facts in the case are about as follows: Mr. Weed, who is interested in iron mines in Clinton County, sent a telegram to McKinley when the iron schedule of the tariff was under consideration by the Committee of Ways and Means, asking that the duty on iron ore be left unchanged. It appears that his request was granted.

Prior to 1883 imports of iron ore were not taxed specifically. They were subject to a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem in the category of "crude mineral substances not otherwise provided for." Iron ore had received no particular attention because up to that time little or none was imported. But when the Bessemer process was introduced it was found advantageous to import certain ores from Spain and Africa because they were "low in phosphorus." In 1882 it was testified before the Tariff Commission that the 20 per cent was equal to fifty cents per ton to the manufacturer, while Appraiser McMullen stated that it was equal to forty cents per ton on all the importations at the New York Custom-House. The Commission placed the duty at fifty cents per ton, and this rate was voted for in 1883 both by the House and the Senate. Yet when the bill had passed it was found that the rate had been advanced to seventy-five cents. This was a barefaced swindle imposed upon Congress and the country by a conference committee after both Houses had voted for the lower rate. Senator Aldrich acknowledged in a debate during the last session of Congress that the change was made at the instance of Senator "Billy" Mahone of Virginia. It was done at his private solicitation, not on his motion, because motions by Senators have to be made in open session and voted upon understandingly. The duty on albumenized paper was raised in the McKinley bill from 15 per cent to 35 per cent in the same tricky way.

It is not in evidence that Mr. Smith was an active party in the substitution, but the *Courier* classes him with those who were working for an increased duty on iron ore seven years ago, and it is understood he has reaped the benefit of the cheat. When the Mills bill was reported to the House in 1888 the duty on iron ore was left unchanged at seventy-five cents per ton, and in this fact Weed finds justification for his telegram to McKinley. If it was right for him and his Democratic colleagues in Congress to sanction the increased tax previously they were not in fault in asking for its continuance. But the political question remains. Do the Democrats of New York believe that it is right to impose on iron ore the duty named, and are they willing to accept the consequences? The Democrats of New York and other States are understood to regard the tax on iron ore as injurious and unjustifiable. Are they prepared to vote for Smith Weed, who as a business-man has acted in his own supposed interest directly against the principles of his party, as especially defined in Cleveland's message, or will they in this respect stultify themselves as they have so often done before? They did that in retaining the duty on iron ore when they framed the Mills bill, and did it because there were so many Smith Weeds in the party that they dared not do otherwise. But they may arrive at a different decision when next the battle has to be fought, and if Mr. Weed be elected Senator he should at least be required to make an explicit statement of his position on the tariff question, so that his party may know where to place him in the coming contest.

NEW YEAR callers will oblige by leaving their rubber overcoats and waders in the hall.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Chicago *Times*, is comically mistaken in supposing that Jay Gould's Des Moines organ ever has had or ever is going to have any influence with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. We were scarcely aware that that fly was still buzzing.

He has gone!
No more will Eighteen-Ninety, the blear-eyed, bald,
Toothless, ugly, and tiresome old hunks,
Cumber the ground. Let him go!
'Twas fitting he should weep in drizzling rain,
And with his worn-out slippers down at heel,
Go flip-flop, flip-flop, through the mud and slush
Away from us.
We've had a season of the grip,
A base-ball war, a heated term, a census,
A famine in the ice-box, Lake-Front squabbles,
"Kreutzer Sonata," the McKinley bill,
A Democratic tidal wave,
A slump in stocks, a bloody Indian war,
And various other sorrows and misfortunes
Since he began his reign one year ago—
And Tascott's still at large.
Young Eighteen Ninety-one, get thee to work,
And in the busy hum of preparation
For the World's Columbian Exposition
Help us to forget the vile Old Year
We've just kicked out.

THE Hon. Cal Brice has been chosen a director of a railway in Georgia. It is said the charter of the road provides that every director shall be a resident of the State. At present Mr. Brice is a citizen of the State of Oyork, but if anybody on earth can get over this difficulty he can do it.

THE Signal Service man is on hand with a New-Year's present. He promises a cold wave for this locality today.

A ROOM in a New York hotel was invaded the other evening by somebody who tried to steal a quantity of freshly-imported lymph. The burglar, in all probability, was some unusually "irregular" practitioner.

THE year 1890 has faded away into the misty past, and still nobody knows anything about Mr. Cleveland's views concerning the silver question.

THE Old Year went out like a drowned rat.

A YOUNG lady named Blizzard was married in Columbus, O., recently. Poor fellow!—*New York Herald.*
Brave fellow! He tamed her.

AMONG well-informed thieves it is now generally understood that the job of cracking a bank in Chicago in broad daylight is attended with some risk.

THE ghost dance of the noble red man is an uncouth dance, but it is fully as good as his music.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Same Old Answer.

The Old Year—"Come, Quay. It's 12 o'clock. We're not wanted. Let's go."
[Chairman Quay says nothing. And stays.]

All Competitors Distanced.

Proprietor—"James, it is about midnight, isn't it?"

Clerk—"The clock has just struck 12, sir."

Proprietor—"Then it is 1891. You may now sandpaper those maple-sugar bricks, put the sign over them: 'Positively the First Lot for the Season,' and then you may go. [illegible] happy New-Year to you, James."

Letting Him Down Gently.

"Doctor," said the lady anxiously, "I have sent for you to see if you can't tell me what to do for my poor little canary. It mopes, and——"

"I am not a bird doctor, madam," the physician interposed loftily.

"Don't you know anything about the diseases of canaries?"

"Most emphatically I do not."

"You will excuse me, then, doctor," she said, "if I call a more experienced physician. I should be afraid to let you prescribe for the poor little dear."

PERSONALS.

James Stalker of Glasgow, known as the author of the best "Life of Christ" yet published, has been appointed to be the Lyman Beecher lecturer at Yale this year.

Senator Edmunds says that the common parliamentary law forbids any man to speak "superfluously or tediously." Then the common law missed the opportunity of a lifetime when it failed to corral Senator Blair.

Kaiser William has been asked to stand sponsor for a joiner's son and has consented. He had better ascertain whether the joiner is named Duvall, and if so almost any member of the United States Senate can give his Imperial Highness a pointer or two.

Librarian Spofford thinks that within three years he will be able to move the National Library into the new building going up in Washington for the purpose. The new structure will have a greater storage capacity for books than the British Museum, it is stated.

Mrs. Garfield is said to be overwhelmed by her correspondence. Letters come to her from every part of the country and on every conceivable topic. Every communication she receives is given careful attention, and frequently a pleasant letter of some length is sent in answer.

Maj. Pond will make at least $75,000, possibly $100,000, out of Stanley, whom he pays $50,000 for fifty lectures. In addition to this he pays the traveling expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, so that it costs him about $1,200 every time the explorer lectures. Pond never receives less than $1,600, and frequently gets $5,000 for a lecture.

Mrs. Custer would like to see her old army friends by attending the next Grand Army Encampment in Detroit, but, as she explained in her woman's way to a friend: "We get to talking over old times, and they get to crying and I cry, and then I am ill for a long time afterward. So I feel as if I would do best to stay away."

The Maharajah of Baroda owns a carpet about 10 feet by 6, made entirely of strings of pearls, with center and corner pieces of diamonds. This carpet took three years to weave and cost £200,000. It was made by the order of Khande Rao, who designed it to be a present for a Mohammedan lady who had fascinated him.

Lord Northcote has struck it rich. In the course of excavations at his house in London a vault was discovered bricked up, which, on being opened, was found to contain several thousand bottles of wine and spirits of all kinds. There is no trace of how the wine came there and the date can be only judged by the wine, most of which is in perfect condition.

Senator Plumb recalls a fact that is not generally known about his colleague, Senator Ingalls. There has been a good deal said lately about the alleged antagonism existing between ex-President Cleveland and Mr. Ingalls, and few are aware that the two are cousins. The grandmother of Mr. Cleveland was Mehitable Ingalls, and Mehitable was first cousin to Rufus Ingalls, the father of the Senator.

Joanovitch, a Hungarian soldier, who was serving a year as a volunteer in the army, drank to the health of Kossuth at a banquet recently. In consequence of his "rash act" he was condemned to imprisonment for four months and was deprived of his privilege of serving as a volunteer in the army. A petition of the Hungarian students for his pardon was disregarded.

Prince Victor of Hohenlohe has completed the plaster cast of the life-size statue of the Princess of Wales subscribed for by English ladies. When the marble statue is finished it will be placed in the Royal College of Music. Prince Victor is said to have succeeded in producing a striking presentment of the Princess. She is represented in the doctor's cap and gown belonging to her Dublin musical degree.

Senator Hiscock, who is noted for his gruff manner to reporters, was the recipient the other day of an unusual demonstration from the press gallery. The moment Hiscock rose, and opening a roll of manuscript, commenced to read "Mr. President, it is very remarkable," every man in the reporters' gallery, without any preconcerted action, got up and left. The rustle of their departure almost caused a suspension of the Senate proceedings.

Turn a New Leaf in Indian Policy.

Minneapolis *Journal:* Under the War Department there would be no such thing as stirring up an Indian revolt or disseminating bogus descriptions of battles. There would be no swindling in the delivery of Indian supplies, and, had the policy been adopted two decades ago, the country would have been saved millions of useless expense in Indian wars, and thousands of picked Indians would today be serving efficiently in our army. For many years we have been fooling with this Indian question. With the new year let us turn over a new leaf and adopt a common-sense Indian policy. That can be done at the present session of Congress.

CURRENT NOTES.

There is nothing like adversity to develop a man's good points and whiskers.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"The holidays are a great time for birds, the turkey, the duck, the goose——" "And then just look at the numerous swallows."—*Philadelphia Times.*

"I've been waiting here awake three hours till you came home." "And I've been waiting three hours in the saloon till you were asleep."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Angry Office Man—"Confound you, you don't work half the time." Stylographic Pen—"And you don't work the other half. Our hours differ—that's the trouble."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Going to swear off drinking and smoking this New-Year's?" "Of course, I have always done it, and I'm not going to quit now. I'm a firm believer in keeping up old customs."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Caller—"Your son has wonderful literary talent, and I think it a pity he should go to work in a store. Why don't you make a writer of him?" Hostess—"If I were sure his uncle would make him his heir I would."—*Good News.*

Mrs. Homeseeker—"These apartments are charming, and the price is certainly reasonable. Are you sure there are no nuisances connected with the building?" Honest Agent—"Well, mum, it has a janitor."—*New York Weekly.*

"Your son doesn't seem to belong to any particular sect," said the dear old-fashioned lady who was visiting a Congressman's family. "No," said the old gentleman, shaking his head; "I don't believe he does—unless it's the Pommery-sect."—*Washington Post.*

A velocity of six miles a second would suffice, says a scientist, to carry a body away from the gravitation of the earth. The velocity imparted by a banana peel is undoubtedly more than six miles a second, but gravity gets in its work just the same.—*St. Joseph News.*

DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

Face the Unpleasant Facts Squarely and Deal with Them Promptly.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): The present condition of the Republican party is one that calls loudly for practical wisdom in the adjustment of issues and policies. It is folly to ignore the fact that large numbers of voters in all the States have been alienated from its standard, and that they must be won back if it is to elect the next President. These men have not gone over to the Democratic party, and do not wish to go there; but the logic of politics will ultimately take them there if timely and proper consideration of their views and feelings shall be refused or neglected. They believe in the fundamental principles of the party as much as they ever did, and cherish a pronounced pride in its past achievements; but they are not satisfied with the way in which its affairs have lately been conducted, and will not vote its ticket if such management is to be continued. It is the duty of the Republican leaders to face this fact squarely and deal with it in a prompt and reasonable way. The lesson of the late election is so plain that there is no excuse for misunderstanding it. Those who say that the result was an accident are willfully blind to its obvious and positive causes; and the course which they are now pursuing is calculated to bring about a similar calamity two years hence.

It is of the first importance that no more risks be taken and no more experiments tried on the theory that the Republican masses will stick to the party in any event. We have had fair warning that their votes cannot be counted upon in that confident and complacent manner. They desire certain things which must be granted, or they will do as they did last November. The time has come in their judgment for them to insist upon temperate and conciliatory measures, instead of arbitrary and obnoxious ones. It will not do to charge them with dishonesty or inconsistency, and to crack the party whip over them in contempt of their opinions and their protests. Their votes are indispensable. The party has nothing to spare in that respect. It has before it the hardest fight of its life, and will need all the strength that it can possibly secure. By a curious series of mistakes it has been placed in a defensive attitude; and some of its leaders seem determined to keep it there, instead of trying to extricate it from that unfortunate position and to give it a new impulse in the right direction. Its victories heretofore have always been won by aggressive proceedings, and in that way only can it hope to [illegible]eat them. The chief danger that threatens i[illegible] supremacy is not an increasing sentiment in fa[illegible] of Democratic doctrines and traditions so m[illegible]h as a growing distrust of its own methods a[illegible] tendencies. This danger can be removed by j[illegible]icious and considerate treatment of the dissati[illegible]ed element; and the statesmen in Washingto[illegible] should govern themselves accordingly.

"Reading Out."

Memphis [illegible]mmercial: One day last week we called atte[illegible]n to the fact that the Philadelphia *Press* had [illegible] Senator Cameron out of the Republican p[illegible], and had called upon its members in Pennsyl[illegible] to repudiate him as a candidate for reëlecti[illegible] to the Senate. The reasons for this were that [illegible]d been indifferent to the McKinley act whe[illegible] was still a bill, and was opposed to the force b[illegible] in the passage of which President Harrison [illegible]aked the future of his Administration. But [illegible]ms the *Press* is not alone in this business. [illegible] *Iowa State Register*—formerly edited by Mr. [illegible]kson, for a time Mr. Wanamaker's chief assist[illegible]nd executioner in charge of the Post-Office g[illegible]otine, and now edited by Mr. Clarkson's brothe[illegible]as read out THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and insists [illegible] every Republican in Iowa should boycott tha[illegible]ellent newspaper. And the Dayton (O.) *Jou*[illegible] joins in this hue and cry, which, however, do[illegible]t seem to have any effect upon THE TRIBUN[illegible]her than to make it more earnest every day in[illegible]wing up the McKinley act and protesting a[illegible]st its continuance upon the statute books w[illegible]t amendment. But besides THE TRIBUNE th[illegible]re the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and the St. P[illegible] *Pioneer-Press*. They, too, are Republican ne[illegible]pers, and they also are opposed to the force b[illegible]nd were opposed to the passage of the McKin[illegible]act. They are being read out of the party in t[illegible]eeth of Mr. Clarkson's advice, recently given i[illegible]e course of an interview with a Washington n[illegible]spaper reporter, to the effect that the Republic[illegible] leaders should conciliate the newspapers a[illegible]increase the number of those that espouse Repub[illegible]can principles rather than decrease them. [illegible]s brother has very clearly forgotten this adv[illegible]e, and he has also forgotten the priceless value [illegible]f independence in the management of a news[illegible]aper.

Wrestling with the Pension Problem.

Philadelphia *Times:* If the 1,152,041 pending claims and th[illegible] other hundreds of thousands crowding in at the rate of nearly 10,000 a week shall be dispos[illegible] of by allowing nearly 80 per cent of them, as the record of the last week reported shows, our pen[illegible]on list must soon reach the appalling numb[illegible] of 1,500,000, and it will require much more tha[illegible] $200,000,000 annually to pay them. The people are [illegible]st beginning to wrestle with the pension proble[illegible], and when they get down to a horizontal view [illegible] an annual Treasury deficit of more than $100[illegible]00,000 to pay pensions, more than one-half of wh[illegible]h are unmerited, there must be a fearful tearing [illegible]p of the whole profligate and shameful pensi[illegible] system.

It Is P[illegible]tty Well Loaded Now.

Albany *Journ*[illegible]: Calvin S. Brice, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is a railroad-wrecker, a Wa[illegible]-street pirate, a non-resident of Ohio, a tax-do[illegible]r, and a Standard-Oil boodler, who bought his way into the Senate by shameless methods of bar[illegible] and sale. There is no need of detail. The fact[illegible] regarding Mr. Brice's Senatorial election are kno[illegible]n of all men. If Henry B. Payne's title should ha[illegible]e been investigated, there are double reasons [illegible]or similar action in the Brice matter. The [illegible]nited States Senate carried a heavy load in H[illegible]ry B. Payne. It cannot afford to "vindicate" [illegible]alvin S. Brice.

You [illegible]an't Bluff Chicago.

Savannah *New*[illegible]: When a syndicate attempted to bluff Chicago[illegible]t ran against the bluff right where it lives. [illegible]nly think of the monumental hardihood of th[illegible]thing! When Chicago first settled in "them p[illegible]ts" it found a cold bluff and sat down upon it an[illegible] has been holding it down ever since.

Even T[illegible]t Wouldn't Stop Him.

St. Paul *Pion*[illegible]*-Press:* Perhaps it wouldn't be a bad idea, if Se[illegible]tor Farwell continues his fierce attacks upon th[illegible] United States as represented by its Chief Executi[illegible]e, to fine him $12 for high treason.

Not [illegible]ilty of That Folly.

St. Louis *Glob*[illegible]*Democrat:* The new Associate Justice is said to[illegible]ook like Congressman McKinley, but he hasn't any such load upon his conscience in the m[illegible]ter of unfortunate tariff-tinkering.

It Is a Fe[illegible]ul and Wonderful Thing.

Peoria *Transcript:* "Senatorial courtesy" we believe only ob[illegible]ins when it relates to members of that body. It is not necessary to use it when a Senator is talki[illegible] of the President.

...n supplies, and, had the ...o decades ago, the country ...millions of useless expense ...usands of picked Indians ...efficiently in our army. ...e been fooling with this ...the new year let us turn ...adopt a common-sense In... ...be done at the present ses-

...NT NOTES.

...e adversity to develop a ... whiskers.—*Indianapolis*

...great time for birds, ...e goose—" "And then ...ous swallows."—*Philadel-*

...here awake three hours ... "And I've been waiting ...n till you were asleep."—

...—"Confound you, you ...me." Stylographic Pen— ...he other half. Our hours ...e."—*Texas Siftings.*

... drinking and smoking ...f course, I have always ...oing to quit now. I'm a ...g up old customs."—*Phila-*

... has wonderful literary ... pity he should go to work ...ou make a writer of him?" ...e his uncle would make ...—*Good News.*

..."These apartments are ...e is certainly reasonable. ...e no nuisances connected ...onest Agent—"Well, mum, ...*York Weekly.*

...eem to belong to any ...he dear old-fashioned lady ...gressman's family. "No," ...n, shaking his head; "I ...nless it's the Pommery- ...st.

... miles a second would ... to carry a body away ... the earth. The velocity ...peel is undoubtedly more ..., but gravity gets in its ...*. Joseph News.*

...PUBLICAN LEADERS.

...t Facts Squarely and ...hem Promptly.

...ocrat (Rep.): The present ...lican party is one that calls ...dom in the adjustment of ... is folly to ignore the fact ...oters in all the States have ...standard, and that they ...is to elect the next Presi... ...not gone over to the Dem... ...ot wish to go there; but ...ll ultimately take them ...per consideration of their ...l be refused or neglected. ...damental principles of the ...ever did, and cherish a ... past achievements; but ...ith the way in which its ...conducted, and will not ...management is to be con... ...of the Republican leaders ...ly and deal with it in a ... way. The lesson of the ... that there is no excuse ...t. Those who say that the ...are willfully blind to its ob... ...ses; and the course which ...g is calculated to bring ...ty two years hence. ...rtance that no more risks ... experiments tried on the ...lican masses will stick to ... We have had fair warn... ...nnot be counted upon in ...placent manner. They de... ...h must be granted, or they ... November. The time has ... for them to insist upon ...tory measures, instead of ...s ones. It will not do to ...shonesty or inconsistency, ...y whip over them in con... ...and their protests. Their .... The party has nothing ...pect. It has before it the ...life, and will need all the ...ssibly secure. By a curious ...s been placed in a defen... ...e of its leaders seem deter... ..., instead of trying to ex... ...unfortunate position and to ...n the right direction. Its ...ve always been won by ag... ...nd in that way only can it ... The chief danger that ...y is not an increasing senti... ...cratic doctrines and tradi... ...rowing distrust of its own .... This danger can be re... ...l considerate treatment of ...t; and the statesmen in ...overn themselves accord-

...ing Out."

...: One day last week we ...fact that the Philadelphia ... Cameron out of the Re... ...d called upon its members ...udiate him as a candidate ...nate. The reasons for this ...indifferent to the McKin... ...a bill, and was opposed to ...ssage of which President ...e future of his Administra... ...*Press* is not alone in this ...*tate Register*—formerly ed... ...r a time Mr. Wanamaker's ...cutioner in charge of the ...d now edited by Mr. Clark... ...out THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE ...Republican in Iowa should ...newspaper. And the Day... ...n this hue and cry, which, ... to have any effect upon ...n to make it more earnest ...o the McKinley act and ...ontinuance upon the stat... ...ndment. But besides THE ...St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* ...*-Press*. They, too, are Re... ...nd they also are opposed ...re opposed to the passage ...hey are being read out of ...f Mr. Clarkson's advice, re... ...se of an interview with a ... reporter, to the effect that ...rs should conciliate the ...e the number of those that ...rinciples rather than de... ...er has very clearly for... ...he has also forgotten the ...pendence in the manage-

...e Pension Problem.

... If the 1,152,041 pending ... hundreds of thousands ...e of nearly 10,000 a week ...allowing nearly 80 per cent ...of the last week reported ...must soon reach the ap... ...0,000, and it will require ...0,000 annually to pay them. ...nning to wrestle with the ...hen they get down to a ...nual Treasury deficit of ... pay pensions, more than ...nmerited, there must be a ...he whole profligate and ...n.

...ell Loaded Now.

...vin S. Brice, Chairman of ...l Committee, is a railroad- ... pirate, a non-resident of ... a Standard-Oil boodler, ...o the Senate by shameless ...ale. There is no need of ...ing Mr. Brice's Senatorial ...lmen. If Henry B. Payne's ...a investigated, there are ...ilar action in the Brice ... States Senate carried a ... Payne. It cannot afford .... Brice.

...Bluff Chicago.

...en a syndicate attempted ... against the bluff right ...ink of the monumental ... When Chicago first set... ...found a cold bluff and sat ...en holding it down ever

...ldn't Stop Him.

...: Perhaps it wouldn't be ...rwell continues his fierce ... States as represented by ...ne him $12 for high trea-

...f That Folly.

...at: The new Associate ...e Congressman McKin... ...ch load upon his con... ...nfortunate tariff-tinker-

... Wonderful Thing.

... Senatorial courtesy" ...n it relates to membe... ...ecessary to use it when ... President.

FAVORS A NEW BUILDING.

ARCHITECT WINDRIM'S OPINION ON THE POST-OFFICE MATTER.

He Says That Proper Facilities Cannot Be Obtained Permanently Without an Entirely New Structure—The Proposed Addition Might Do for a Time, but There Would Be Nothing to Show for the Outlay—A Reply to the Chicago Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Supervising Architect Windrim's letter to the Chicago Congressmen was delivered to Col. Taylor this afternoon. It follows the line indicated last night. Mr. Windrim undertakes to answer everything fully, but to get at the real meaning of his letter it is necessary to begin at the end and read backwards. He says in effect that if any temporary plan for the Post-Office Building is adopted it is only a matter of time till the limit of area would again be the dilemma and the old building would have to be reconstructed. This means proper facilities cannot be obtained permanently without an entirely new building. The proposed one-story addition with increased floors might tide over the World's Fair, at an expense of $1,250,000. Then there would be nothing to show for it and Chicago would be as badly off as ever. So the only solution is a new building. It is likely that Chicago people will not agree with the Supervising Architect's estimate that $7,000,000 will be required for the construction. The computations in the office have been made somewhat hurriedly and after a fuller examination may cause the total to be revised. But the complaint in Congress is that the estimates of the Supervising Architect always fall far below the actual cost. And in this case Mr. Windrim is evidently of the opinion that it is better to ask enough than to start with too little. He specifically commits himself to the belief that the building could be put up within eighteen months, and to do this the money must be in hand.

The letter to Secretary Windom is a matter of office routine designed to pave the way for the ordinary appropriations to keep the building in serviceable shape provided Congress makes no provision for a new structure. It answers some of the points made by the Chicago Congressmen in their letter of inquiry. The main fact it sets forth is that it would take $500,000 to provide for the underpinning necessary to keep the present building in better shape for use.

This would simply mean a waste of $500,000, for the Supervising Architect himself concedes that the present building is already far behind the postal needs of Chicago. As to his estimate of $7,000,000 for a complete new building, it is probable that when he lays before the committee of Congress the detailed expenditures on which that estimate is made, the Chicago Congressmen will be able to show wherein a good many hundred thousand dollars could be saved. In his guess of what the building will cost Mr. Windrim does not subtract whatever the material in the present building would bring because he had nothing to show on that point. Copies of the Supervising Architect's letter will be sent to Secretary Windom and Postmaster-General Wanamaker. It will also be laid before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The Chicago Congressmen will use the letter as reason for asking a hearing before the committee at an early day, some time next week. The letters are as follows:

The Letter to Secretary Windom.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—To the Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury—Sir: On account of the reports presented to this office questioning the present security and stability of the United States Custom-House and Subtreasury Building at Chicago, Ill., I directed Mr. Adolph Cluss, Inspector of Buildings for this department, to examine and report upon the condition of the building. In a report dated Oct. 24, 1890, he refers to the settlements in the building that have occurred since a former report dated March 28, 1890, from which it is evident that there has been no settlement or change in the structure that in any way should cause alarm as to its safety.

Having to visit Chicago in connection with other business of the department, I availed myself of the opportunity for a personal inspection of the Custom-House and Subtreasury building with Col. James P. Low, Chief of the Draughting Division of this office, and Mr. Cluss. This examination corroborates the opinion of Mr. Cluss that in the building there is no indication of failure in any essential part of the construction; there has, however, been constant settlement of the foundations since its erection, and settlements will continue to occur, to the injury of its appearance both inside and outside, but they [illegible] not necessarily prejudice its security.

Faults in the construction were apparent in the early stages of its erection, and were the subject of examination by three commissions appointed to report thereon. The recommendations of the last commission, of which Gen. Franklin was Chairman, were approved and the changes suggested adopted and carried into effect.

The case is that of a building in which the areas of its foundations are not proportioned to the incumbent weights and results in unequal settlement of its parts. The only remedy to prevent the continuance of settlement and damage to the building is to underpin the portions of the foundations which are insufficient and thus equalize the pressure upon the yielding soil. Any system of underpinning must of necessity be expensive and would interfere with the occupancy of the premises.

A new process of making excavations in wet sands or clay has been successfully applied in mine engineering by freezing the ground in which the excavations have to be made. This method might be applicable in the case of this building. It has not, however, to my knowledge, been actually used in the underpinning of a structure, but I have been unable up to this time, after much reflection, to determine upon any other method that promises equal success.

An approximate estimate of the cost of this work of underpinning with the necessary repairing of the blemished parts of the building may be stated at a half-million of dollars.

It is necessary at present for the proper care in the preservation of the building to revise certain work in the drainage system, in the heating and ventilating apparatus, to increase the electric light plant, to make general repairs to the tiling, the flooring, the plastering, and repainting of interior and of exterior iron and wood work of the building.

To enable these works to be done and for the maintenance of the building it will be necessary to ask an additional appropriation of $50,000 to be used in connection with the balance of appropriation now available for the purpose. Very respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. WINDRIM,
Supervising Architect.

Reply to the Chicago Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The Hons. C. B. Farwell, G. E. Adams, William E. Mason, Abner Taylor, and Frank Lawler—Gentlemen: In reply to your favor of the 22d inst. I respectfully submit a copy of a letter forwarded to the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, giving my opinion on the present condition of the Post-Office and Court-House Building at Chicago, Ill., and what should be done to place it in proper repair.

This letter presents the answer to several of your preliminary inquiries. As to your special inquiry regarding the sanitary condition of the building it will be much improved by the additions proposed in the drainage and by the introduction of fans for the displacement and change of the air in the basement and also in the working-room of the Post-Office. These changes have been directed to be made and will be completed at the earliest time possible.

The unfortunate misuse of the vent ducts, which were converted into drains from heat radiators, required in the rearrangement of the working space of the post-office has been more pernicious to the healthful condition of the apartments in the building than that caused by the casual accident of a broken pipe; the one was capable of immediate repair; the other a constant evil, until discovered by recent inspection, and is now being remedied. It is a question how much injury this waste water seeping into the ground would affect the already imperfect foundations of the building.

All matters of repair and betterment referred to in the letter are now receiving the attention of the Superintendent of Repairs and the Custodian of Building at Chicago, Ill.

As to the questions relative to providing facilities for the increasing public business, either by betterment to the present building, its extension, or the erection of a new structure, I reply as follows:

First—"Can the present building be made perfectly safe and be also made a healthful and convenient place to work in? If you think it can, what general plan would you follow and how much would it cost?" The building, as before stated, is liable to change by further settlement; there is no evidence of its failing, so as to occasion alarm as to its security; to prevent unequal settlement the foundations must be made proportionate to the loads upon them. As to the healthfulness and convenience of the building the changes now proposed in the drainage system and the improvements by fan ventilation will materially benefit its sanitary condition. The working space in the building, it is believed, has been rearranged upon the suggestions of the Postmaster and the practical experts of the office to secure the best use of the space at command, but the area of the floor is insufficient to provide the facilities required for the proper construction and dispatch of the large business. An approximate cost of underpinning and general repairs here referred to is $600,000.

Second—"Can the present building be enlarged by the extension of the first story to the street lines on all sides? If this is to be done what general plan should be adopted and what would be the cost of the extension in addition to the cost of making the present building wholesome and secure? Could this extension of the first story be made available as a part of a new and permanent structure covering the whole lot, in case the growth of Federal business in Chicago rendered such building necessary?" Plans have been made for the extension of the Post-Office working space by a one-story building on the Clark, Adams, and Jackson street fronts of the building. The present floor area is estimated at, say, 56,000 square feet; the proposed extension would give 44,000 square feet; total, 100,000 square feet. If such extension is erected, to be permanently one story in height, an approximate cost would be $500,000; with betterment to building as per No. 1, $600,000. Total, $1,100,000. If it should be decided that the extension should be so built that in the future six stories or less in height might be erected upon it as the interests of the public required, the approximate cost would be $650,000; with betterments to building as per No. 1, $600,000. Total, $1,250,000.

Third—"If a new building covering the whole lot be deemed advisable what general plan of structure and style of exterior should be adopted, and how much, in your opinion, would the building cost, giving the contractor the old building as it stands?" Should it be deemed advisable to erect a new building covering the entire lot I would recommend it be built as the modern office building, with steel and iron structural parts, using terra-cotta and brick for walls and divisions; to be not less than six stories in height; built fire-proof; with all the light by day attainable, and with a thorough system of heating and ventilation; the building to be fully equipped with all the conveniences for the accommodation of the business to be transacted in it. The approximate cost of which would be $7,000,000. Such a structure could be erected under contract in eighteen months.

Fourth—"We understand that about four stories of the new Appraisers' warehouse will be available for the temporary accommodation of the Federal officials while such new building is in the course of erection." Of the new Appraisers' warehouse there are three floors, sixty by seventy feet, not assigned for use, which possibly would be available for the customs offices and those of the Internal Revenue Department.

To provide accommodations for the large postal business of Chicago two methods appear practical, and either would give the relief the Post-Office should have:

First—To build a one-story addition to the present building (before referred to) the increased floor area would be obtained, in the shortest time.

Second—To move the several departments of the Post-Office, courts, and other Federal offices into rented quarters (other than those that might be accommodated in the Appraisers' stores), tear down and build a structure on the entire lot which would provide accommodations adequate for an increasing business.

By the first method the increased space for the business would be acquired and in the shortest time. There would be no betterment to the present building, unless underpinning should be done. The space included in the extension could not be as satisfactorily used in conjuction with the old structure as if a general plan were arranged upon an area unobstructed.

By an entire new building the space could be fully utilized, as an arrangement for the business that experience has defined it should be today could be made, and provision be made for the increase in the future.

In considering what is best to be done for the immediate relief of the postal service and for the prospective large increase that the Columbian Exposition will produce the system of extension to the present building, with all the disadvantages, would give the quickest relief.

By a new structure a permanent, well-arranged building can be obtained that would give convenience and proper facilities for the public business and its prospective increase until the limit of area would again be the dilemma. Similar convenience and benefits cannot, however, be provided in the old building without reconstructing it. Very respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. WINDRIM, Supervising Architect.

FOUR FIRES IN FOUR YEARS.

A "2-11" on South Canal Street Does Considerable Damage.

Fire was discovered in the rear of the third floor of the building at Nos. 63 and 65 South Canal street, owned by D. A. Richards of Riverside. A "2-11" alarm was turned in and after a half-hour's battle the fire was extinguished. The employés of the Standard Carriage Lamp company, which company occupies the rear of the third floor, saw the flames pouring down the elevator shaft from the floor above. So rapid was the advance of the fire that they were compelled to drop their tools and flee for their lives. Mr. French, one of the firm, stated that the first intimation he had of the blaze was the cry of "fire." He ran to the street, followed by his employès. This firm was the only occupant of the floor immediately below that on which the fire originated. The fire began on the top floor, the rear of which was recently occupied by the Economy Box company, which firm vacated the premises last Tuesday. Some of the stock of the firm was left in the room, and it was here the fire is supposed to have originated. Several floors were flooded with water, which caused the greatest damage to the stock, the fire being mainly confined to the building proper. The Sodium Phosphate Water Purifier company, and the Hently, Cranson & Hammond Grain Cleaning Machinery company, of which B. F. Rye is the Western manager; the D. E. Oxidized Metal company, J. H. Hodge, manager; and J. P. Weatherstone, a silversmith, who occupied the second floor front, were the tenants and the loss on their stock is considerable. The Rice Machinery company, of which Mr. C. L. Rice is manager, has $20,000 worth of stock on the first and second floors which is damaged to a considerable extent by water. It is stated that this is the fourth time within the last four years this building has caught fire, only last night a blaze being discovered among some rubbish in the alley at the rear of the building which was extinguished without the aid of the department.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Fifteen minutes before the flames were discovered three men were seen in the unoccupied rooms on the top floor and the tenants of the building are inclined to believe the fire was incendiary. The loss to the building is about $1,500 and is fully covered by insurance.

DIED UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

A New Haven Girl Poisoned by Herself or Some One Else.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Miss Kittie O'Neill, a 15-year-old daughter of Timothy O'Neill, died under peculiar circumstances about midnight last night, and an investigation is being made to determine whether it is a case of suicide or of violence. Early last evening she was taken sick with cramps in the stomach and about midnight she died after suffering terrible agonies. She had been feeling unwell, and during the evening called at Trefrey's drug store and had a prescription put up consisting of morphine and other ingredients calculated to relieve cramps of the stomach. The prescription was signed by Dr. Wheeler. The girl did not complain of her sickness. But subsequent examination revealed that the girl had vomited and the peculiar tinge of the substance gave rise to the belief that the girl had been poisoned. A specimen was taken for examination. A box which contained poison is also said to have been found.

A World's Fair in Brazil.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Word comes from Brazil that the youngest Republic on the American Continent proposes to hold a World's Fair of its own. It wants to celebrate Columbus' discovery and at the same time let the world know how republican institutions are working out there. The Brazilians have no idea of conflicting with the celebration at Chicago. Their notion is that their Exposition may be made an auxiliary to the Columbian Exposition of the United States. They propose to open it January, 1893, at Rio Janeiro. That is the summer season in Brazil. After a few months their idea is to close and transfer their whole exhibit to Chicago in time for the opening of the Fair. The Brazilians are anxious for the United States to extend them a friendly hand. They think the coöperation of this country will insure the success of their celebration. The matter has been informally brought to the attention of the State Department and of Congress. It is proposed to ask an appropriation of $200,000 for a United States exhibit, but no definite step has yet been taken.

Hancock County's Exhibit.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A committee of three gentlemen, composed of Col. B. F. Marsh of Warsaw, Mayor O'Hara of Carthage, and G. M. Findlay of Augusta, appointed by the Farmers' Institute recently held in this city, have adopted a resolution favoring plans for a county agricultural exhibit in the State department of the World's Fair Exposition at Chicago. A committee of one member from each township has been appointed to assist in the work of perfecting such an exhibit, and application will be made at once for an assignment in the farmers' department.

An Excellent Bargain.

Mrs. Bargan Hunter—"How much are your handkerchiefs?"

Ketchem (the clerk, glibly)—"These sell at 30 cents and these at 20, but if you take one of each you may have them for 25 cents apiece."

Mrs. Bargan Hunter (eagerly)—"I'll take half a dozen." And she goes home satisfied.—*Judge.*

Postponed.

Rustle—"Hello, Bustle, where are you going with that big ledger?"

Bustle—"That's a memorandum book. It contains a list of the things I've been putting off until after the holidays."—*Puck.*

The real-estate firm of B. A. Ulrich & Son, composed of B. A. Ulrich, Russell Ulrich, and A. L. Ulrich, report sales aggregating $1,500,000 during 1890.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 TO 123 STATE-ST.

LOOK OUT

FOR OUR GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF

Fine Table Linens,

Housekeeping Goods,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Muslin Underwear,

At a Saving of

ONE-THIRD

FROM REGULAR PRICES.

Sale Will Commence
MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1891.

For detailed account read our advertisement which will be published in next Sunday's Tribune.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Important Announcement.

RETAIL
TRADE MARK
LINEN DEPARTMENT

Our Ninth Annual Special Sale of "Housekeeping Linens" will begin Friday, January 2, with great reductions from regular prices, and continues through the month.

An Exceptional Opportunity for Housekeepers.

YERKES REPLIES TO ALLERTON.

He Draws a Comparison Between the Two Cable Systems.

The following letter has been received from Charles T. Yerkes, President of the North and West Side Street railway companies:

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My attention has been called to an open letter published in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday last, over the name of Samuel W. Allerton, in which the North and West Side roads are mentioned, the writer of the article evidently intending to throw some discredit on these companies. This, I believe, is the second one purporting to emanate from the same gentleman, in which the properties named are criticised in an uncomplimentary manner.

I am satisfied that Mr. Allerton did not write these communications, for reasons best known to himself. But, at the same time, as they are published over his signature it is natural to suppose that they are authorized by him.

It is not my custom to rely to publications in regard to our companies, but when they seem to emenate from our sister company and to have been suggested by one of its directors it seems proper that some answer should be made. To any one acquainted with the affairs of the North and West Side roads these effusions must appear ridiculous. The gentleman evidently thinks that the South Side road is a perfect paragon of mechanical fitness and virtue in every way. There are no faults in it whatever, while the North and West Side roads are full of all the iniquities that railroads can be possessed of and are in a most horrible condition mechanically and otherwise.

It is safe to say that Mr. Allerton, in regard to these two roads as in many other things, does not understand what he is talking about. I doubt very much if he was ever in any of our power-houses, or if he was would know anything of their construction, even after examining them. The fact is that the construction of the North and West Side roads is, in the opinion of engineers generally who have visited the two plants, as far ahead of that of the South Side as a Pullman palace-car is superior to the ordinary passenger-car. The track and conduits of the South Side road are of a style now almost obsolete and would be totally unfit for such severe work and complications as is rendered necessary by the tunnel.

Their vaults, particularly at the main station and Thirty-first street, are more like holes in the ground than vaults. It is only requisite for any of the stockholders of the companies to visit the three plants to see the great superiority of the North and West Side roads. The conduits of the latter are as perfect as can be made—a condition so necessary in rough winter weather when the roads are taxed to the utmost for facilities to accommodate their travel. There is no danger of these being frozen up, or of a steam boiler having to be moved from end to end of the street, injecting steam into them to melt the contents. The man-holes are large and roomy, able to accommodate three men in them at one time, while on the South Side it is always at the risk of a man's life that he is sent into a man-hole when the cars are running.

The power stations need only to be looked at to see the great superiority of the North and West Side roads. As for the cars on the cable track a comparison cannot certainly result to the disadvantage of the latter companies. The large combination cars would, without doubt, be very severe on the South Side construction, while the discomfort of the noise while riding in their cars is at times almost unbearable.

The whole of Mr. Allerton's criticism is most shallow and shows great ignorance on his part. Also a bitter feeling against the North and West Side roads and their management, and suggests the source of the vilifying and unjust attacks on the companies and their officers, with which the public has been familiar. I would further say that I have no interest whatever in the family quarrel of the South Side company, and am very sorry that Mr. Allerton has thought fit to mix our companies up with it. If he has any difficulty with Mr. Leiter let him settle it with that gentleman without forcing us into the discustion.

Yours very truly, CHARLES T. YERKES.

A Word to the Wise.

'Tis folly to spend life hoarding up gold,
With intention from commerce to lock it;
For as wise men remarked in the past, we are told,
No shroud was e'er made with a pocket.
—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

A Modern Instance.

She (at the ball)—"I don't know that I have ever met you in the evening before, and I hardly knew you in a dress suit. Isn't the gentleman here who occupies the same apartments with you?"

He—"No. He staid home."—*Life.*

A Salutary Precaution.

"Gentlemen," said the Governor, who had been petitioned to extend executive clemency to a prisoner convicted of poisoning her husband, "I will pardon this woman, but only on one condition."

"And that is——?"

"That she shall not go on the stage."—*Life.*

E. Buckingham, President. R. J. Smith, Secretary.
John J. Mitchell, Vice-Prest. S. A. Rothermel, Asst. Secy.

—THE—

TRADERS
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CHICAGO.

Annual Statement Jan. 1, 1891.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000.00
Surplus	906,406.09
Total Assets	$1,406,406.09

LIABILITIES.

Losses not due and unadjusted	$ 48,989.77
Re-Insurance Reserve	400,864.11
All other claims against the compa'y	39,052.02
Total Liabilities	$488,905.90
Surplus as regards Policy-Holders	$917,500.19
Net surplus over all Liabilities, including Capital Stock	417,500.19
Total amount of Losses paid since organization of company	$4,760,400.53

Office 160 La Salle-st.
TELEPHONE 132.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY,

CHICKERING HALL,
WABASH-AV.
AND JACKSON-ST.

ALL BRANCHES OF
Music,
Dramatic Art,
Elocution,
Delsarte.

Unsurpassed Advantages. Send for Catalogue.

I. J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

"To Whom It May Concern."

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30, 1890.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company proposes to remove a portion of the East Government Pier at Ashtabula Harbor, O., after the completion of necessary protection works, with view to obtaining access to new slips and docks now being constructed to the east of said pier, and with view to the loading and unloading of vessels along line of said U. S. pier and to the east of the existing pier.

All persons who have any objections to the interference with, or the removal of, said U. S. east pier at Ashtabula Harbor, O., will make same in writing addressed to the Secretary of War at Washington, D. C., on or before Jan. 20th, 1891.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. COOPER OVERMAN,
Major of Engineers,
U. S. Army.

"Now Comes the Time to Test Who Sells The Best For the Least."

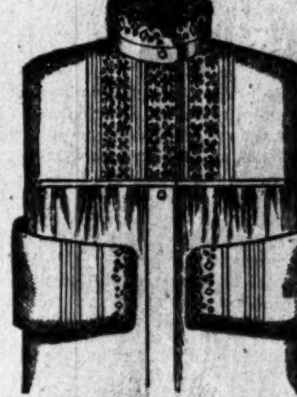
SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

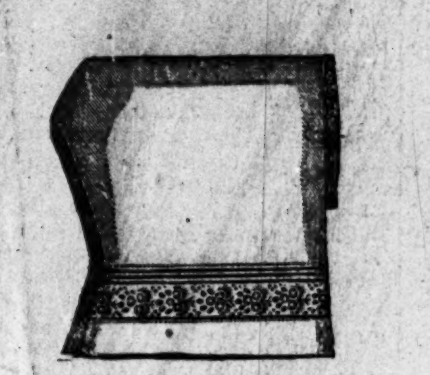
"Treble Advantage In Buying Here—Best Materials—Best Sewing—Best Prices."

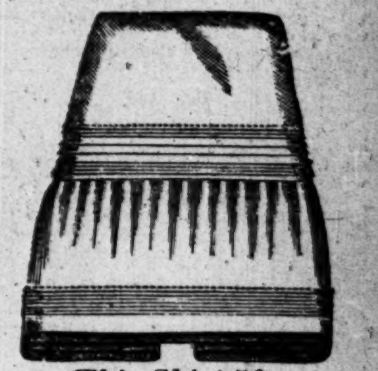
Awaited with Keen Interest → By All Chicago.

Our Annual Cambric and Muslin Underwear Sale

We announce in the most serious good faith—Beginning Tomorrow in the most spacious and best appointed Underwear Department the following Specimen Bargains:

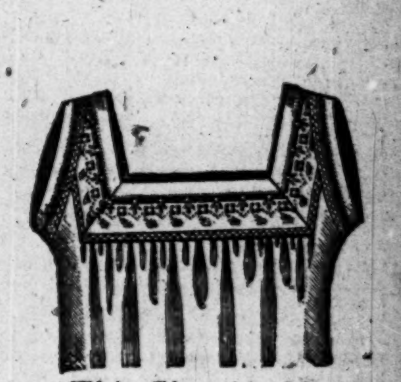

This Gown 35c.


These Drawers 25c.


This Skirt 50c.

This Gown 75c.

This Cambric Corset Cover 20c.


This Chemise 20c.

→ "Remember—Bargain Friday."

"20 Years' Emb. Prestige Places This Dept. In the Forefront."

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Memorable Event IN THE LARGEST—OF ALL EMBROIDERY DEPTS.

TOMORROW the First "Bargain Day" OF THE NEW YEAR.

Memorable Event IN THE LACE DEPT.

1,000 pcs. Hand-Made Linen Laces, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c.

TORCHON—MEDICIS—SMYRNA
FLORENTINE—CLUNY, &c.,

Another 1,000-pc. lot genuine Irish Point and Spachtel Flouncings, worth up to $1.50 25c

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Our Fifth → Annual Sale

Of 4-4 Bleached Cottons-Sheetings, *Pillow Casings, etc.,*

At Manufacturers' Prices, *Begins Tomorrow, Bargain Friday.*

25 Cases
4-4 *Masonville,*
" *Fruit,*
" *Lonsdale,*
7½c

WE INDEX:

5-4 Pepperel Sheetings	10 c
6-4 " "	13 c
7-4 " "	16 c
8-4 " "	18 c
9-4 " "	20 c
10-4 " "	22½c
Lonsdale Cambrics	9½c
Wamsutta "	

Hemmed Ready for Use, Sheetings, Pillow Cases.

7-4	50c	5-4	18c
8-4	55c	50-inch	20c
9-4	60c	6-4	22c
10-4	65c		

→ *By the Piece---or Yard---Price.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

20 Per Cent Discount

Deducted from Marked Prices on All Clothing.

The several Clothing Departments will inaugurate tomorrow, Jan. 2, their Fourth Semi-Annual Clearing Sale, during which a discount of Twenty Per Cent will be deducted from marked prices on the remainder of

Children's Overcoats, Suits, and Reefers.
Boys' Overcoats, Suits, and Reefers.
Youths' Overcoats, Suits, and Reefers.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
MITCHELL HOUSE
OPENS JAN. 10, 1891.
UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.
M. A. BOWER, Proprietor.
For circulars, rates, &c., address WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga. Specify hotel when writing.

THE OGLETHORPE HOTEL,
Brunswick, Ga.,
Opens for its Fourth Season Jan. 10.

Improved transportation facilities. Parlor-car service between Brunswick and Way Cross, connecting with all through trains between the East and Jacksonville. Parlor and sleeping car reservations in hotel. For rates and all particulars address
J. H. KING, Manager.

MISS ELLEN SIMPSON, of 1619 Mt. Vernon-st., Philadelphia, Pa., a teacher of highest standing having a delightful home school, will educate a limited number of girls of first-class families. Special attention given to Music, French, and Art.

BORSCH-OPTICIAN
CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT
SATISFACTION GAURANTEED
102 E. WASHINGTON ST.

CREDITORS ARE ALL SAFE

SO SAY BATEMAN & CO., THE SUSPENDED NEW YORK BROKERS.

Members of the Firm Assert Its Ability to Pay Dollar for Dollar—Liabilities Estimated at Half a Million—Col. Dudley Brings Suit Demanding an Accounting for the Period in Which He Was in the House—Minor Failures.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The assignment of Bateman & Co., bankers and brokers, was filed at the County Clerk's office this morning. The members of the firm, Arthur E. Bateman and Charles E. Coon, made a general assignment to Lawyer John A. Garver. Preferences were given to the Fourth National Bank for $45,000 for loans and advances and to Baldwin & Farnum, brokers, of Chicago, for $25,000 money advanced as margins. Mr. Bateman also individually made an assignment to Lawyer Garver.

Mr. Coon was seen at the office today by a reporter. He said that he could not say what the liabilities are yet. When asked if they were over $1,000,000 he replied:

"O, no! They are much less than that," he added. "We shall pay dollar for dollar and nobody will lose a cent, the common as well as our preferred creditors."

In Wall street circles the liability of the firm is currently reported to be about $500,000. Two causes are ascribed for the failure—heavy expenses and their connection with the Atlantic and Danville railroad, the bonds of which the firm floated, it is said, largely in England.

Commodore Bateman has had a checkered and interesting career. When a boy he entered in the navy in Chicago and went aboard the man-of-war Michigan. Later he spent some time on the training ship Sabine in the North River. Through the influence of Senator John Sherman, who is a distant relative, he obtained a commission as Third-Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine and did duty in and about New York. In 1880 he was ordered to Savannah, but there was a dispute about the amount of his traveling expenses and he was suspended. He was restored soon afterwards to the service, however, through the efforts of Senator Sherman, and while stationed in Georgia worked hard to secure delegates for Sherman in the Presidential convention.

In 1881 he resigned from the revenue service and went to Washington, where he set up a brokerage business. Two years later he established in this city the firm of Green & Bateman, the Washington concern becoming a branch office. For four years he was one of the most noted bears on the Stock Exchange. When Douglass Green, his partner, ran away to Europe with Mrs. Snell-McCrea a year ago, the present firm of Bateman & Co. was formed. Mr. Bateman is Commodore of the American Yacht Club, and is one of the most popular yachtsmen in the country. Mr. Bateman figured in politics only in Presidential years, when he worked for John Sherman's nomination. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888 from John J. O'Brien's district. Rumor had it a couple of years ago that Mr. Bateman was worth more than $2,000,000. The other member of the firm, Charles E. Coon, became well known as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Arthur. He became a partner in the Bateman firm two years ago.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Perhaps no Richmond boy ever had a more phenomenally successful career until now than Commodore Allen E. Bateman, the New York banker whose failure is announced today. His father, Kersey Bateman, was a hotel-keeper here in 1865. Green & Bateman began business in Washington and moved the main office to New York six years ago, leaving the Washington office in charge of Col. W. W. Dudley, also of this city, and they are now in litigation over the windup. The New York venture was successful until Green eloped to Europe with Mrs. McCrea of Chicago, when he was succeeded by Charles E. Coon, formerly of the United States Treasury.

Mr. Bateman's Washington Career.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The failed firm of Bateman & Co. is well known in Chicago. At different times it has been the correspondent of various Board of Trade houses. Mr. Bateman traveled a good deal on the report that Phil Armour sometimes operated through him, and it is said that Mr. Armour for a time did have a high opinion of Bateman's keenness. But the young broker assumed to look after matters of Congressional legislation as well as stocks, and his usefulness in this field seems to have been overestimated by himself.

At the time the Oleomargarine bill was pending he was very active in opposing its passage. His efforts, however, did not seem to be appreciated by the Chicago people and he became soured over their ingratitude. The talk that Bateman's firm lost heavily by the forcing out of Douglas Green when the latter took up with Mrs. McCrea is not believed here. From the time Bateman was in partnership with Stanley Brown, President Garfield's private secretary, no instance is known of any of his partners going out with more money than experience. His latest partnership trouble was with Col. Dudley.

The banking-house of Bateman & Co. in this city is closed as tight as the big place in New York. There is no notice on the door showing that business is not being transacted as usual, but the door is locked and the curtains are half down.

Mr. Bateman was closeted all day with Assignee Garner. Mr. Bateman refused to see reporters, but a near friend of his said:

"It is not a bad failure. Arthur Bateman will resume business within a month, and will pay 100 cents on every dollar he owes. As near as I can learn the whole amount involved is only about $40,000. Bateman has two seats in the New York Stock Exchange, worth fully $40,000. So you see he could sell those and then settle all his obligations."

Washington people had known for some time that the firm was not making a fortune out of the Atlantic and Danville deal. Its local brokerage custom had also fallen off considerably. A good many Congressmen used to place their orders through Bateman & Co., but the Congressional speculating fever has moderated so much of late that there has been little business of this kind to do.

Mr. Bateman has been an extensive dealer in real estate here, especially in the suburbs. Several years ago he became interested in property along the Tenleytown road and built the Woodley Inn, near President Cleveland's country home. He has from time to time parted with interests in these various holdings, but he still retains a considerable proportion of his property here. He has been backed by a very wealthy banker.

W. W. Dudley Asks for a Receiver.

A bill for an account and a receiver was filed today in the case of William W. Dudley vs. Arthur E. Bateman by the complainant, Dudley. He has had no opportunity to examine the accounts of the firm of Bateman & Green, but he believes that while he belonged to the company they made a profit of not less than $50,000.

All the books are now in the possession of Bateman, and the complainant requests that an account of the company's business during the time he was a member of the firm should be rendered and a receiver appointed pending the suit.

Some time ago Mrs. Dudley, the wife of Col. W. W. Dudley, entered suit against Commodore Bateman for the proceeds of a portion of the property bought by the Massachusetts avenue extension syndicate, and which it is alleged Commodore Bateman agreed to transfer to Col. Dudley. The syndicate consisted of Messrs. John W. Thompson, A. E. Bateman, and Washington McLean, the property comprising 236 acres. In Commodore Bateman's answer filed a few weeks since he said that he offered an interest to Col. Dudley for $5,000, but he denied that the interest was specified and Dudley gave his check on Bateman & Co. for that amount, but his (Dudley's) account was then overdrawn, which fact he (Bateman) did not know at the time. He stated that Dudley has since continued to be largely indebted to the firm.

He charged that Dudley was indebted to the firm about $60,000—$17,276 on personal account and various sums for interest, etc., footing up $52,633. He stated that Col. Dudley managed the office; that he speculated with the money of the firm; that some of the accounts in the books are disowned by the parties named, and others appear to be dummy accounts.

One of the first acts of President Garfield was to elevate Maj. D. B. Swaim to the position of Judge-Advocate General of the army, with the rank of Brigadier-General. Gen. Swaim is now on the retired list of the army, and Arthur E. Bateman is the man who caused his downfall. Gen. Swaim had had some previous transactions with the firm of Bateman & Co., and each charged the other with unfair dealing. At any rate Bateman filed charges with President Arthur and Secretary Lincoln against Swaim, and a court-martial, of which the late Gen. Hancock was the President, was ordered. It was a long, tedious trial, and Gen. Swaim was found guilty of some of the charges, and, as a punishment, suspended on half-pay. That court-martial was composed of some of the most eminent men in the army, but the friends of Gen. Swaim insist that he did not receive fair treatment at the hands of the court.

Baldwin & Farnum, stock brokers, were the Chicago correspondents of A. E. Bateman & Co., the New York brokerage firm which failed Tuesday. Mr. G. F. Baldwin of the Chicago firm was seen yesterday, and when asked about their relations with Bateman & Co., said: "We are the preferred creditors and we cannot lose anything. The failure could not have come at a better time for us. The total of the deals which were being conducted by Bateman & Co. for us is considerably less than $100,000. If the failure had happened during the recent panic it would have hurt us, but we were doing less business with them when they failed than at any time for five years. I shall go to New York tonight to settle the deals yet unclosed, and until I do so I cannot tell how we stand. Bateman & Co. did not deal in any Western securities." While Mr. Baldwin was talking to THE TRIBUNE reporter a dispatch came over the private wire from Bateman & Co. which read: "There can be no loss to you. That was my intention from the first."

SUIT AGAINST V. & A. MEYER.

The Anglo-California Bank Says It Is Entitled to $167,979.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Today in the United States Circuit Court was filed the suit of the Anglo-California Bank (Limited) of London against V. & A. Meyer & Co., the cotton firm which recently assigned. The amount sued for is $167,979, which is a balance due for cash remitted to the firm by the bank and for collections made by the Meyers for the bank, and for money received by them for the purpose of paying for sterling exchange on London to be purchased by the firm when so advised by the bank.

The bank in its petitions complains that the Meyers collected funds due it even when they were in a condition of virtual if not actual financial failure, and without making their condition known to the bank, as in good faith they should have done; nor did the firm place their funds to their special account, but merged them into a general account and used them in the regular course of their business. Judgment against the firm and its three members—Victor, Adolph, and Solomon Meyer—for the amount is asked, with 6 per cent interest from judicial demand.

STOCKS MOVE UP A PEG.

The Market Is Strong Though Trading Is Confined to Professionals.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The year on 'Change closed with an exceedingly strong market. Trading was light—being, as usual of late, confined to professional traders—but everything advanced. The suspension of Bateman & Co. was formally announced and a moderate amount of stock was bought "under the rule" for their account. These purchases and the attempts of certain shorts to cover made it evident that stocks were scarce, whereupon there was a general buying movement which continued till the close.

Money on call at no time commanded more than 8 per cent, and a fair rate for the day did not exceed 6 per cent. United States Treasurer Huston mailed today checks aggregating about $2,500,000 for interest on registered 4 per cents and Pacific railway bonds.

Silver bullion certificates advanced a full point or more on brisk trading. Clark, Dodge & Co. sold about 50,000 ounces, while Zimmerman & Forshay bought 100,000. This firm and others shipped 275,000 ounces to Europe by the steamship Aller. Sugar Trusts were bid up 2 per cent by one of the room traders, but reacted a full point to the close. Railway bonds were again active and distinctly buoyant. The demand for these is regarded as evidence of a return of confidence on the part of investors who not so long since were hoarding their money. In short, the temper all around, despite some disquieting rumors as to the condition of the London money market, was distinctly buoyant. But it was only a traders' market, after all.

BIG FAILURE AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Thomas Green & Co. Make an Assignment—Liabilities $75,000.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 31.—Thomas Green & Son, pork-packers of this city, made an assignment today for the benefit of their creditors. Assets, $62,000; liabilities, $75,150. Stringency in the money market and bad business are the cause of the assignment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The firm of Venable & Heyman, dealers in liquors, who assigned to Robert J. Dean, filed schedules today showing liabilities of $553,078, nominal assets $557,015, and actual assets $294,680.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. M. M. Styles, milliner, assigned today in favor of the Merchants' National Bank. Preferred creditors hold claims amounting to about $2,500. It is thought assets will cover liabilities.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 31.—Assignee Houston of the Maverick Savings Bank reports finding assets of $100,000 not included in the original schedule.

CALIFORNIA'S RECORD OF PROGRESS.

Figures Showing the Enormous Business Carried on in the Golden State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—The *Chronicle* tomorrow, in its annual résumé of progress made by the State of California during the year 1890, will publish the following facts: The fruit crop of the last year is the largest ever known. Shipments of green fruit amounted to 105,000,000 pounds; dried fruit, 36,000,000 pounds; oranges, 3,187 car-loads; raisins, 40,000,000 pounds; fruits, 84,250,000 pounds. Wheat receipts at San Francisco and exports therefrom were larger than in 1889, the total exports being 13,266,809 centals. Flour exports reached 1,201,304 barrels. The wine product for 1890 was 18,200,000 gallons. The mineral product, including gold, silver, coal, etc., was $23,850,000. Total deposits in all banks are $171,229,531. Total assessed valuation of the State $1,060,390,296.

FINANCIAL CRASH IN KANSAS.

The Wallace County Bank of Abilene Compelled to Suspend.

ABILENE, Kas., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Wallace County Bank closed its doors today. Liabilities, about $45,000; assets are nominally $60,000, but are almost entirely in valueless Western lands and equities. A large line of rediscounts on Western mortgages guaranteed to Central Illinois and Pennsylvania investors caused the failure.

Good-By on the Board of Trade.

The usual noisy revelry with which the members bid good-by to the dying year virtually ended the Board of Trade markets at noon yesterday. The session up to that time was animated, with wheat covering a range of a cent and averaging most of the time above the closing prices Tuesday. The May future touched its lowest point immediately after the opening, in sympathetic response to the Bateman failure in New York. But, starting from 97¼ cents, an immediate reaction took place to 98 cents. The market fell off, but rose again on the strong buying led by Mr. Hutchinson, whose purchases were probably the heaviest of any individual in the market, and they were watched by the crowd with more or less interest in view of a current rumor that a heavy short was also anxiously observing them. Various items of bull news, such as better cables and lighter shipments from the Baltic ports, came in to help sustain the strength. The market was about 98 when the skylarking began to the music of a band, and this figure was given out as the closing price. The improvement over Tuesday was ¾ of a cent.

Platt Takes a Back Seat.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Tom Platt's Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company changed its organization today. Mr. Platt, who has reason to rue the day he ever dabbled in it, took a back seat very near the exit. W. M. Duncan, First Vice-President, resigned his place to N. Baxter Jr. of Nashville, a prominent ironman. Second Vice-President Jackson of Birmingham, Ala., also resigned and J. J. Hillman of the same city was elected his successor. Messrs. Baxter and Hillman will have direct charge of the company's operations. The following new directors were elected besides the new officers named: John N. Inman, H. O. Armour, and Gen. Samuel Thomas.

Will Issue Eight Per Cent Bonds.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the Fort Payne Coal and Iron company held a rather lively meeting here today. The result of their deliberations was the authorization of $300,000 8 per cent bonds to run ten years, though the company can redeem them any time after one year. Gov. Goodell of New Hampshire and D. Ford of Kansas City resigned from the Board of Directors and T. P. Randall of Chicago and I. A. Wilder of Fort Payne, Ala., succeeded them. General Manager Godfrey resigns his position, but still continues with the company.

OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

THEY'RE DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE WITH THE ELECTION BILL.

The Murder of Matthews in Mississippi Brought Up—An Investigating Committee Obtains Some Facts About the Sale of Minneapolis Milling Property to an English Syndicate—Superintendent Porter on the Work of the Census Bureau—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—In the Senate today Mr. Manderson offered a resolution (which was agreed to) directing the Superintendent of the Census to report at the earliest possible moment the population of the United States according to the census of 1890 by Congressional districts and counties.

Mr. Morgan asked the Vice-President to lay before the Senate the resolution heretofore offered by him instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report as to the contents and meaning of the Election bill.

Mr. Sherman made a point of order against the resolution and a sharp debate ensued, which was not finished when the morning hour expired, and the matter went over without action.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Election bill and was addressed by Mr. George in opposition to it. At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Hawley alluded to the shooting of Postmaster Matthews in the Senator's (Mr. George's) town. The shooting, he said, was in cold blood and because the Postmaster was a Republican.

Mr. George said that politics had nothing to do with the shooting.

The Senate then adjourned till Friday at noon with the understanding that then a further adjournment will take place till Monday at noon.

There is a growing conviction that all this delay over the Election bill is tending toward an extra session of the Fifty-second Congress soon after March 4. It is believed that if the debate on the Election bill should continue two weeks longer an extra session would result from the delay. It will be difficult to dispose of the apportionment and the appropriations before March 4, not to mention the financial and other questions that are bound to be discussed, even if not finally acted on. At one time the Democrats were afraid of an extra session, being doubtful of its consequences to them, but many of them think that if one should become necessary on account of the failure of this Congress to pass the Appropriation bill it would be a good thing for the Democrats. The fact is the Democratic leaders appreciate that there are a number of new men in the next House whose acquaintance they will have to make and whose eccentricities they will have to study. This will take time, and if this meeting is postponed until the usual time of the assembling of Congress it will be late in the session before the various elements are brought into working harmony. It is understood, also, that there are some Republicans who would like to see an extra session.

A caucus of Republican Senators will be held next Monday to agree on a program for the week, and to consider one or two proposed amendments to the new rule now pending. The new rule, if agreed to in its present form, will cut off the vote on almost all amendments after the previous question has been ordered. Under it it will be possible to take only four votes on amendments. A number of amendments have been prepared to be reported from the Election Committee, and in order to insure a vote on them an amendment to the rule probably will be offered providing that after the previous question has been ordered a vote may be taken on amendments reported from standing committees.

SALE OF MINNEAPOLIS MILLS.

Mr. Pillsbury Tells About the Deal with an English Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Senat. Chandler, Hale, and Power and Representative Owen were the only members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration present this morning when the investigation into the purchase of American industries by foreign capital was begun, with Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, the Minneapolis miller, in the chair as witness.

In response to questions by Senator Chandler with reference to the sale of the Pillsbury and Washburn mills and milling properties the witness said the conveyance was made to Carey & Whittredge of New York, representing a London company. The property sold included the C. A. Pillsbury & Co. mills, with a nominal capacity of about 10,000 barrels a day, and the Washburn company's mills, with a nominal capacity of about 3,000 barrels. The mills were at Minneapolis and Anoka, Minn. The total nominal capacity was nearly 14,000 barrels; the actual working capacity was about 12,500 barrels a day, of the value of about $50,000. In connection with these mills there were sold about 130 elevators belonging to the Minneapolis Elevator company, and lying along the line of the Great Northern railroad, the Minneapolis Mill company and the St. Anthony Water-Power company, owning water-rights and stock in the small Atlantic Elevator company near the St. Mary's River. The total consideration was about $8,000,000, and in this amount was included $1,750,000 cash left by the settlers in the business for a working capital. Different terms were made with each of the parties interested in the concerns sold. The Pillsbury mills and elevators brought about $4,200,000, of which the Pillsburys took $600,000 in stock and $500,000 debentures of the company formed by the syndicate. The balance was in cash. The syndicate company issued $5,000,000 in stock and $3,000,000 in debentures, each share representing £10. Among the American stockholders were Morton, Bliss & Co. Witness thought the largest part of the stock was owned in England. Mr. Pillsbury said that under the terms of sale he agreed to manage the properties for five years, though he supposed his services could be dispensed with earlier.

Witness employed 700 or 800 men, and the pay-roll averaged $2.50 a day per man, which was increased to $3.11 by a voluntary distribution of profits by the firm. About one-half of the employés were native-born, and the other half foreign-born, including Irish, Scandinavians, and Germans. He had no policy with respect to the nationality of his men, employing the best that could be had.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Superintendent of the Census Bureau Furnishes Some Interesting Figures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The Superintendent of the Census Bureau has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a report of the operations of the bureau for the six months ended today. On the subject of the apportionment of Representatives in Congress Mr. Porter says:

"I have also the honor to call your attention to the fact that the apportionment of Representatives in Congress was not delayed a moment by the failure of the Census Office to have the official returns of the population ready on the convening of Congress. If the Apportionment bill which has passed the House of Representatives should pass the Senate and become a law the apportionment under the eleventh census would be about two years earlier in time than any heretofore made."

On the subject of farms, homes, and mortgages, etc., Mr. Porter says:

"The work accomplished by this division up to date may be briefly stated as follows: Number of counties in which complete abstracts have been made, 2,775; number of counties in which abstracting is unfinished, 7; total number of counties in the United States, 2,782; number of counties in which supplemental work must be done, owing to incompleteness of abstracts, 17; number of mortgages for which abstracts have been made, 8,515,515; estimated number of mortgages for which abstracts are yet to be made in counties that are not to be reabstracted, 57,450; number of mortgages recorded in the United States during the ten years ending Dec. 21, 1889, rough count and estimated, 8,572,965; number of inquiry counties in which investigation is yet to be completed, 36; number of inquiry counties in which investigation has been completed, 69; total number of counties computed for average life, 1,353; total number of counties sorted, 886; total number of counties transferred to result slips, 216.

"Within a few months the Census Office expects to announce the number of persons in the United States living in rented homes and cultivating rented farms, the number occupying their own homes and farms free from debt, and the number reported as owning farms and homes which are mortgaged. While the facts obtained by this investigation will throw a new light upon the subject of mortgage indebtedness, and while the material gathered bids fair to be far more complete and far more reliable than I had ever hoped, the cost of the inquiry has been great and will fully reach my original estimate of $1,250,000 to $1,500,000."

To Help Half a Million Jews.

With reference to the proposed organization of Jews in the Argentine Republic the Bureau of the American Republics furnishes the following from *Revue Americaine*, Paris: "We have before referred to the project of Baron Hirsch, who proposes to establish in the Argentine Republic a Jewish colony of 500,000 persons from Russia, which enterprise will require a capital of $20,000,000. Rothschild, the great banker of Frankfort, and several other powerful Jewish capitalists will participate in the undertaking, which, besides the possible idea of gain, will assure to the Israelite colonists a shelter against the anti-Semitic movement, which in Eastern Europe threatens not only their property but their lives. Some time since Baron Hirsch sent out several agents to study the conditions which the Argentine Republic offered to the proposed emigration. At their head was Dr. Loewenthal, who has particularly examined the climate of the different regions of the Republic. As a result of the examinations the enterprises seem to be in a fair way to start favorably. One cannot sufficiently praise an undertaking which before a great while will have transplanted to Argentine soil 500,000 good Russian farmers and which will in itself double the extent of lands devoted to agricultural products."

Cadets for West Point.

Cadets were today appointed to West Point Military Academy as follows: Clarence M. Butler, Rootstown, O.; Ernest P. O'Sullivan, New York City; O. P. Oshelder, Sheboygan, Wis.; C. H. Arnold, New York City.

Senator Hearst Improving.

Senator Hearst passed a comfortable night and is somewhat improved today.

Minister Lincoln Warmly Greeted.

Minister Robert Lincoln was at the Capitol this afternoon and was warmly greeted.

CHANCE FOR SHORTSTOP PLAYERS.

Proposed Tournament of Balk-Line Billiards—Sporting News.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender company yesterday made a formal offer to give a balk-line billiard tournament in this city for shortstop players. The event is to be known as the American Shortstop Championship Tournament, and only Schaefer and Slosson are barred. The first prize will be $500; second, $250; third, $150; fourth, $100. The entrance is free and five entries will be required to fill, the number being limited to eight. An emblem will be put up which must be defended, the money consideration to be $250 a side and the game 600 points up. Entries are to be made at the warerooms, No. 263 Wabash avenue, on or before Jan. 15. The tournament will be started Feb. 15.

New Schedule for Midwinter Games.

The Midwinter League met at the Grand Pacific last night, and adopted the following schedule for its second series of games. All the clubs were represented with the exception of the Idlewilds, "they being represented by proxy." President Hancock presided. The schedule as adopted was:

FIRST WEEK.
Jan. 12. Ashlands vs. Idlewilds.
Jan. 13. Carletons vs. Kenwoods.
Jan. 10. Farraguts vs. La Salles.
Jan. 13. Marquettes vs. Oaks.
SECOND WEEK.
Jan. 19. Ashlands vs. La Salles.
Jan. 21. Marquettes vs. Carletons.
Jan. 21. Farraguts vs. Kenwoods.
Jan. 19. Oaks vs. Idlewilds.
THIRD WEEK.
Jan. 26. Ashlands vs. Carletons.
Jan. 28. Idlewilds vs. Farraguts.
Jan. 28. Kenwoods vs. Marquettes.
Jan. 26. La Salles vs. Oaks.
FOURTH WEEK.
Feb. 2. Ashlands vs. Kenwoods.
Feb. 2. La Salles vs. Carletons.
Feb. 4. Oaks vs. Farraguts.
Feb. 4. Idlewilds vs. Marquettes.
FIFTH WEEK.
Feb. 9. Ashlands vs. Oaks.
Feb. 9. Carletons vs. Idlewilds.
Feb. 11. Marquettes vs. Farraguts.
Feb. 11. Kenwoods vs. La Salles.
SIXTH WEEK.
Feb. 19. Ashlands vs. Farraguts.
Feb. 16. Carletons vs. Oaks.
Feb. 18. Marquettes vs. La Salles.
Feb. 18. Kenwoods vs. Idlewilds.
SEVENTH WEEK.
Feb. 23. Ashlands vs. Marquettes.
Feb. 25. Carletons vs. Farraguts.
Feb. 23. Idlewilds vs. La Salles.
Feb. 25. Kenwoods vs. Oaks.

In-Door Notes.

Harry Everett is at the head of in-door ball in Elgin, and is pushing the game there.

The Spaldings will play the Y. M. C. A. team of South Chicago at the latter's hall Jan. 8.

The Illinois Trusts will cross bats with the Douglas team at Apollo Hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 6.

Walter Wilmont is enthusiastic over indoor ball, and will probably introduce the Chicago craze in St. Paul.

Bob Ehlert is pitching a strong game for the Æolus team, his opponents rarely getting over three or four hits off his delivery.

William Geiss, the celebrated out-door player, is managing the in-door team in Ottawa and has a strong team. Donovan is catching for him and is putting up a great game.

Hancock's initial appearance with the Harvards was a success, they defeating the Marquettes Monday night 10 to 8. The latter team was short the services of Maxwell and York.

The Spaldings returned from Elgin Tuesday morning well pleased over their trip and victory. They report indoor ball booming in Elgin. The Elgins could not "solve" Moy's pitching, while the Spaldings were very familiar with the Elgin pitcher from the start, and as a consequence won easily. Score 16 to 6. The Umpiring of Mr. West and Jimmie Ryan was satisfactory.

Fred Pfeffer has completed his team, and as constituted is without doubt the strongest indoor ball team ever organized. Manager Pfeffer has decided on white suits with black trimmings, with the word Chicago across the breast. Clubs desiring dates can make arrangements with W. E. York, No. 396 Campbell avenue. Following are the team and positions: Powell, c.; Mitchell, p.; Pfeffer, 1b.; Thompson, 2b.; McAdams, 3b.; York, ss.; Plamondson, r. f.; Jenney, c. f.; Bowra, l. f.

Results at Clifton.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The threatening weather and flurry of snow at noon kept many people from visiting the Clifton (N. J.) track today. Octagon, a 15 to 1 shot, won the third race. Summaries follow:

First race, seven furlongs—Lakewood won, Cecilia second, Lysander third. Time, 1:32¼.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Sparling won, Louise second, Enduser third. Time, 1:24.

Third race, five furlongs—Octagon won, Roseville second, Hydra third. Time, 1:04.

Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth—Jack Rose won, Cynosure second, Prince James third. Time, 1:49½.

Fifth race, one mile—Prince Edward won, the Sheriff second, Little Jake third. Time, 1:44.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Village King won, Ganymede second, Freedom third. Time, 1:31.

Thoroughbreds' Official Birthday.

According to rule each thoroughbred in the United States passes another equine milestone today and becomes a year older. The weanlings become yearlings, the yearlings 2-year-olds, and so on to the 6-year-olds, who pass into that indefinite class known as "aged." The latter class seems to grow smaller each year, as the present craze for 2-year-old racing and consequent pounding along the circuit leaves the poor brutes with barely a good leg to stand on by the time they become aged horses.

Trap Shooting Today.

At Lake George, Ind., today there will be trap shooting almost from the rising to the setting of the sun. Seven hundred birds in excellent condition have been sent down, and, besides a number of matches, there will be sweepstakes shooting the entire day. J. W. Sheehan and O. F. Malcolm will shoot a race at twenty-five birds for $25 a side. Fred Pfeffer and George Holden will also shoot a race under the same conditions. There will be other matches.

Harrington Won the Medal.

The Mentone Bowling Club held its weekly contest at the Germania Club last evening. Robert Harrington won the prize medal, with an average of 207. The best eight averages besides Mr. Harrington's were: Morris O'Connor, 184; E. W. Powers, 169; H. S. Merritt, 164; Harry Foller, 148; Charles Philbrick, 126; Peter Klein, 152; E. A. McCollogh, 130½; Edward King, 120.

Football Game Declared Off.

The Chicago Cricket Club's football team was to have played at Milwaukee today, but the game has been declared off, owing to the inability of the Milwaukeeans to get together a team. They may run up some time later. The team instead will have a practice game at Parkside.

General Sporting Notes.

Frank Goodale, the jockey, is a graduate at law.

A ladies' bicycling club has been started at St. Louis.

Waldo's Ecarte and Cassala and Poole's John Daly are among the nominations for the Clifton Cup, two miles and a quarter, to be run today.

Billiards are enjoying a veritable boom in England.

Harry Gilmore and Jimmy Lindsay fight at Omaha Jan. 10.

George Dixon starts to train next Wednesday for his fight with Cal McCarthy.

New York athletes have a new fad. It is long runs across country on snowshoes.

Austin Gibbon sparred with Mike Cushing at the latter's benefit in New York Monday night.

Will Sunday occupied the pulpit at Marshalltown, Ia., Presbyterian Church last Sunday.

Ed Corrigan left last night for Lexington, where his racing string is. He will take his horses to Mobile for the winter.

Alexandre Jacques, a Frenchman, wants to make a starving match with Succi. He has a record of forty-two days.

Senator George Hearst's illness has been so prolonged and serious he has transferred all his engagements for his racing stable in the future to Hearst & Co., making his son his partner.

Demand for an Increase Refused.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 31.—The miners and mine laborers of District A and No. 2, bituminous coal, in Altoona, Dec. 20 demanded a change in the price of mining from 50 cents gross ton to 50 cents net ton. At a meeting held in this city yesterday the coal and colliery owners refused this demand, claiming no concessions could be made owing to the depressed condition of the trade.

WOULD HAVE A BIG MAN.

COL. MILTON W. MATTHEWS ON THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

He Says It Is Not a Year for Pigmy Small-Fry Men—There Will Be a Senatorial Caucus—Minnesota Farmers Pass Resolutions Indorsing the Single-Tax System, the Sub-Treasury Scheme, and Numerous Other Reforms Which They Think Will Ease Their Burdens.

"I favor the holding of a Senatorial caucus in Springfield and the nomination of a candidate who wears socks and a hat of not less than seven and a half," said Senator Milton W. Matthews of Champaign County yesterday. "I want a big man—one worthy of the prestige and honor attaching to such a nomination. It is not the year for pigmy small-fry men. I admit Gen. Palmer's greatness, and I say frankly I want to see a great, big man nominated against him.

"There will be a Senatorial caucus called by the Republicans, just as there always has been ever since the party was founded in this State. We will nominate the most available man we have and give the Democrats the best fight possible. I do not believe the Republicans will tie themselves down to any one man. It would not be policy so to do, because we may want to change candidates. When that time arrives, if it ever does, we will call another caucus and make another nomination."

"Who is your favorite for the nomination," was asked.

"I have none," was the reply. "I am for the man who can beat Gen. Palmer. If the Republicans had a majority in the Legislature I would have a decided preference, but I have no candidate now. I am with the party."

Senator Matthews is a prominent man in State politics, and he will probably be the President pro tem. of the Senate. His utterances usually come from the shoulder and he knows what he is talking about, too.

The sense of such Republicans of note as could be found around the hotel yesterday seemed to be in the line indicated by Senator Matthews. The idea obtains that a caucus should be held in accordance with time-honored custom and precedent and a nomination of some candidate of note follow as a matter of course. The nominee, whoever he be, need not think for an instant that the Republicans will bind themselves to stick to him, come what may. A change will be made if at any time during the Senatorial contest the Republicans see there may be victory by the substitution of another candidate in lieu of the man for whom they are voting.

"Long" Jones went to Waukesha last night to spend New-Year's. He expects to be in Springfield Sunday morning.

The day at the headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee was as dull and listless as a piano recital.

DEMANDS OF THE FARMERS.

Resolutions Adopted at the Minnesota Alliance Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The delegates to the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance State Convention were astir early this morning and the convention was called to order at 9:10. Business was begun by the delivery of the annual address by ex-President Hall. He congratulated the Alliance on its recent growth. Five hundred and eight alliances had been organized since last March, making a total of 1,254 organized, 1,100 of which are now in active operation. Mr. Hall reviewed the binding-twine question at great length, and outlined what the Prison Board had done in relation to this matter. When he announced that the State of Minnesota, with its 38,000 majority for protection, had seen fit to purchase of a foreign company a binding-twine plant at Stillwater there were several statesmen who wanted to speak in protest, but President Donnelly called order.

Mr. Hall recommended that the convention request that a bill be introduced in the Legislature providing for the establishment of a binding-twine plant of American make at the St. Cloud reformatory. The ex-President advocated the establishment of State grain elevators and stated that documents would be produced before the Legislature showing how the farmers had been plundered by the corporations, and also showing that State grain inspection is a fraud and a political intrigue. Allusion was made to a proposition by a machine company of the State offering to form a big elevator company, whereby the Alliance shall take $55,000 in stock and the company $45,000. Mr. Hall recommended that a committee be appointed to investigate this proposition.

Treasurer Bjorges' report showed the Alliance to be in debt about $1,000. Mr. Richmond of Washington County offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a committee of eleven to inquire into the State binding-twine plant at Stillwater and report to the Executive Committee. Mr. Camp of Stevens County made a speech advocating the passage of a bill to provide relief for needy farmers who have suffered loss of crops by hail, and offered a resolution looking to this end.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: Demanding free coinage of silver and the retiring of National bank currency; favoring the passing of a law reducing the rate of interest on contract to 8 per cent and on running accounts to 6 per cent; also making the taking of a bonus illegal; appointing a committee on purchasing binding twine for the use of the farmers of the State; demanding the forfeiture of all unearned railroad land grants; requesting the removal of the State Capital to Kandiyohi County, as provided by the statute, and that a committee of five be appointed to draft a bill looking to such removal and have the same presented to the approaching session of the Legislature; providing for the reduction of salaries of all public officials; requiring all railroads to provide ample shipping facilities to the farmers at all stations; a single land tax, instead of taxing all kinds of other properties; favoring the payment of high license to counties instead of to the cities and towns; indorsing the subtreasury scheme; favoring the making of the general election-day a legal holiday; demanding the taxation of all notes, bonds, and mortgages, and making it the duty of the assessor to assess them; demanding for the Alliance representation on the railroad commission; requiring railroad companies to furnish the names of all stockholders and file the same with the Secretary of State.

Frank Valesh, Chairman of the Committee on the Federation of Labor, presented the resolutions, demanding the abolition of all laws that favor capital instead of labor; a just lien law; a factory inspection bill; a new convict law; the general adoption of the Australian system; an employers' liability bill; eight hours as a day's work; and protesting against the organization of a State emigration bureau; against the militia being called out to protect private property; and against child labor.

Miss Eva McDonald of Minneapolis was chosen State lecturer on the second ballot. This is a concession to the Federation of Labor, as Miss McDonald is a member of that organization.

Tonight President Donnelly delivered an address, outlining the future policy of the Alliance. He favors strictly independent political action in all particulars, and among other things advises a boycott of the harvesters' trust.

BLAINE NOT A CANDIDATE.

At Least That's What a Democratic Senator Says in an Interview.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The *Critic* has the following Presidential gossip. Its informant is understood to be Senator Joe Blackburn:

Secretary Blaine gives it out these days that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1892. In a recent conversation with a Democratic Senator with whom he is on friendly terms he dwelt on the efforts he was making for the cause of reciprocity. He outlined his plans for the increase of trade with the nations of South America. He said that he was very much in earnest in his ideas for the extension of our markets, particularly with the southern half of the Western Hemisphere. He spoke of the importance of the Nicaragua Canal, and of the tremendous benefit it would be to the commerce of the world in general and of the United States in particular. He said he believed he would live to see a ship canal across the Floridian peninsula at least begun.

The Democratic Senator in question, who is a good deal of a believer in Mr. Blaine, said he thought he (Blaine) would be the Republican nominee, "for," he said, "if we Democrats cannot elect a President I would rather see you President than any other Republican."

Secretary Blaine expressed his appreciation o the compliment and said:

"I am not a candidate and shall not be."

He then added that he was more interested in bringing about reciprocity with the South American nations than in anything else. In referring to the matters pressing for immediate attention in Congress he said that it would be a calamity to the Republican party for the Election bill to become a law.

Of course Mr. Blaine could do no other than deny being a candidate for the Presidency so long as he remains in the Cabinet of a President who is anxious for vindication, that vindication taking the form of a reëlection. Nor would he be apt to make a confidant of a Democratic Senator. The fact remains that Mr. Blaine will be the next Republican nominee if he refrains from writing letters of declination before the convention can act.

LONG JONES STILL AT IT.

Notice of Contest Served on Representative-Elect Geher of Peoria.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Democrats of Illinois have vivid recollections of the surprise party given them Christmas morning by "Long" Jones and possibly they are looking for something further in the same line as a New-Year's gift from the same Mr. Jones. If so they will not be entirely disappointed, for New-Year's Day will bring them the news of another election contest. It is one, too, that promises to be the most embarrassing to the Democrats of any among the choice assortment they have on hand. The notice in this case was duly served the 23d inst., in ample season to meet the statutory requirements, but the fact was not made public until today, when a copy of the notice was filed with the Secretary of State. The recipient of the notice was John L. Geher, one of the Democratic members from Peoria County, and the contest is based upon his ineligibility. It is stated that Geher will be unable to show that he has resided in the State five years as required, either continuously or in the aggregate, and that his vote was challenged and refused at the Presidential election of 1888 because he had not then been in the State a year and had not acquired a residence. At that election Mr. Geher desired to vote the prohibition ticket, and the understanding is that it was the Democrats of his town who challenged him and prevented him from voting.

AFTER WARDEN'S SEAT.

Democrats Will Contest the Fiftieth District Member's Election.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The seat in the General Assembly of Walter Warden, Republican member-elect from the Fiftieth Senatorial District, will be contested by reason of his holding the position of Master in Chancery in this county, which is said to render him ineligible in law, which provides that no new member of the Assembly shall hold any lucrative office. The matter has been referred to the Democratic Central Committee.

Plans of the Nebraska Alliance.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The fact that the Legislature will meet in this city next Tuesday is attracting considerable attention from the politicians of the State, and a large number are already here. The Alliance has maintained headquarters at the Merchants' Hotel ever since the opening of the campaign. These headquarters have been crowded for a week and are the center of attraction. In conversation with some of the leading members of the Alliance today it was strongly suggested that it was their intention to seat the entire Independent State ticket from Governor down, and if any one felt aggrieved at the result they could apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of quo warranto.

Attacking Illinois Republicans.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The *Daily Press*, formerly a Republican paper, has become savagely Democratic. Since the appointment of H. C. Cullom, the Senator's brother, for Postmaster, it has savagely attacked the Republican party and especially Senator Cullom, Sam Jones, Gov. Fifer, ex-Warden McClaughry, and Warden Berggren, whom it calls the Springfield ring octopus. Its last attack was made tonight, in which it charges Commissioner Jones, Senator Cullom, and Warden McClaughry with pressing President Hayes for a pardon for Nelson Driggs, the king of counterfeiters, for a consideration of $40,000.

Thinks the Lodge Bill Won't Pass.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Senator Quay tonight expressed grave doubt of the passage of the Federal Election bill. When he left Washington a week ago the bill appeared certain to go through, but the course of several Republican Senators since then made it doubtful whether it would be possible to pass it. Asked about 1892 the Senator said he took no stock in the reports of a combination between the Democrats and the Farmers' Alliance. He had no fear of that. It was entirely possible, he thought, that there might be an independent ticket of some sort in the field for the Presidency, but whether it would be that of the Farmers' Alliance it was too early to say.

Can't Get the Vote Counted.

CARSON, Nev., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The action of the Supreme Judges in refusing to canvass the vote on the Constitutional Convention has caused considerable bitter feeling in Nevada. The Judges claim that they are only authorized to canvass the vote for State officers and members of the Legislature, and that further action would be a breach of authority. Measures are being taken to have the Legislature count the votes.

Instructing the Alliance Members.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—At a meeting held here today the F. M. B. A. of La Salle County adopted a resolution instructing the Alliance members to the Legislature not to vote for any candidate for the United States Senate whose views are antagonistic to the Alliance.

Kansas Farmers Elect a Senator.

CONCORDIA, Kas., Dec. 31.—The special election today to choose a State Senator from this district resulted in the election of Wheeler, Farmers' Alliance, over Schaeffer, Republican.

THE YEAR AT THE STOCK-YARDS.

Records That Surpass All Others for a Similar Period.

The closing year of the business transacted by the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company shows an increase over any previous year, and indeed greater than was expected at the beginning of 1890. The year just closed stands ahead in receipts of stock of all other years since the yards were opened. The receipts and shipments are as follows:

RECEIPTS FOR 1890.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses
January	283,356	6,278	807,798	165,973	6,261
February	232,796	5,028	563,836	153,452	9,398
March	246,592	6,288	534,086	171,495	12,927
April	259,747	11,131	467,599	191,280	11,459
May	299,090	9,767	587,977	172,822	11,027
June	284,037	19,809	601,076	181,466	9,020
July	328,290	26,425	612,355	143,958	7,574
August	294,433	21,989	574,207	185,174	8,081
September	332,706	24,962	518,337	218,754	8,061
October	382,098	21,555	146,344	219,107	7,064
November	263,511	13,125	878,992	163,361	6,019
December	277,684	8,631	821,221	195,844	4,625
Total	3,484,280	175,025	7,663,828	2,182,667	101,566

RECEIPTS FOR 1889.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses
January	232,412	3,470	483,677	154,316	4,126
February	207,778	3,251	559,489	138,313	6,916
March	191,798	4,487	429,550	129,073	9,884
April	223,574	6,696	358,192	131,041	7,750
May	247,877	7,775	496,250	121,740	8,181
June	230,582	15,276	515,653	130,074	8,380
July	272,541	15,256	414,696	133,744	6,076
August	297,276	19,007	337,626	174,366	5,272
September	276,419	18,555	421,394	189,641	7,478
October	330,994	13,402	591,763	227,316	6,156
November	261,359	9,419	698,095	144,882	5,442
December	249,666	6,174	692,131	157,963	4,255
Total	3,023,281	122,968	5,998,526	1,832,469	79,926

SHIPMENTS FOR 1890.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses
January	124,315	2,062	141,746	68,922	5,635
February	112,675	1,469	227,987	68,747	8,872
March	119,213	702	211,022	75,474	12,335
April	131,249	1,053	143,151	64,630	10,425
May	139,888	653	121,903	59,554	10,611
June	86,976	5,476	128,841	85,401	8,350
July	107,016	7,457	158,612	40,620	6,803
August	100,284	10,539	157,623	99,962	7,431
September	106,234	11,682	191,797	107,572	7,356
October	108,195	11,018	214,170	96,675	6,402
November	74,446	5,531	157,826	63,881	5,803
December	85,818	3,819	132,022	78,416	4,339
Totals	1,260,309	61,466	1,985,700	929,854	94,362

SHIPMENTS FOR 1889.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
January	97,615	1,269	125,865	62,545	3,868
February	98,668	1,355	189,854	46,309	6,390
March	101,047	349	158,608	47,452	8,966
April	111,511	108	142,751	33,248	7,260
May	114,741	176	154,432	31,213	7,361
June	94,900	2,048	131,627	41,366	6,863
July	104,803	4,884	147,379	42,680	5,623
August	119,425	5,901	144,619	26,138	4,987
September	104,329	1,536	168,517	81,957	6,999
October	111,771	5,365	197,427	117,627	5,726
November	95,091	4,245	115,089	64,262	5,087
December	106,085	2,374	110,731	66,584	4,231
Total	1,250,971	35,576	1,786,619	711,315	73,311

To bring the stock to the yards 311,557 cars were needed, which exceeds 1888 by over 100,000 cars and 1889 by over 40,000 cars. The valuation of the stock was $231,344,879 for the year, and for the years since 1866 to 1889 the sum of $3,207,981,448.

The annual report of the water office will show an increase of $250,000 in the receipts of last year over 1889. More pipe has been laid than during any three years previous. The large increase in the work is attributed to the territory annexed to the city during the last year.

Bloomington, Ill., Odd-Fellows Celebrate.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The third anniversary of the founding of the Bloomington Lodge No. 400, I. O. O. F., was celebrated tonight. A speech of welcome was delivered by Congressman-elect Owen Scott and a response and address by Grand Master Wheatly of Duquoin.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION FOR 1890.

The Amount This Year Greater than in Any Previous Twelve Months.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The *American Manufacturer* in this week's issue will estimate the total production of pig iron in 1890 at 9,091,979 gross tons, or 10,183,016 net tons. This is 1,666,937 tons greater than in 1889, and breaks all previous records. The estimate is based upon the tables of blast furnaces production as returned monthly. The production of the first six months of the year was 4,686,929 gross tons, which is 139,695 tons in excess of the second half of the year. In the Pittsburg district production is much in excess of demand, buying still being poor on account of the stringency of the money market. Bessemer pig, which a year ago was selling at $24, is hovering about $16 now, and there was at least one transaction this week of 1,000 tons at $15.75 cash. When it is remembered that coke is 35 cents higher and ore $1 in advance of the rate which ruled in the latter part of 1889, it will be seen that the pig-iron men are just now cutting pretty close to shore. The decision of twenty-three firms in the Shenango and Mahouing Valleys to shut down their blasts furnaces on Jan. 10, owing to high coke and freight rates, is viewed with complacency by the Pittsburg iron men. The natural result will be to restrict production and make prices firmer. It is said the valley men have 80,000 to 90,000 tons in stock and can far better afford to shut down than continue in operation.

A Crazy Man and a Cheese Knife.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—This morning Richard Marquart, a grocer, who has been drinking to excess for the last three or four weeks, was seized with delirium, and going into his store, where two of his clerks were at work, seized a 15-inch blade cheese knife and made a rush at George Lorvine, one of the clerks. Lorvine received the knife in the right hand. Marquart then went out doors and ran up to Charles Sengel, who was standing in a saloon door, and struck him on the head with the knife. Marquart was arrested and put in jail. An hour afterwards he was found dead in his cell, having deliberately strangled himself by tying a handkerchief round his neck.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

1891.

Open today until 12 o'clock. We begin the new year by continuing our great 20 per cent discount offer on all ready-made Clothing.

Wanamaker & Brown

65 State street.

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

Best for General Household Use.

SOLD ONLY IN POUND BARS.

Why Will You

Continue to use medicine containing mercury and potash, when you know that it will ruin your health. Swift's Specific

S. S. S.

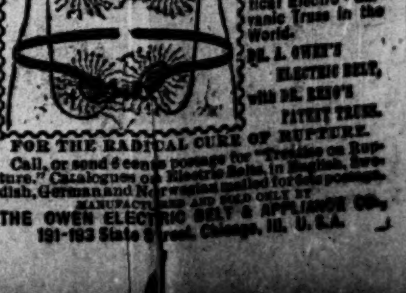
while it contains no mercury or poison of any kind, it is the only permanent cure for Scrofula, Blood Taint, of inherited scrofula. Beware of cheap imitations and so-called blood purifiers claiming to be just as good. There is only one S. S. S. Take nothing else.

IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases Free.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

RUPTURE INSTANTLY RELIEVED AND PERMANENTLY CURED.



FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.

191-193 State Street, Chicago.

UCTION FOR 1890.
Year Greater than in
Twelve Months.
Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The
rer in this week's issue
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previous records. The
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nd a Cheese Knife.
Dec. 31.—[Special.]—This
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POUND BARS.

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There is only one
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Skin Diseases Free.
ic Co., Atlanta, Ga.

E INSTANTLY RELIEVED AND PERMANENTLY CURED.
A SURE THING.
The best and only scientific and practical Electro-Galvanic Truss in the World.
DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT, with DR. RENO'S PATENT TRUSS.
URE OF RUPTURE.
for "Treatise on Rup- Belts, in English, Swe- mailed for 6cts postage.
SOLD ONLY BY
LT & APPLIANCE CO.,
hicago, Ill., U. S. A.

BETTER THAN EXPECTED.

THE DEFUNCT KEAN BANK MAY PAY FORTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

That Much Now in Sight According to the Report of the Co-Assignees—An Immediate Dividend of Five Per Cent Might Be Declared—They Declare It to Be Conservative Rather than Liberal—As a Commentary on the Circular.

The circular which was issued by Kean's attorneys, Morris & Ganse, offering 35 cents on the dollar for claims against the bank was not sent out until after it was known from an inspection of the assignees' books that the estate would pay more.

Levy Mayer, in discussing the circular in an interview printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, characterized it as a "cunningly devised scheme" to make money. Yesterday's developments apparently showed the correctness of his assertion. At yesterday's examination of Assignee Jacobs the singular spectacle was presented of Attorney Morris, the representative of Kean, the insolvent banker, attempting by his cross-examination to lower the value of the assets. The effort was futile but none the less persistent.

At 4:30 o'clock Assignees Shaw and Jacobs, with Jesse A. Baldwin, their lawyer, appeared in Judge Scales' court with the much-desired report of assets and liabilities. The report was as follows:

Report of the Assignees.

To the Hon. Frank Scales: Now come your assignees, B. F. Jacobs and G. B. Shaw, and respectfully represent to the court that since their appointment herein they have been diligently at work in ascertaining the exact condition of said estate; that the creditors of said estate number about 1,000 and are urgent that the said assignees should submit a preliminary report showing the liabilities of said estate, its assets, real and nominal.

Wherefore your petitioners beg leave to herein present a preliminary statement, showing: First, the total liabilities of said estate; second, the total nominal assets, and third, the value of said assets, so far as said assignees can now ascertain the same.

The report is submitted subject to changes and modifications, which necessarily must be made from time to time during the winding up of said estate. It will be observed that no value has been placed upon a large proportion of the nominal assets by reason of the fact that a portion thereof is involved in litigation and another portion is of such an uncertain character that your assignees have deemed it prudent to place no value thereon at the present time. Vigorous efforts, however, will be made by your assignees to realize as much as possible out of the same. Respectfully submitted.

BENJAMIN F. JACOBS,
GILBERT B. SHAW,
Assignees.

ASSETS.

Municipal and other bonds		$1,116,804
Scrip and warrants collateral to loans, estimated value		41,000
		$1,157,804
Cash in Corn Exchange Bank		25,489
Coupons and cash items		10,041
Due from banks and bankers		16,000
Bonds in Corn Exchange Bank	$26,500	
Due Corn Exchange Bank	3,304—	23,195
Bonds on hand		3,190
Bonds (suspended)		3,600
Checks on hand unpaid		703
Warrants, Town of Evanston		3,535
Mortgage loans		16,050
Stock Met. Nat'l Bank (5 shares)		1,750
Other stocks, face value		1,350
765 shares Home Safe Deposit Co		26,825
Overdrafts		12,197

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

Current	$ 113,329	
Demand	14,913	
Past due	63,464	
Culver notes	32,175	
In suit and out for collection	46,812	
		$ 270,696
Two pieces Valentine scrip on Lake-Front (each 40 acres)		
Sundry land scrip		4,320
Furniture and Fixtures—		
Chicago office	$ 9,702	
New York office	3,281	
		$ 12,983
Sundry claims on land in Lake County, Illinois, and Lake County Indiana		
		$ 431,927

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable to sundry banks and individuals, secured by bonds	$1,046,101
Secured by scrip and warrants	21,687
Accrued interest	9,465
	$1,077,254
Margin on above securing loans	80,550
	$1,157,804

DUE DEPOSITORS.

City and country	$364,173
New York	26,088
Certificates of deposit	74,500
Certified and cashier's checks	4,737
Banks and bankers other than country correspondents	6,340
Letters of credit	232
Rediscounts	22,688
For purchase of bonds and sundry credits	13,728
Sundry bills, boxes, rent, etc. (estimated)	5,000
Total	$517,489

Description.	Par Value.	Good.	Doubtf'l or unknown.
Municipal and other bonds	$1,116,804	$1,046,101	$ 70,703
Scrip and warrants	41,000	21,687	19,313
Cash in Corn Ex. Bank	25,489	25,489	
Coupons and cash items	10,041	10,041	
Due from banks and bankers	16,000	....	
Bonds in Corn Ex. Bank, 26,500 3,304	23,195	23,195	
Bonds on hand	3,190	3,190	
Bonds (suspended)	3,600		3,600
Checks unpaid	703		703
South Evanston warrants	3,535	3,535	
Mortgage loans, 17,700 1,660	16,050	16,050	
5 shares Met. Nat'l. Bank	1,750	1,750	
Other stock	1,350		1,350
65 Shares Home Safety Vault Co.	26,825	7,650	19,165
Overdrafts	12,197	2,398	9,799
BILLS RECEIVABLE.			
Rediscounts $22,688	22,688		
Current 90,640			
Demand 14,913			
Past due 63,464			
Culver 32,175			
In suit 46,812			
	248,007	10,100	147,007
2 pieces Valentine Scrip Lake Front 40 acres each			
Furniture Account—			
Chicago	9,702		9,702
New York	3,281		3,281
Sundry Claims on Land in Lake Co., Ill., and Lake Co., Ind.			
Sundry Land scrip	4,320	2,500	1,820
	$1,589,732	$1,280,588	$286,455

In bills receivable we estimate as good certain land titles securing Kean notes. Respectfully submitted.

B. F. JACOBS.
G. B. SHAW.

WILL KEAN BE INDICTED?

Report That the January Grand Jury Will Investigate the Case.

It is intended by State's-Attorney Longenecker to present the Kean matter to the grand jury when that body is organized for the January term.

Mr. Mayer has consulted State's-Attorney Longenecker regarding the matter, and that official's opinion is that the evidence can be presented at any time, and that there is no necessity for waiting until a Justice of the Peace takes action and holds Mr. Kean to the grand jury.

Mr. Morris, Mr. Kean's attorney, who drew up the circular offering a settlement of 35 cents on the dollar, said yesterday that his mail had been crowded with acceptances from all quarters.

"The money will be paid as soon as the men who are ready to put up the money are assured that they will have control of the assets," he said. "They will allow the property to be placed in the hands of a trustee and ultimately a greater dividend may be declared."

The report of the assignees practically ends the investigation unless, as Mr. Kean's attorneys hint, they will take it up and present Mr. Kean's side of the case and "vindicate" him. They will, however, make a big fight to settle on the thirty-five cents basis, as they say Mr. Kean intends to remain in Chicago and do business right along. On the other hand, Mr. Mayer says he will do his best to see that the thirty-five cents offer is not accepted.

COULD PAY 5 PER CENT NOW.

The Co-Assignees on the Stand—What the Report Shows.

B. F. Jacobs, one of the assignees, was examined by Mr. Mayer. The figures he gave in response to certain questions were taken from the report.

The total liabilities, he said, amount to $1,589,732. Of this sum liabilities amounting to $1,077,254.79 are secured. The unsecured foot up $517,489.10.

The nominal value of the assets is $1,303,277, leaving a shortage between the assets and liabilities of $286,455.

Mr. Mayer inquired: "Deducting the secured liabilities from the total and deducting from the assets the securities deposited for loans what have you left with which to pay liabilities and to what do these liabilities amount?"

Mr. Jacobs replied: "We have in round numbers $236,000 to pay $517,489. On the face of the assets on hand we could pay 40 cents on the dollar, although the expense of the assignment has not been considered or estimated in figuring this dividend."

At this point, in examining the report, Mr. Jacobs discovered an item of $22,000 or thereabouts which had been included twice. This reduced the assets to $213,311 from $236,000. The witness then continued:

This money is in good sound assets. I may say that although Mr. Shaw and myself are not personally acquainted with the makers of the notes, our estimates are based upon full and complete information received from bank employés and others. We may have to change the item in the report of $16,000 due from banks and bankers, as I understand that part of this has been applied on demand loans at the banks where the balances were kept. This item will shrink, but by the release of securities the other assets will be increased. There is another item we cannot tell about definitely yet. This is the amount of drafts made on the American Exchange Bank of New York. Some of these drafts have been returned and others are still out.

Real Estate Not Included.

In estimating the assets we did not include the real estate which Mr. Kean offers to turn over to trustees. We have included in the bills payable $25,000 of Kean's paper secured by mortgages on three pieces of land, and this particular land is also taken account of, but the Lake County, Illinois, and Indiana land has not been considered, it being in litigation and its value problematical. If this ever produces anything the creditors will have the benefit of it. There exists between the liabilities and the assets a difference of $304,000. If to this sum is added $120,000, capital and surplus which Mr. Kean represented to the commercial agencies he had, the shortage is $424,000.

We have in cash and securities convertible into cash $25,000 and $10,000 in coupons due in January. We also have among other items:

Bonds	$26,400
South Evanston warrants	3,500
First mortgage paper	16,000
Metropolitan Bank stock	1,750

All of these I think could be realized upon shortly. An immediate dividend of 5 per cent could be declared. Ten per cent, could be paid soon, but it would require some time to pay 20. There is 40 per cent in sight. The margins on bonds, amounting to $80,000, we have not classified among the assets. Four of the banks in which the bonds are deposited have called their loans. They will sell the collateral and may create a liability if the bonds do not sell up to the amount of the loan.

Excusing That Offer.

Mr. Morris, with a view, possibly, to showing an excuse for Kean's offer of 35 cents, endeavored, on cross-examination, to get Mr. Jacobs to place the possible liability after a sale of the bonds at a high figure, but the assignee insisted that the bonds ought to clear the claim against them. The dividend, he said, would be uncertain as to its date.

In reply to a question by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Jacobs said that in making an estimate of the dividend he had not considered the possibility of having to turn over certain trust funds and thirty-day deposits.

Gilbert B. Shaw, the co-assignee, testified briefly, but to the point. He said: "In estimating the value of the assets we have been conservative rather than liberal."

Mr. Mayer—Will the creditors be justified in expecting 40 per cent?

Mr. Shaw—The figures will show that percentage.

The paying teller of Kean's bank, John B. Schnell, was called prior to the examination of the assignees. His evidence amounted to but little and referred principally to the Tolman check and other matters which had been gone over before. He thought that the proceedings in the bank the day of the failure were rather singular. He also said that Henry A. Erickson of Farson, Leach & Co. had telephoned to him Dec. 17 to ask if Kean's bank was shaky, such being the rumor out on the streets.

Further examination will be resumed tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock.

City of Superior Bonds.

Attorneys representing the City of West Superior made another attempt to obtain possession of the $44,000 worth of bonds sent by Kean to the American Exchange Bank at New York. This concern is holding the securities subject to the assignees' order. The West Superior representatives asked that the bank be made to release the paper.

Mr. Baldwin said the city of West Superior holds $2,250 of Kean's money as a forfeit. Until that was shown to be no part of the bank's assets he would object to any such order. Mr. Baldwin answered the petition in the afternoon.

Mr. Morris asked the permission of the court for the indorsing of Y. M. C. A. checks by Mr. Kean, who is Secretary of the local branch of the association. The Presbyterian Board of Publication asked for an order returning a deposit of $1,400 made the day of the failure.

After the legal driftwood had been cleared away the examination was taken up. Cashier Warne took the witness' chair and explained certain points in his report of receipts and expenditures, which was printed in full in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Mr. Warne said he had figured up from the statement that the bank had taken in on sales of land scrip, stocks, letters, cash, etc., from the 1st to the 17th of the month $112,051.31 in excess of the moneys paid out, but that this sum had been added to the general fund and disbursed in the ordinary course of business, and $2,200 in addition had been disposed of in the same way.

"What did that indicate?" asked Mr. Mayer. "Didn't it look to you as though affairs were in rather a desperate state?"

"Not necessarily so. It showed that there was an extreme stringency of the money market. It certainly doesn't show that there is a $500,000 discrepancy, as you have said," declared the witness warmly.

"Have you similar statements of the receipts and disbursements for October and November?"

"I made them out and gave them to Mr. Kean. I cannot say where they are."

Mr. Warne disclaimed any responsibility for the bad condition of the affairs of the bank, and said that he often differed with Mr. Kean as to the conduct of the business. For instance he was inclined to be conservative, while Mr. Kean favored "branching out" and "widening" the business, particularly that of the bond department. Mr. Warne said that he realized fully a year before the failure that more capital was needed.

"Were you aware that the foundation stones of the bank's capital were simply paper?" asked Mr. Mayer.

"I was not."

Montgomery Is Fined.

George Montgomery, the newspaper circulator who assaulted Adam P. Kastler at a meeting of the creditors of the Prettyman Bank at North Side Turner-Hall Dec. 22, was find $10 by Justice Wheeler yesterday.

Stanley-Winston Company Affairs.

The work of making an inventory of the assets of the Stanley-Winston company proceeds slowly. Receiver Walker said yesterday that he had finished the inventory of the office furniture and similar assets, and he is now at work on the rents. He also stated that he thought the assets of the firm would pay all debts except the shortages alleged in the bill filed. The inventory will be completed in a few days.

A Corpse with $5,000 Worth of Jewelry.

The largest amount of jewelry known to be in a single grave was buried in Greenwood Cemetery several years ago. The undertaker who had charge of the funeral protested against it, but was severely snubbed for his interference. The family had its way, and in that grave is buried fully $5,000 worth of diamonds, with which the body was decked when prepared for burial. Sometimes, though not often, families who desire to bury their dead in the clothing worn in life—in evening or wedding dresses, for instance—substitute less costly imitations for the jewelry worn in life, partly from motives of thrift and partly from a superstitious fear that anything taken off a body when it is ready for the tomb will bring ill-luck to future wearers. This superstition and a desire to prevent gossip are often powerful inducements for the burial of jewelry, for that class who have "swell" funerals care less for the money value of the articles than for the danger of being criticised by social rivals.—*New York Press.*

Gould Helped One Man.

Mr. L. A. Towne of Austin, Tex., is at the St. James. He said:

"I got my start in life through Jay Gould. I was a porter in a hotel at Greenwood Lake where Jay Gould used to stop and the financier took a fancy to me somehow. One day just as he was starting for New York I said to him: 'Mr. Gould, I have saved $200 and I would like to increase it in the next few months and go West and invest it.' Gould looked at him sharply a moment and then whispered in my ear, 'Buy Erie.' I bought Erie and cleared over $1,000 on the investment. The next time Gould came to the lake he asked me if I had followed his instructions. I told him that I had. 'Sell it at once and keep your promise about going West,' said Mr. Gould. That night I telegraphed an order for the sale of my stock and the next time Jay Gould visited Greenwood Lake his favorite porter was missing. He had gone West, bought a ranch and he has grown up with the country."—*Kansas City Times.*

San Francisco Bank Clearin[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—Bank [illegible]arings for the year ending today $851,066,000, as [illegible]ainst $843,386,000 for the year ending Dec. 31, 188[illegible]

RELIEVED [illegible] HIS ROLL.

BOLD ROBBERY OF AN EXPRESS AGENT AT OTTUMWA, IA.

Unknown Men with Lots of Nerve, Revolvers, and a Gag Get Away with $600—Yesterday's Proceedings of the Teachers' Convention in Session at Springfield—Marriage of Congressman Caswell's Daughter—General News of the Northwest.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—One of the most daring robberies that has ever startled Southern Iowa was perpetrated at Albia, the county seat of Monroe County, last night. The American Express company, through its agent, O. D. Purdy, was the loser. Purdy had between $600 and $800 on hand, which had accumulated during the holiday business. He should have transmitted this money to the company some days ago, and the Chicago headquarters had wired him to forward it by the east-bound Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train last evening. For some reason Purdy disobeyed or ignored this order, and between 10 and 11 o'clock last night was in his office counting the money, when a stranger, who is described as a man of about 35 years, wearing a heavy mustache, and dressed in dark clothes, entered and asked what the charges would be on a package sent to Kansas. The agent inquired what point in Kansas and the visitor replied as he drew a revolver: "Well, never mind. You get into that back room." Another man now came in, and the two bound and gagged the agent and took the exposed cash, amounting to over $600, while a third stood guard outside. They then blew out the lights and went away, locking the door behind them. About an hour later Purdy, who had rolled over until he reached the door, attracted the attention of passers-by by kicking against the wall. Up to this evening, however, no arrests have been made.

WORK OF ILLINOIS TEACHERS.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Springfield Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The formal program before the State Teachers' Association was pleasantly interrupted today when the Imperial Quartet of Chicago went to the Executive office to serenade Gov. Fifer. Everybody seemed to know about the arrangement and the reception-room was crowded with teachers. After the serenade the Governor briefly expressed his appreciation of the compliment.

The County Superintendents' section today passed resolutions favoring the raising of the minimum school year from 110 to 130 days, approving the plan of holding special conferences of School Superintendents, and commending highly the administration of the State Superintendent's office by Dr. Edwards, at the same time promising their support to the new Superintendent, Prof. Raab. The latter was elected President of the section, with Miss Nora Smith of Tuscola as Secretary, and Marion Quackenbush of Dundee, Maurice P. Rice of Lewiston, and Martin Van Cleve of Vienna as Executive Committee.

The primary section elected Miss Elizabeth Baumgartner of Springfield as President, Mary E. Braun of Englewood as Vice-President, and Nellie S. Hunt of Carrollton as Secretary.

The high school section elected O. L. Magister of Joliet President and Miss Holbrook of Moline Secretary.

The State reading circle was reorganized today, with Prof. Raab as President and Miss Anna C. Anderson of Carbondale as Secretary.

The committee appointed to report on President Walker's address indorsed his timely suggestions concerning the Compulsory Education law, expressing the belief that the blessings resulting from its execution were great and the evils that could be charged to it were slight. The committee urged upon the Legislature the detention of this law upon the statute books, with only such modifications as would increase its efficiency. The committee also approved the President's condemnation of the proposition to have the State publish the text books, and indorsed his plan to have each district furnish free text books to the scholars. The report received the hearty indorsement of the association.

Officers were elected by the association as follows: President, Alfred Kirk, Chicago; First Vice-President, George R. Shawhan, Champaign; Second Vice-President, Prof. S. M. Inglis, Carbondale; Third Vice-President, Miss J. Rose Colby, Peoria; Secretary, Joel M. Bowlby, Metropolis; Treasurer, C. O. Scudder, South Evanston; Railroad Secretary, Homer Bevans, Chicago; Executive Committee—T. C. Clendenin, Cairo; G. F. Miner, Edwardsville; Miss Cora Lewis, Chicago. Members Reading Circle Committee—B. B. Lakin, Streator; Miss Nora Smith, Tuscola; C. J. Kinnie, Rockford; S. G. Burdick, Centralia.

The resolution adopted relative to the Compulsory Education law indorses it as a measure calculated to promote intelligence, humanity, and personal liberty.

A resolution indorsing the action of the G. A. R. in asking the Legislature to establish manual training at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal was adopted as reported.

A committee was appointed to represent the association in arranging the Columbian exhibit as follows: Dr. Richard Edwards, Dr. S. F. Peabody, O. T. Bright, Chicago; H. C. Forbes, Princeton; C. J. Kinnie, Rockford; G. R. Shawhan, Champaign; J. W. Cook, Normal; W. John Hull, Carbondale; Miss Ella F. Young, Chicago; J. H. Collins, Springfield; T. C. Clendenin, Cairo; William J. Elkins, Mendota; Lillian F. Taylor, Galesburg; Prof. Henry Raab, ex-officio.

A splendid audience greeted the Rt.-Rev. John L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, last night at the State House, where he spoke for over an hour on "Religious Instruction in State Schools." His speech was extemporaneous, but the flow of his eloquence was ceaseless and his wit and humor pointed and epigrammatic. Among other things the Bishop said that the great majority of Americans believed that religion was the basis necessarily of high character, but believed in excluding it from the school and leaving it to the care of the family and the church. As a philosophy this was not defensible since the end of school was to fit man for life, for complete living, and since religion, if there be any truth or virtue in it, enters into life, into all our thinking, hoping, loving, and striving, it follows that it should have a place in the school. If true piety and morality were vital forces the school in which they were neglected was defective. If living faith were an aid to patriotism, to society, to honesty, to purity, to social life in all its phases, then the school which neglected to cultivate man's religious nature did not perform its whole duty even to the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Indiana State Teachers' Association devoted its closing session today chiefly to a consideration of the advantages that will result from a creditable display of the work of Indiana colleges and schools at the World's Fair. Commissioner Martindale and the President of Purdue University addressed the association at length on the subject, and a resolution was adopted pledging the hearty coöperation of the association to the end that the educational condition and progress shall be represented in such a manner as to gratify the just pride that is reposed in them by the people.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin State Teachers' Association adjourned today after electing the following officers: President, John Nagle, Manitowoc; Secretary, H. L. Terry, Lake Mills; Treasurer, J. E. Riordan, Sheboygan; Vice-President, F. R. Cooley, Janesville.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 31.—There was an increased attendance at the State Teachers' Convention today, and interesting subjects were discussed. A committee was appointed to look after Iowa's educational exhibit at the World's Fair, and held a conference with the State and National Commissioners. It was finally decided to appoint a committee of five members of the association, with State Superintendent Sabin as Chairman, to have control of the exhibit.

PERRY-CASWELL NUPTIALS.

Marriage of the Congressman's Daughter—Other Weddings.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The marriage of Dr. Fred J. Perry, son of the well-known dairyman, Fred Perry of Lodi, and Miss Elizabeth May Caswell, daughter of Congressman L. B. Caswell, took place this afternoon at the home of the bride's father, the Rev. W. W. Rose of the Congregational Church officiating. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother only relatives and a few special friends were present. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the reception of the guests by the bride and her father, assisted by her little niece, Seda Caswell, who acted as maid of honor. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father, preceded by two little golden-haired nieces of 4 years, Meda Cole and Justine Caswell, carrying ribbons which separated the guests from the bridal party. The groom was attended by Dr. E. M. McPherson of Cincinnati, who, with the minister, was awaiting the bride in the back parlor. Miss Caswell was lovely in a beautiful toilet of white crêpe, en train, with bands of white ostrich trimming. In her hand she carried a large bouquet of white carnations, which harmonized with the sprays embroidered on her dress. Following the ceremony the guests were conducted to the dining-rooms. When the elaborate supper was over the bride and groom amid scores of congratulations left for the home of the groom's parents at Lodi, where they will remain for a few days, being again at home after Jan. 5.

Among the guests from abroad may be mentioned the following: Gov. and Mrs. W. D. Hoard and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoard of Madison; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers and Miss Myrtie Shurtleff of Janesville; Mrs. J. S. Moak of Watertown; Mrs. M. J. Cole and Marion Clark of Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Scott of Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Blake of Waunakee; Miss Myra Goodhue of Watertown; Miss Eleanore Burdick of Edgerton; and H. J. Pruyn of Lodi.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Willie G. Stuart of Schoolcraft and Nena E. T. Hayden of this city, formerly of Chicago, were married at the First Congregational Church today.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Louis M. Benham of Chicago and Miss Georgie Corey of this city were joined in matrimony here this afternoon. The wedding was a quiet but elegant one. There were a number present from Chicago.

Evidence Favorable to Perrin.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—In the Perrin trial today the time was taken up by the defense in proving the good character of the defendant. President R. C. Russell of the German National Bank said some of the money which has been produced in court by the State gave evidence of having been in general circulation. In the course of the rigid cross-examination to which he was subjected Mr. Russell lost his temper and would have left the court-room but for the intervention of the Judge. Teller Heilig of the National Bank of Oshkosh testified that the money produced in court appeared to have been in general circulation. The belief is growing that the defense is remarkably strong so far, and that Leonard Perrin will never be convicted.

Kuhns Gets Out a Habeas Corpus Writ.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Since Marvin Kuhns has learned that the Ohio officials have applied for requisition papers he has been exceedingly nervous and does not want to be placed at the mercies of Ohio officials for the murder of William Campa, and has been planning to avoid it. So today he employed an attorney to draw up a writ of habeas corpus demanding release from the county jail on the ground that there is no charge pending against him in this county. The order was served and Sheriff Viberg took Kuhns from the jail into the Superior Court and asked for a stay of proceedings until Friday afternoon. It would do him no good to be released, as there are enough charges against him for horse-stealing to hold him.

The Year's Business at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Collector of Customs Johnson today completed his report of the year's business. Wheat shipments were 18,874,707 bushels; flour, 2,452,660 barrels; oats and corn, 2,749,748 bushels; barley and flaxseed, 164,056 bushels; ore, 870,848 tons; and coal receipts, 857,594 tons. The total imports amounted to $48,028, on which the duties were $4,688. The value of domestic exports was $1,521,751. The west-bound transit in bond trade amounted to $820,165 and the east-bound to $381,850. The total number of passengers carried on vessels in the district was 192,332, against 115,153 last year.

Certificates for Teachers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Dr. Edwards, Superintendent of Public Instruction, today issued State certificates as teachers for five years upon examination to Edward E. Van Cleve, Carmi: L. M. Castle, Springfield; J. M. Brosius, Viola; J. T. McCullough, Springfield; W. H. Rusk, Mahomet; U. S. Conn, Middleton, Ind.; E. A. Thornhill, Taylorville, and I. N. Ong, Lacon, and certificates for life to William Helmla, Springfield, and T. M. Overaker, McHenry.

A Cattle Buyer Robbed of $725.

FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Nickolus Siegel, a cattle buyer, drew $725 out of a Freeport bank Tuesday afternoon and started for his home in Dunbar, a few miles from Freeport. While passing under a bridge his horse was seized by some unknown person. He jumped from the wagon and endeavored to make his escape, but he was dealt a hard blow in the face and robbed. No clew can be obtained to the robbers.

Kansas City Councilmen to Be Indicted.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 31.—The Prosecuting Attorney has been instructed to draw up indictments by the grand jury conducting the investigation into the workings of the City Council. The investigation was made upon the charges of Millionaire Banker Melton of Pittsburg, who charged that the Council wanted boodle for granting a franchise for an inclined plane railway.

Pardoned for Complicity in a Murder.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A pardon was today issued by Gov. Hoard to Frank Dickerson, serving a life term in State's Prison for complicity in the celebrated Mack murder case, in Rock County. The pardon was granted on the recommendation of the State Board of Supervision, who held that Dickerson, then a mere boy, was unwittingly enticed into the affair and had now been sufficiently punished.

Revenue Receipts at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—During the year ending today the internal revenue receipts in the Peoria district amounted to $22,483,854. There were 24,780,558 tax-paid gallons of spirits and 6,241 barrels were shipped for export. The revenue receipts for the month of December were $23,518. The bank clearings were $38,363. During the year there were expended for building improvements $5,000,000.

Improvements at Beloit.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The amount of building done in Beloit the last year will approximate $500,000. One of the investments is a paper-mill to cost $80,000 by the S. E. Barrett company, and a new plant costing $40,000 by the Union Architectural Brass Works. The total number of new buildings constructed in the city is 198.

Eloped with a Ball Pitcher.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Varney Anderson of this city, the well-known ball pitcher, eloped yesterday with 17-year-old Florence Doughty of Rockford. They were married last evening in Beloit and will reside in Aurora.

Notes of the Northwest.

The Decatur police have commenced war on gamblers and liquor violators.

The Sixth Michigan Cavalry held its annual reunion at Jackson yesterday.

George Winans and W. L. Stokes are to establish a new Democratic paper at Waukesha, Wis.

Bartholomew Welch, a farmer, committed suicide at Fort Dodge, Ia., yesterday by cutting his throat.

The fourth annual exhibit of Southern Minnesota Poultry Association opened at Winona yesterday.

The sum of $633,530 was spent on improvements in Pierre, S. D., and suburbs during the last year.

The Indiana scientists in session at Indianapolis yesterday discussed various species of strange fishes. O. P. Hay was elected President.

William Vorhees, for alleged wife beating, was punished by White Caps near Peru, Ind., Tuesday night.

The Indianapolis newspaper men have organized a press club with a charter membership of about thirty-five.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Illinois Mexican War Veterans' Association at Springfield, Ill., Jan. 21 and 22.

The fiftieth marriage anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Waterman of Beloit, Wis., occurred yesterday, and was celebrated by a family gathering.

Articles of incorporation of the State Bank of Mediopolis, Ia., were filed yesterday. The bank is organized for twenty-five years with a capital of $25,000.

While digging a well near Macomb, Ill., yesterday, Willard McLeod and William Coker were overcome by firedamp. Both bodies were recovered an hour later.

Gov. Fifer has issued a requisition on the Governor of Tennessee for Frank Harvey, who is wanted in Chicago for assault with intent to commit murder, and who is in custody at Memphis.

Divorces by Russian Rabbis in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Investigation in the colony of the Russian Jews of this city has elicited the information that two or three of the Russian rabbis have been in the habit of granting divorces or separations similar to those given by the Russian rabbis in New York City. The practice is not widespread or general here, but several cases have been unearthed where separation papers have been issued and permission granted to couples to remarry. The Jewish ministers here unite in condemning the practice.

Fine Work.

Platinum can now be drawn into wire strands so fine that twenty-seven twisted together can be inserted into the hollow of a hair.

BELIEVE IT WILL PASS.

OPINIONS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS ON THE ELECTION BILL.

The Measure Likely to Receive a Larger Vote than the Proposition to Change the Rules—Secretary Proctor a Business-Man—West Point Not Developing Cowards—Soldiers Anxious to Fight—A Society Young Lady as a Ranch-Owner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—There is an impression on the Republican side of the Senate that it is possible to pass the Election bill. There will be a caucus Monday evening for the purpose of consultation. But already there is evidence of the change of sentiment. Senator Plumb is one of the most notable converts. He never has been opposed to the Election bill in reality. He has thought financial legislation of more importance. He has not believed the Election bill could be passed, and as a practical man he favored setting it aside and going on with something else. Now he is beginning to think that it can be passed, and as a necessary consequence is willing to give it the benefit of his vote. The two Pennsylvania Senators who are credited with opposing the measure probably will occupy neutral positions. They are paired with Democratic Senators, but before they went away gave these Democrats permission to vote against the bill. Senator Aldrich thinks the measure cannot be passed without the adoption of the closure resolution. It is believed a larger vote can be secured for the Election measure alone than for a proposition to change the rules. Some of the more vigorous Senators favor making a test next week and may ask Senator Hoar to first go ahead and see if the measure cannot be passed without a change in the rules. They say they will sustain him in a demand for night sessions. The situation now is similar to the one in the Senate during the consideration of the Tariff bill in the last session. The Democrats then would not consent that action should be taken on the Tariff bill until the election measure was set aside for the session. Now they seek to make the same terms for the Free Coinage bill. If the Free Coinage bill were to come in upon the setting aside temporarily of the Election bill it is probable the silver men would find themselves deceived and deluded, for the Democrats undoubtedly would use this measure to talk against time and would employ every means to postpone action on it so as to preclude the possibility of the Election bill being taken up again. As the situation is the Democratic minority has too much power, and Senator Aldrich's plan is the one that is regarded as the most practical for securing results.

Secretary Proctor a Business-Man.

Secretary Proctor is one of the most thoroughly trained business-men in the Cabinet. He is also one of the most reserved. When he went into the War Department he found the business was for all practical purposes in the hands of intelligent and active chiefs of the department. It has been natural for secretaries selected from civil life to defer too much to the military men in charge of its special branches. But Secretary Proctor, who for many years had been at the head of a great private business, found that when he came into the department he could conduct its business only in one way—and that was to thoroughly understand its details and then to look after everything as he would his own affairs. This he has done with true New England thoroughness. He is today as complete a master of his own department as was Stanton during the war. No detail escapes him and no action of importance for the department is taken except through him. In conversation with the Secretary the other evening I learned some most admirable things concerning the officers of the regular army who have been detailed from time to time on special service. It is common to criticise officers who secure special service at the Capital or in interior cities where they have easy duties. Yet when the Indian troubles broke out there was not a single one of the officers on special duty attached to the regiments under Gen. Miles who did not ask either by dispatch or letter to be ordered to the front to join their commands. The best illustration of this courage is shown by two young officers detailed to duty at Fort Mercer, near Washington. These young officers had seen rough service in the West and were fully entitled to pleasant duty. It is probable that the service there would have been for two or three years. Washington is a most agreeable post for army officers. The gayeties of its social life have a special charm for men who have been for a long time isolated at the bleak and barren stations of the West. These two young officers had only been three weeks on duty at their new post when the news came of the Indian trouble and that their regiment had been ordered into action. These men did not hesitate for a moment, but came at once to the War Department and asked to be sent back to their post of duty. I am certain they will have no difficulty in obtaining a special dispensation of favor if they come out of the present campaign unhurt. At Fargo there was a young officer, just married, and who had been assigned to a military school as an instructor. His position was one that he enjoyed so much that he had asked to have his leave there extended for a year or two. This permission was about to be accorded to him when he learned that his regiment had been ordered into the Indian country. He at once telegraphed to the War Department, asking for a cancellation of his previous request and to be at once ordered on duty back to his regiment.

Does Not Develop Cowards.

It is a pleasant thing to know that the West Point school has never yet developed any cowards. The unselfishness which these officers on special detail throughout the country have exhibited in asking the Secretary for a detail to the Indian country shows their courage to be most admirable. Yet throughout the service there is a restless feeling among the officers, and especially the younger ones, to see something like real action—to incur some positive danger. It is probable Congress will authorize the exploration of Alaska. Such explorations are always attended with great danger and excessive hardships. Yet the moment that such an exploration has been probable the Secretary has been overrun with applications for detail to go with the expedition. There are at least twenty applicants for every position in connection with it. At present the promotions in the army are slow, and this may explain the active ambition of every young man in the service to do something which will enable him to advance his fortunes. If the retired list of the army could be modified so as to permit the transfer from the limited list to the unlimited list there would be a better chance for the promotion of deserving officers. The limited list consists of 400 members. Officers can be placed upon this for physical disability at any age. But when once the list is filled there can be no retirements under the age of 64. There are at present sixty officers who are physically incapacitated and who are applicants for retirement. But they are under the retirement age for the unlimited list, and can only be retired as vacancies occur on the list. If the law could be so changed that members of the limited list could be transferred to the unlimited list after reaching the age of 64 the War Department soon would be able to take care of the officers who are physically incapable of doing service but who must be kept on the active list to the detriment of the vigorous officers who are doing the actual work of the service. There is always a great objection in Congress to any change in the way of increasing the retired list. Such propositions are always met with arguments against increasing the pension list and opinions unfavorable to the army officers as a favored class. Yet there is no class of Government employés who are called upon to risk their lives and their health as the officers in the regular army.

The National Art Museum Project.

Mr. Franklin W. Smith has received a number of letters from prominent people in the country encouraging him in his project for the National Art Museum. Charles Gibson of St. Louis, one of the most prominent of the wealthy citizens of that city, who has been in Washington for a few days, is thoroughly charmed with the plan and has promised his support. There should be one correction made in connection with the letter sent by me upon this subject to THE TRIBUNE. This relates to the original drawing prepared by Mr. James Renwick of New York. This beautiful design cost $1,500 instead of $1,000, and was presented by Mr. Renwick to Mr. Smith as his contribution to the cause.

What a Society Young Lady Can Do.

What society young ladies can do sometimes is well illustrated by the career of a Washington young lady. She has lived in Washington for a number of years. She has had independent means and has lived under the care of relatives and friends, having no immediate family. She was well known in Washington society. No one ever would have thought her capable of running a Western ranch. To jump from the gaieties of Washington to the back of a horse in Texas was a long leap, and yet this is what this young lady has done. When forced by circumstances to go to Texas to look after her own affairs she invested a part of her fortune in a Texas cattle ranch at a time when such investments were all the rage. She found some time ago that her investment in this direction was bringing in nothing and probably would be a loss. As she was a fine horsewoman she made up her mind to utilize this practical part of her education, and she left Washington to take charge of her ranch. She has just returned after having made a successful trip and demonstrated, after a year of trial, her capacity to run successfully a Texas cattle ranch. She spent hours out of doors every day on horseback, and for her pluck and courage has had the hearty support of the neighborhood for miles around her ranch. It is a novel experience for her, but as it has taught her the most interesting lesson of independence her story should make a good subject for a play.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

How the London Tunnel Was Built and How Well It Has Worked.

New York *Times:* A description of an underground railroad in practical operation was given a *Times* reporter yesterday by Louis Sterne of the Crown Iron Works, Glasgow, a brother of Simon Sterne of this city, and the London and Southwark Subway is the road about which he talked. The road runs from the Monument, in King William street, near the north end of London bridge, southward under the Thames River to Southwark, and is three and a half miles long. It was opened for business early in October, and when Mr. Sterne left London a few weeks ago it was running ten trains continuously on two to three minutes' headway and was unable to accommodate the traffic.

Mr. Sterne has come to New York for the purpose of laying the system of construction and general advantages which he claims for the London and Southwark Subway before the Rapid Transit Commission of this city, with a view to the adoption of the general system for this city.

"It is the only practical solution of the rapid-transit problem for this city," said Mr. Sterne. "It is called the Greathead system of subway construction, after the eminent engineer who invented it and who constructed the London and Southwark road. The road is built through London clay, with occasional crossings of quicksands and water-bearing gravel, and the perfection of the system of construction is shown in the fact that the quicksands and water-bearing courses presented no great obstacles to its successful completion.

"Engineer Greathead was the inventor of a hydraulic head, by means of which the excavation for the tunnel was made, and by means of which any tunnel through any character of substratum can be made. Two gangs of ten men each, working night and day, were able to drive it ten feet forward on the average every day through the clay, from which there was little or no flow of water; and when it came to the quicksands and water-holding gravel, by the ingenious employment of air pressure and a system of valves, the very elements that have heretofore made some tunneling impossible were compelled to assist in the excavation.

"As fast as the head proceeded through the earth and the excavation was made the tunnel proper was constructed. The tunnel consists of a castiron shell, one and five-eighths inches thick. It is built in the form of a perfect circle, ten feet six inches in diameter, of plates about four feet long by two feet wide, with a narrow key-plate in the arch. The flanges of these plates are bolted together inside the tunnel, and as fast as a section is completed the hydraulic head is pushed forward to make room for another. As the men worked forward with the construction of the tunnel a boy followed with a nozzle through which the grouting is done. He would attach the nozzle to a stopcock in the bottom or low on the side of the tunnel, and, turning both cocks, would force a stream of Roman cement into the vacant spaces around the tunnel that were left by the larger circumference of the head.

"A pressure of air of thirty pounds to the square inch maintained while the cement was flowing would force it into all the crevices left by the bore, and when the cement reached the top of the tunnel bore it overcame the air pressure and broke into the tunnel at the top through a gauge. That was the signal to stop the flow of cement, for the grouting was now perfect and complete. The grouting done in this way is of the very best kind. It makes a solid foundation for the tunnel, with equal or nearly equal pressure on all sides, completely preventing settling and forever preventing the ingress of either gas or water to the tunnel, besides being a perfect preserver of the castiron shell of the tunnel. In this manner the entire subway was built, with an enlargement, of course, wherever a platform for entrance or exit was required.

"The subway consists of two tunnels, in each of which one track is laid. We began at the monument with one tunnel above the other, and as we approached the Thames spread them and graded them, so that they passed under the river side by side, and when they emerged on the Surrey side were again carried one above the other. We had to do this because our right of way followed the windings of a narrow lane in Southwark, and we had some pretty sharp angles to make in some places. There was some question about the advisability of our trying to carry the road under the foundations of the London Bridge piers and the piers of the Hibernian Wharf, upon which a massive warehouse, larger than anything of the kind in New York, and full of merchandise of all sorts, was constructed.

"One day we received a request from the London Sewers Commission to be notified when we came to these points with our excavation, but we had already gone past them over a quarter of a mile and completed the tunnel past them, and had made no impression upon them. There has never been a drop of water in the tunnel from the day the road was opened. Entrance to the subway is effected from several stations along the line by large elevators. The road lies between forty and sixty feet below the surface of the streets. We purchased houses at various points along the line, sunk our shafts inside the houses and worked from every one of these shafts both ways of the line, removing the excavated material by carts from each shaft and never once making an excavation or opening in the street and causing absolutely no interference with the ordinary traffic.

"After the road was finished the shafts were enlarged to twenty-five feet diameter, and in this two water-balance elevators were built to take people to and from the platforms beside the tracks. The road is laid with seventy-pound steel rails and the motive power is electricity. The electric current is transmitted along a third rail which is laid for the purpose between the two other rails, and is transmitted to the armature on the axle of the engine by brushes. The tunnel and trains are electric lighted, and as there is no fire or gas in the tunnel and the tunnel is as dry as a match, the air is as pure as that of the street. We have run the trains at as high speed as twenty-three miles per hour, but will not maintain a higher rate in general than sixteen miles an hour. The cost of the three and a half miles of double tunnel and road complete, including legal and legislative expenses and everything, was £600,000."

All Off.

Miss Elderby (during Mr. Cleverton's New-Year's call)—"Won't you take a glass of wine, Mr. Cleverton?"

Cleverton—"Thanks, but I've sworn off."

Miss Elderby—"Then, perhaps, I can tempt you with a cigar?"

Cleverton—"No, thanks. I've sworn off smoking, too."

Miss Elderby—"Indeed! Then I don't know what I can do for you. Wouldn't you like to step into the other room and look at our Christmas mistletoe?"

Cleverton (blushing)—"I'm very sorry, but I've sworn off everything."—*Life.*

Followed Directions.

Farmer Yeoman—"Doc, that quinine and whisky don't do me and my wife no good. The ague has got a hold of both on us yet."

Doctor—"Do you take it according to directions?"

Farmer Yeoman—"Yep. Mother takes the quinine and I take the whisky."—*Judge.*

Strength of Steel.

At a test of steel manufactured at Reading, Pa., the other day a one-inch bar broke at a strain of 283,883 pounds, "being about 20,000 pounds in excess of the highest record authoritatively known." The test was made under the supervision of Government officers.

A Memorial Raid on Posterity's Pocket.

Foreigner—"And how do you New-Yorkers propose to perpetuate Gen. Gran't memory?"

New-Yorker—"O, we propose to appoint the soliciting committeemen of the monument fund for life and make the office hereditary."—*Judge.*

BANK ROBBERS CONFESS.

BENNETT AND CORBETT TELL THE STORY OF THEIR BOLD CRIME.

They Say That Mullen Planned the Robbery and Arranged the Details—Three of Them Identified as the Men Who Held Up Allerton's Cashier—Police Officers Concerned in the Capture Rewarded by Promotion—Stolen Property Recovered.

Two of the South Chicago bank robbers have confessed. They are Frank Bennett and John Corbett, and, although they were given no chance to compare notes after their arrest, they both claim that Charles E. Mullen, who drove the covered wagon, was the man who planned the robbery. This is a direct contradiction of Mullen's protestations of innocence.

Bennett and Corbett were separated the moment they reached the station and were given a few hours to think over the matter. Then they were taken, one at a time, to Inspector Hunt's office and asked to tell their stories to the Inspector, Chief Marsh, and Capt. Lloyd. Bennett was the first brought in, and he did not need any urging.

"I'll tell the whole thing," he said, "if you'll let me."

He was given the opportunity, and started in with the statement that Mullen was at the head of the business.

"He first suggested it," said Bennett. "It was talked of for some time, and Christmas-Day Mullen, Featherstone, and Corbett decided to carry out the plan. I was not present then, but the Sunday following Mullen and Featherstone came to me and told me about it. It was decided that the job should be done the next day. We met according to agreement and drove almost to the scene of the robbery. Then Mullen went around and engaged McInerney in conversation about the purchase of some brick while Featherstone stole the horse and buggy that we used. Mullen explained to us the route we were to take after we got the money, and then left us to go to the meeting-place with his wagon. We met him there and were caught."

Corbett was brought in next and told substantially the same story, but Mullen and Featherstone refused to say anything that would implicate them. Mullen claimed that he carried the men in the wagon because they forced him to.

The four were arraigned before Justice Robbins, but their cases were continued until Jan. 6, bail being fixed at $10,000 in each case, with an additional $5,000 added in Bennett's case on account of the shooting of Watchman O'Brien. Frank Lynn, the cashier, identified Bennett, Corbett, and Featherstone as the men who committed the theft. Joseph N. Osier, Allerton's cashier, also identified Featherstone as one of the men who robbed him, but was not sure of the others. Bennett, however, says that Corbett and Mullen were the other two concerned in that robbery, and Mrs. Seavy has identified them as the ones. John Daly, who was knocked down and robbed the day before Thanksgiving, has also identified Featherstone as being the man who assaulted him.

None of the party was able to give bail.

The Officers Rewarded.

Chief of Police Marsh has recognized the efficiency of the officers who captured the four thieves. Yesterday afternoon he issued an order promoting them as follows: Lieut. Walter M. Jenkins to be Acting-Captain, Patrol-Sergts. Patrick Powers and Hugh Maloniphy to be Acting-Lieutenants; Second-Class Patrolmen Michael Mullen, Bartholomew Hogan, Thomas Neskell, James Fallon, Cornelius Regan, and John F. Burke to be patrolmen of the first class. Substitutes Peter Larkin, Cornelius Carmody, Thomas Tully, Andrew Lockridge, John Berry, August Bussee, William Wolford, Michael Clinton, George Burns, William Clancy, John N. Hugh, James E. Sickles, John Tracy, Patrick Courtney, Michael Hogan, and Anson McCookin have been made patrolmen of the second class.

"The promotions and advancements made in this order are in acknowledgment of prompt and praiseworthy services in the pursuit and capture of the thieves who robbed the Commercial Bank of South Chicago Dec. 29," he said.

Stolen Property Recovered.

A successful raid was made by Officers Hartnett and Duffy of the Lake Street Station at No. 290 Fifth avenue Tuesday night. They arrested Walter Tuttle and his wife, who are wanted to answer to the charge of numerous depredations. A lot of stolen goods was found in the room, a great portion of which remains unidentified at the Lake-Street Station. Tuttle is an ex-convict, having been sent to the penitentiary for one year for a burglary committed at the Pratt residence, No. 626 West Jackson street. On that occasion $1,100 worth of stolen property was recovered at Tuttle's room on Green street. The officers had been shadowing him for some time previous to his arrest.

Among the goods identified was some jewelry stolen from William A. Mitchell, No. 83 Warren avenue; some clothing and jewelry from Henry Smith, No. 404 West Madison street; and a lot of clothing from H. F. Webster, No. 430 West Lake street. A large amount of clothing and jewelry is in custody at the West Lake Street Station awaiting identification.

Emma Dearborn was arrested yesterday by officers Hartnett and Duffy of the West Lake Street Station at the corner of Wood and Lake streets. A lot of stolen goods was recovered. Emma was a domestic and bears a hard reputation. She is accused of stealing from her employers. Among the goods recovered is a $75 cornet, some clothing belonging to Mrs. Gable at No. 16½ Paulina street, and a $75 gold watch and chain, a ring, and a diamond pin belonging to Mrs. Richardson of No. 42 Cornelia street. She is accused of numerous other robberies.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Robbed.

Libby, McNeill & Libby's offices at Nos. 254 and 256 South Water street were entered by burglars Tuesday night. They gained access to the building by getting into a vacant building three doors east of the Libby, McNeill & Libby building, and, climbing to the roof, they went into the place that they robbed. They drilled a large hole alongside of the combination of the vault door and succeeded in breaking the lock. Inside of the vault there is a large burglar-proof safe, which was also broken into. They succeeded in getting $130 in money, but overlooked a large amount of money and a bundle of checks which were also in the safe. The job was evidently done by experts in the business. The Central police were notified, but no clew was left to give the officers a chance to work on.

Mrs. Pzarro's Pluck.

Mrs. Pzarro of No. 1400 Wabash avenue found two rough-looking men walking through her hall toward the door about 7 a. m. yesterday. The two men started to run toward the door, but plucky Mrs. Pzarro gave chase to the thieves and caught one by the arm. The pair broke away, however, and ran out onto the street. Officer Flannery saw the two men running down the street and put them under arrest. They were taken to the Twenty-second Street Station and subsequently were held for trial to the Criminal Court under $600 bonds. The police recovered $150 worth of jewelry and clothing that the thieves had secured.

Gen. Bragg as Pooh-Bah.

Gen. S. D. Lee of Mississippi, in a recently published interview, said that few have understood how brilliant a man Gen. Braxton Bragg really was. His unfortunate temper made him unavailable as an army commander, but as a strategist, tactician, and wit he had few equals in the army. An instance of the latter occurred in 1858, at Fort Sumter. Bragg's staff was depleted to such an extent that he suddenly found himself post and battery commander and quartermaster. There had been several disputes as to supplies which had not been definitely passed upon. Bragg saw his chance and determined to force a decision. As Capt. Bragg, of the artillery, he made a requisition upon Acting Quartermaster Bragg. This, as quartermaster, he refused, and sent back an exceedingly sharp note. Capt. Bragg retorted in kind, and Acting Quartermaster Bragg then referred the whole matter to Post Commander Braxton Bragg. In this capacity he severely criticised both officers for the personal nature of their remarks, and referred the whole matter to Washington. Floyd was Secretary of War, and at first was furious, but it was pointed out to him that the correspondence was officially correct, and that Bragg could not be held accountable for any violation of army regulations. He was, therefore, obliged to decide the point, ignoring Bragg's appearance in a triple character. He afterward habitually referred to himself as "the concentrated inhabitant."

Colored Street-Car Magnate.

Wiley Jones, colored, owns outright two street-car lines, twelve miles in total length, in Pine Bluff, Ark. He was born there, and was a poor barber fifteen years ago. He is largely interested in real estate.

DRAZAL'S DEAR BACON.

HE IMPORTED IT TO SONORA AT A COST OF $10,000 PER POUND.

The Mexican Government Thought He Was Smuggling and Took the Opportunity to Confiscate His Silver Mine—Only Old Rookeries Burned Down in the Late London Fire—The Impudence of the Modern Hotel Thief—Visitors of the Day.

"No, sir, I have no use for Mexico because the Government took everything I had in the world and turned me away penniless," said B. N. Drazal, owner of the big Cincinnati mine at Tombstone, Ari., at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday. "It was ten years ago when I purchased a strip of land near Sonora, Mex., forty miles from the mouth of the St. Pedro River and thirty miles from Cananara. The land was good mining property and I knew if it were worked right I could make a good many thousand dollars. I had $8,000 when I started to work and with part of this I purchased mining implements, powder, etc. For eighteen months I worked alone at the mine, drilled a tunnel 600 feet long through hard rock, and finally struck what I was looking for—an arsenica ledge of silver. I had worked Sundays, Christmas, Thanksgiving, and every other day, never keeping account of dates. It was a happy day when I reached the silver ledge, for the mine, with all the machinery I had there, was worth fully $40,000. I wished to celebrate the event, and as I couldn't think of anything better to celebrate with than bacon I determined to have some. There is no such a thing as Mexican bacon, you know. Hogs there have to lean against a tree to grunt. The duty in Mexico on pork is 70 per cent, and, as I could get bacon for 20 cents a pound across the line, at Orchoville, Ari., I determined to ride over there and get some. That's where I made a great mistake, for when I was returning with four pounds of the meat the Mexican officers captured me. I was taken before a Magistrate of some kind and everything I possessed in Mexico, even to my horse, was confiscated by the Government.

"During the last month I was there I had transferred half of the mine to a man named Gates, he having agreed to put a mill into the mine. He set up a claim to his half of the property, but was not recognized and got nothing. The Mexicans at Sonora were only too glad to find some excuse to take my mine from me. They knew it was valuable and did not like to see it the property of an American. I tell you that was rather expensive bacon at $10,000 a pound."

"It is a good thing the old rookeries were burned," said William J. Byam, a barrister from London at the Palmer yesterday when speaking of the recent fire. "The buildings burned were old warehouses erected 100 years ago. Some of the structures were five stories high, and there was not a lift in any of them. The fire was on Great Victoria street, not Queen Victoria street as the morning papers had it. Chicago merchants wouldn't occupy the old warehouses. The floors are uneven, the stairways narrow, and it was no easy task to get merchandise to the upper floors.

"But the property in the burnt district, with the exception of that at Charing Cross, is the most valuable in London. As it is the busiest part also new and modern buildings will be put up, and instead of an injury I consider the blaze a benefit to London."

The Chicago hotel-thief is a man of nerve. One day last week when an Illinois politician was sitting on his overcoat in one of the plush-covered chairs at the Grand Pacific, discussing the Senatorial outlook with an acquaintance, the polite thief stepped up to the guest and tapping him gently on the shoulder said:

"You are sitting on my overcoat, sir."

"O, I beg your pardon," replied the guest as he lifted himself from his garment, and, continuing his discussion, let the fellow walk off with a $50 ulster. The guest told his experience to Mr. Sam Parker, who extended this consolation:

"O, that's nothing. You go back to the same chair and the thief will come back and steal your shoes."

Last Monday the thief of nerve entered the writing-room of the Palmer House. A man was sitting at the desk busily engaged in writing. His new silk hat was on the table not two inches from his elbow. The thief wore a black derby without lining or sweat-band. When he departed he wore the guest's $8 silk, leaving the worn-out derby behind. But the man of nerve was not satisfied with that. He paid a Palmer House messenger boy 25 cents to carry this note to his victim:

O, where did you get that hat?

This was the first intimation the guest had of his loss.

Not long ago a guest was taking a nap in one of the easy chairs in the rotunda of the Tremont House. The thief stepped up to him, removed his new hat from his head, and left an old slouch in its place.

Henry M. Stanley and Maj. Pond and their wives have engaged accommodations at the Auditorium. The party will reach the city some time today.

Tremont—James H. Shepard, Minneapolis; W. H. Stevenson, New Haven; E. L. Pool, Cincinnati; James Lilly and wife, Kankakee; S. H. Merryman, Marshalltown, Ia.; D. E. Dire, Boston; O. T. Street, Kansas City; Capt. Tonkin, Michigan; C. N. Blake, Boston; Mrs. Watson and Miss Hathaway, Laporte; C. R. Hubbard, Wheeling, W. Va.; George Schroeder, Philadelphia; H. B. Bill, Boston.

Grand Pacific—F. M. James and wife, Omaha; C. M. Putnam, Kansas City; W. C. Rogers, Liverpool; George H. Whedon, Cleveland; A. D. Chandler, Boston; H. C. Markland, Indianapolis; H. C. Palmer, Omaha; Gen. Newton, U. S. A.; P. B. Champagne and wife, Merrill, Wis.; William Helm, Washington, D. C.; William McIntyre, Wellertown, S. D.

Wellington—George J. Armstrong, Milwaukee; Charles M. Anderson, Syracuse; L. D. Mellrier and wife, Omaha; J. A. MacDonald and wife, Minneapolis; O. Fish and wife, Rose City, Mo.; W. C. Tuttle, wife, and daughter, Danville, Ill.; R. Peters, Logansport, Ind.; S. C. Warner, Rockford; A. H. Wagoner, Oregon, Ill.

Auditorium—John J. McChesney, Chattanooga; R. M. Noonan, St. Louis; Charles H. Hood, Davenport, Ia.; C. M. Leonard, Boston; R. T. Wishard and wife, Louisville; W. G. Clark, Denver; George H. [illegible]bell and wife, Hurley, Wis.; James G. Flanders, Milwaukee; J. W. Tyler, Cleveland.

Sherman—G. A. Hart, Michigan; B. M. Shoot, Ogden, Utah; A. W. Ringland and wife, Duluth; A. G. Martin, Omaha; W. A. Hawkins, Cleveland; Samuel L. Brick, Ogden, Utah; N. Bouse and wife, Denver; Winter Scripps, Astoria, Ill.; M. Sutherland and wife, Toronto.

Leland—N. S. Davis, Providence, R. I.; F. L. Walker, Detroit; —— Frank, Detroit; C. W. Claybourne, Indianapolis; Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Herbert, Detroit; C. H. Angle, Indianapolis; I. B. Freeman, New York.

Richelieu—O. T. Morton, Indianapolis; N. Roos, New York; George Hobson, Cincinnati; A. L. Adams and wife, Jacksonville; Fred Jones, Elkhart, Ind.; W. H. Wood, New York.

ABANDONED FARMS IN MAINE.

Statistics Reported by Assessors—A Needed Explanation.

Lewiston (Me.) *Journal:* There are 184 towns in this State that report no abandoned farms and 313 which have one or more apiece. The total number of such farms is given as 3,318, or an average of 6⅜ per town. The average number per town is largest in Oxford and Franklin Counties, where it is 15 and 14 respectively, and smallest in Aroostook and Hancock, in each of which it is 2. The average in Androscoggin is 8. The total acreage of these farms is 254,513, or 67 7-10 acres per farm, and they are valued for taxation at $1,268,769, an average of $4.99 per acre. The largest acreage is in Oxford County, 41,420, Somerset coming next with 31,249.

These figures were cited by Maj. C. J. House in an interesting address before Capital Grange of Augusta last Wednesday evening, but Maj. House is satisfied these figures are too high or misleading. Several assessors say that many of the farms returned as abandoned were originally separate farms, but have long since been sold to adjacent owners, and are now cultivated as parts of other farms; but only in one instance have the assessors been definite as to the number of such farms so they could be eliminated from the count, that town being Waterford, in the County of Oxford, which returned forty-five abandoned farms, but supplemented the return with this remark: "Of these enumerated farms all with the exception of perhaps four are absorbed; these four are awaiting purchasers." The same is doubtless true of many other towns.

In most instances the reasons why the farms were abandoned are not given, but light is thrown on some cases. In Poland it is reported that the farms are for sale and probably will not long remain abandoned. Haynesville reports two, one owned by a land company and the other by a very old lady who lives with a relative who only cuts the hay. One of the four in Westfield is owned by a family who have left it to work in Lewiston. A Brunswick woman married a man living near and moved onto his farm, and only cuts the hay on her own acres. One of the "abandoned" farms in Rangeley plantation cuts about fifty tons of hay, and Brooksville's only contribution to the list has been sold to Boston parties for summer cottages. In many places the land has been left to grow up to bushes and trees, perhaps the best use it could be put to.

A Monster Shark.

While native fishermen were out fishing with nets Saturday, Dec. 13, at Waialua, on the other side of Oahu, a monster shark got entangled in one of the nets, and was hauled ashore on the beach. Almost the whole village went down and killed the monster with axes. The shark measured eighteen feet in length. When cut up into pieces two good-sized turtles, one of which was still living, were found in the stomach. The turtles measured eighteen inches across. Other things, of a varied nature, were also found in the stomach. The jawbones were brought to Honolulu by the steamer C. R. Bishop and placed on exhibition. The jaws have seven rows of teeth and measure twenty-two inches when fully extended. The natives stated that the mate of the dead shark managed to escape.—*Honolulu Paper.*

It Is Not the World's Fault.

Dear God! what hosts are trampled 'mid this
killing crush for gold!
What noble hearts are sapp'd of love, what spirits
lose life's hold!
Yet a merry world it might be, opulent for all and
aye,
With its lands that ask for labor and its wealth
that wastes away.
This world is full of beauty, as other worlds
above,
And if we did our duty it might be full of love.
—*Gerald Massey.*

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

ANNUAL SALE
☆☆☆ OF ☆☆☆
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
Commencing Tomorrow, Jan. 2.
ECLIPSING ALL PREVIOUS SALES.

This season we present an opportunity to secure Really FIRST-CLASS HIGH-GRADE UNDERGARMENTS at prices never before considered possible. There is not one garment in the collection but what has been selected with the object of giving our patrons the
Best Materials, Superior Workmanship, Perfect Shape, and Exclusive Design.

WE MENTION ONLY A FEW LEADING NUMBERS:

LADIES' GOWNS.
TUCKED YOKE, MOTHER HUBBARD, 50c
Mother Hubbard, Tucked Yoke, Lace Trimmed, Embd. Trimmed and Hemstitched, 75c
25 Styles Mother Hubbard, Embdy. Trimmed, Lace Trimmed, Fine Solid Tucked Yokes, Hemstitched Yoke, and Fine Cambric Gowns, Worth up to $1.35, $1.00

LADIES' DRAWERS,
Best Muslin, Deep Hem, with Tucks, 25c
Embd'y with Tucks, Torchon Lace with Tucks, Hemstitching between Tucks, 35c
Torchon Lace and Embd'y, Trimmed with Tucks, worth up to $1.00, 75c

CORSET COVERS.
Embdy. and Lace Trimmed, High and Square Neck, Best Cambric, 25c
EMBROIDERY AND LACE TRIMMED, High, Square and V Necks, Best Cambric, 35c
35 STYLES, Embdy and Lace Trimmed, High, Square, V, and Pompadour, Perfect Fitting—Worth up to 75c, 50c

SKIRTS.
TUCKED CAMBRIC RUFFLE, DEEP HEM, WITH SOLID TUCK, 50c
HEMSTITCHED TUCKED RUFFLE, Worth $1.35, $1.00
SCOTCH EMBROIDERY RUFFLE, HEMSTITCHED EMB. RUFFLE, Worth up to $1.75, $1.35

An Unequaled Assortment of Cambric and Muslin Garments, Trimmed in Val., Torchon, Belgian, and Medicis Lace, Hemstitching, and Embroidery.

1891 *Chas. Gossage & Co.* 1891
State and Washington-sts.

LINENS.
OUR ELEVENTH ANNUAL LINEN SALE
WILL COMMENCE
Tomorrow, January 2.

The Housekeeping Public will be interested in this great sale, because we show the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES and have the LARGEST ASSORTMENT to select from of any house in the city.

"EXPERIENCE IS A GREAT TEACHER,"
And Housekeepers who have patronized our LINEN DEPARTMENT in the past are certain customers for the future.

We cordially invite all consumers of Linen Goods to visit this department during the sale and take advantage of the
BARGAINS
THAT ARE OFFERED.

Keep Your Feet Warm and Dry
By wearing Hanan's Cork-Sole Shoes. Fit better, wear longer, and are more comfortable than Shoes made to order is the verdict of hundreds of gentlemen now wearing them. Cash and one price.
DE MUTH & CO.,
150 STATE-ST.,
Largest Retail Shoe House in Chicago.
TELEPHONE 5171.

Make no mistake, our store is No. 150 State-st.
DE MUTH & CO.

Separate department for ladies on second floor.

Only Shoe Store in Chicago selling HANAN'S Men's Fine Shoes.

Illinois Military Academy,
MORGAN PARK, ILL.
Session resumes after Holiday Recess, Jan. 2.
COL. HENRY J. STEVENS, A. B., Prin.

"De Miel's Perfect Health Biscuit."
"Do not fail to see description in Harper's January monthly."

JAMES·H·WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

We beg to announce our Annual Sale of Household Linens and Muslin Underwear, commencing Friday Morning, Jan. 2.

The preparations for this great sale have been most thorough and exhaustive, and the goods offered comprise the products of the best manufacturers of England, Ireland, and Germany, at lower prices than ever before.

In Muslin Underwear the assortment covers the entire range of desirable garments in every style at prices which will be impossible later in the season.

Hotels, clubs, restaurants, and boarding houses, as well as private families, will find in the above Linen Sale an opportunity for economical purchases which is rarely presented.

An early inspection is invited.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.

"Tomorrow" We Inaugurate Our Regular January Sale
—OF—
Household Linens,
Muslin Underwear,
Flannels, Domestics,
and Embroideries.

In replenishing these stocks our buyers have exceeded our most sanguine expectations in the Variety and Superior Excellence of their purchases, and our patrons will be agreeably surprised at the extremely MODERATE PRICES.

"SEE OUR WABASH AVENUE WINDOWS."

NOW READY.
The Chicago 1891
1891 Blue Book
Containing 25,000 Names of Prominent Residents Arranged Alphabetically and Numerically by Streets, also Ladies' Shopping Guide, Street Directory, Calling Days, Summer Residences, and Other Valuable Information.
ELEGANTLY BOUND in BLUE and GOLD
For sale by Brentano's, Cobb's Library Co., A. C. McClurg & Co.'s, S. A. Maxwell & Co., and
Chicago Directory Co.,
Publishers, Room 1, Lakeside Building.

NOTICE.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1890.

The death of Mr. Hugo Goodman having dissolved the firm of
STRAUSS,
GOODMAN, YONDORF & CO.,
The undersigned have formed a new copartnership under the style of
Strauss, Yondorf & Rose,
And will continue the Wholesale Clothing business at the same location,
Corner Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.
The new firm will collect all outstandings and will also pay all liabilities of the old firm.

ABRAHAM STRAUSS,
SIMON YONDORF,
EDWARD ROSE.

UNION PACIFIC
IS THE
Favorite Line
TO ALL
Nebraska,
Kansas, Colorado,
Wyoming, Utah, Idaho,
Montana, California,
Oregon, Washington,
—AND—
Puget Sound Points.
For rates, tickets, or any desired information apply to W. H. KNIGHT, General Agent,
191 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill

Candy
Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west, of the best candy in America.
Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

JAMES·H·WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.
GENERAL CLEARING SALE OF
China, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac, Etc.
FOR ENTIRE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Prior to inventory February 1st, 1891, we offer our entire stock of FINE CHINA and GLASSWARE, LAMPS, ETC., at a discount of
10%
From regular prices—*without reserve*—everything goes, including
Rich Cut Glass,
Baccarat Glassware,
Pressed Glassware,
Dinner Ware,
Chamber Ware,
Lamps of all descriptions.

TAKE ELEVATOR TO 3d FLOOR.

We also include in this Special Sale everything found in our Art Dept., on 2d Floor, such as
Italian Marble,
Royal Worcester,
Hungarian Ware,
Rudolstadt Ware,
Sevres Ware,
Bisque Figures, Etc., Etc.
Commencing Friday morning, Jan. 2, 1891, and ending Jan 31.
—NO GOODS EXCHANGED—

At the Private Residence, Recently Furnished,
623 W. Jackson-boulevard.
AUCTION! AUCTION!!
ALL OF THE
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE,
UPRIGHT PIANO,
OIL PAINTINGS,
Handsome display of BRIC-A-BRIC, SUPERB PARLOR SUITS, and the contents of Twelve Handsomely Furnished Rooms will be sold out by order of the owner,
FRIDAY, JAN. 2,
Commencing at 10:30, rain or shine. Catalogue at house. House open at 9 o'clock morning of sale.
PARKER, PLATT & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO., Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods, 23 Washington-st., Chicago.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
At 10 O'Clock This Morning,
IMMENSE CLEARING SALE
Furniture, Folding Beds,
General Household Furniture,
Restaurant Outfit,
A Good Line Carpets,
General Merchandise.

OPTICAL EMPORIUM
—OF—
1868—L. MANASSE—1890
88 Madison-st.
(Tribune Building.)
SIGHT IS PRICELESS
THE VALUE OF SPECTACLES
Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled and have the Spectacles. Opera and Tourists' Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Drawing Tools, Photographic Outfits, Magic Lanterns, Artificial Human Eyes, &c.

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ending Jan 31.

LERSHEIM & CO.
Randolph-st.

k This Morning,
LEARING SALE
Folding Beds,
Furniture,
t Outfit,
d Line Carpets.
General Merchandise.

RIUM
1890

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1891—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

COMMERCE OF THE CITY.

ONE YEAR'S BUSINESS OF THE PORT OF CHICAGO.

Exports and Imports of the Twelve Months Just Ended—Their Amount and Value—Evidences of a Steady Increase in Many Directions—Number and Tonnage of Vessels, Both Arrivals and Departures—An Idea of the Lake Trade.

An accurate idea of the growing importance of Chicago as a port of entry is gained from the following statistics, indicating the business of the year that has just closed:

MERCHANDISE ENTERED FOR EXPORT WITH BENEFIT OF DRAWBACK AT THE PORT OF CHICAGO, ILL., DURING THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1890.

Packages and contents.	Quantity.	Articles and quantities entitled to drawback.	Am't of drawb'ck.
721,123 packages canned meats	14,401,908 lbs	Tinplate......7,343,687 lbs	$65,096.52
268,100 packages salted meats	29,655,118 lbs	Salt......6,384,566 lbs	6,107.61
4,966 bags flour	663,300 lbs	Burlaps......5,960 yds	73.17
114 p'k'gs barbed wire and spelter	21,533 lbs	Wire and spelter......20,623 lbs	92.61
		Total	$71,369.91

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

Tinplate, weighed	53,380,759
Salt, weighed	33,041,760
Caustic soda and soda ash, weighed	4,549,811
Tobacco, weighed	245,320
Miscellaneous, weighed	25,946,559
Total	117,164,209
Wine, gauged, gals	133,606
Whisky, gauged, gals	41,227
Brandy, gauged, gals	13,735
Gin, gauged, gals	6,364
Beer and ale, gauged, gals	1,876
Rum, gauged, gals	549
Arrac, gauged, gals	497
Oil, gauged, gals	605
Sundries, gauged, gals	359
Total	198,818
Spirits, stamped, packages	4,242
Cigars received	14,198,575
Cigars received, cases	2,925
Cigars, stamped, boxes	305,010
Vessels measured	9
Vessels discharged	285
Cars transferred	1,046
Cars discharged at depots	7,019
Cars inspected for export	3,682
Consignments	8,795
Packages transferred in cars	62,730
Inspected for export	902,270
Discharged from vessels	642,200
Discharged from cars	984,147
Total	2,591,347
Packages delivered to consignee	1,316,574
To Appraisers	15,635
To warehouse	294,138

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

Commodities.	Values.	Duties.
Goods exempt from duty	$3,405,285	
Ale, beer, and porter	50,329	$17,351.43
Hat materials	73,953	17,296.07
Barley	6,741	1,551.40
Books, printed	51,526	12,857.20
Brushes	27,162	8,405.65
Cheese and cheese coloring	18,436	5,738.31
Chemicals	18,777	3,766.35
China and Glassware	561,195	318,108.23
Caustic soda	91,606	40,275.92
Cigars and manufact'd tobacco	496,727	486,322.34
Clocks and clock material	25,807	6,949.90
Cutlery	23,797	11,059.39
Diamonds	331,256	36,125.60
Dressed furs	156,364	31,666.00
Dried fruits and nuts	548,294	199,720.49
Druggists' sundries	43,678	15,428.01
Dry-goods	4,807,473	2,255,509.70
Fish, all kinds	152,150	28,632.55
Gelatine	6,069	1,820.70
Guns	43,360	14,674.40
Hops	850	603.04
Ink	1,092	327.60
Iron, pig	399	87.36
Iron, manufactures of	154,087	44,328.74
Iron, wire rope	30,025	13,065.25
Jewelry	15,327	4,483.75
Leaf tobacco	166,483	118,574.58
Leather, manufactures of	252,758	120,753.72
Looking-glass plate	16,759	4,785.28
Maple sugar	20,330	5,274.73
Metal, manufactures of	220,296	87,131.50
Millinery goods	88,676	32,199.25
Musical goods	209,597	56,834.05
Needles	11,273	2,818.25
Paintings and statuary	73,084	17,898.15
Paper, manufactures of	21,845	7,881.34
Spice, ground	31	9.50
Pickles and sauces	14,394	5,459.40
Plate window-glass	59,237	42,610.48
Prepared vegetables	35,191	10,286.01
Rice, cleaned	7,009	10,149.47
Rubber, manufactures of	4,561	1,331.85
Salt and saltpetre	108,559	40,422.21
Seeds and bulbs	34,590	6,754.88
Smokers' articles	12,687	6,915.58
Stone and marble	37,253	11,979.72
Tinplate	1,692,407	499,961.07
Toys and fancy goods	119,961	47,266.32
Varnish	4,199	2,182.28
Wines and liquors	369,460	242,607.28
Wool manufactures	92,653	29,339.41
Miscellaneous articles	594,126	180,274.11
Lead	24,489	12,846.58
Paper-hangings	2,228	557.00
Steel bars	885	1,184.12
Total	$15,406,786	$5,182,476.50

STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS.

ARRIVED AT	VESSELS IN THE COASTING TRADE. STEAM. No.	Tons.	SAIL. No.	Tons.	TOTAL. No.	Tons.	AMERICAN VESSELS IN THE FOREIGN TRADE. STEAM. No.	Tons.	SAIL. No.	Tons.	TOTAL. No.	Tons.	FOREIGN VESSELS IN THE FOREIGN TRADE. STEAM. No.	Tons.	SAIL. No.	Tons.	TOTAL. No.	Tons.	TOTAL ARRIVALS. No.	Tons.
Chicago	4,003	3,239,531	4,132	1,039,390	9,035	4,278,391	15	7,075	71	21,086	86	28,161	56	33,438	11	4,012	67	37,450	9,188	4,344,302
So. Chicago	514	633,087	286	73,653	800	707,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	707,610
Mich. City	388	75,690	71	10,091	457	86,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	86,081
Totals	5,965	3,949,505	4,480	1,123,135	10,384	5,072,642	15	7,075	71	21,086	86	28,161	56	33,438	11	4,012	67	37,450	10,507	5,138,253

STATEMENT OF CLEARANCES.

CLEARED FROM	VESSELS IN THE COASTING TRADE. STEAM. No.	Tons.	SAIL. No.	Tons.	TOTAL. No.	Tons.	AMERICAN VESSELS IN THE FOREIGN TRADE. STEAM. No.	Tons.	SAIL. No.	Tons.	TOTAL. No.	Tons.	FOREIGN VESSELS IN THE FOREIGN TRADE. STEAM. No.	Tons.	SAIL. No.	Tons.	TOTAL. No.	Tons.	TOTAL CLEARANCES. No.	Tons.
Chicago	4,985	3,282,942	4,079	1,019,433	8,972	4,302,435	44	24,415	201	65,354	245	89,769	56	33,438	11	4,012	67	37,450	9,284	4,429,653
So. Chicago	528	566,064	273	68,161	801	634,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	801	634,225
Mich. City	391	76,716	71	10,020	462	86,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462	86,736
Total	5,812	3,925,722	4,423	1,097,614	10,235	5,023,396	44	24,415	201	65,354	245	89,769	56	33,438	11	4,012	67	37,450	10,547	5,150,615

VESSELS BUILT IN THE DISTRICT OF CHICAGO DURING THE YEAR 1890.

Class.	Name.	Net Tonnage.	Value.
Tug.	Mosher	34.08	$12,000
Schr.	Wanderer	14.18	2,000
Schr.	Cleopatra	67.96	2,500
Sloop.	Charlotte R.	6.58	800
Total		122.81	$17,300

The number of vessels owned in the district of Chicago is 388, with a total tonnage of 85,013.55, which may be summarized as follows:

Fifty-nine propellers, 80 tugs, 5 side-wheel steamers, 24 steam yachts under 5 tons, 27 steam canal-boats, 178 schooners, 9 sloops, and 6 yachts.

"ARRIVALS" AND "CLEARANCES" IN CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS ON THE SEA BOARD. Districts.	Arrivals.	Clearances.	Total.
Baltimore, Md.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, Mass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans, La.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Pa.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland, Me.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco, Cal.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	19,283	18,473	37,756
Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DISTRICTS OF THE GREAT LAKES. Districts.	Arrivals.	Clearances.	Total.
Buffalo, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth, Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Haven, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Wis.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandusky, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(From Annual Report of the Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department.)

CHICAGO VESSELS LOST.

Class.	Name.	Net Ton.	Est. Value.	Ins.	Date of Loss.	Locality of Casualty.
Schr.	Curiosity	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. 4, 1890	Foundered in dry dock, Chicago.
Schr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May 20, 1890	Foundered in Lake Michigan.
Prop.	D. J. Foley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Capsized, Traverse Bay, Lake Michigan.
Schr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Foundered, Lake Michigan.
Prop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. 18, 1890	Foundered, Lake Michigan.
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		

Statements showing shipments of grain in transit and export by lake during the year:

Shipped to—	CORN. Transit.	Export.	Total.	OATS. Transit.	Export.	Total.	WHEAT. Export.	RYE. Export.	Total shipments.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPORTS BY LAKE TO CANADA.

ARTICLES.	AMERICAN VESSELS. Quantity.	Value.	FOREIGN VESSELS. Quantity.	Value.	TOTAL. Quantity.	Value.
Corn, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,638,339	$1,120,750.00
Wheat, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	635,296	624,616.00
Oats, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	163,984	54,920.12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40,028	20,140.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	780	1,150.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,607	11,987.05
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,057	6,613.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,000	85.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	282,600	18,796.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000	275.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	550	66.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	218,975	9,718.00
General merchandise, pkgs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	501	17,230.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	372	956.50
Total value		$737,811.68		$1,149,771.54		$1,887,583.22

COASTWISE RECEIPTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Merchandise, pkgs	5,604,041	Pig iron, tons	9,202
Sugar, brls	655,271	Mis. iron, tons	26,227
Sirup, brls	24,683	Nails, kegs	50,110
Lumber, M	1,380,296	Coffee, bags	47,882
Shingles, M	446,395	Tea, chests	4,811
Lath, M	66,643	Liquors, pkgs	50,508
Posts, number	3,887,932	Tallow, pkgs	2,705
Railroad ties, No.	2,255,365	Hides, number	3,558
Tel. poles, No.	78,955	Potatoes, bu	337,079
Wood, cords	35,490	Hay, bales	3,494
Bark, cords	10,599	Flour, brls	26,492
Coal, ant., tons	1,124,138	Wheat, bu	179,811
Coal, bit., tons	44,367	Sulphur, tons	1,964
Salt, brls	317,000	Grass-seed, sacks	2,025
Salt, sacks	44,959	Stone, tons	19,088
Butter, pkgs	5,715	Ice, tons	59,722
Cheese, pkgs	70,449	Plaster, brls	44,692
Iron ore, tons	85,705	Cement, brls	256,402

COASTWISE SHIPMENTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Mdse., pkgs	1,787,296	Tea, chests	15,561
Flour, brls	1,803,511	Sugar, brls	16,869
Wheat, bu	6,471,969	Sirup, brls	9,304
Corn, bu	54,039,496	Hides, No.	12,158
Oats, bu	18,025,833	Liquors, pkgs	12,191
Rye, bu	941,683	Oil-cake, bags	217,899
Barley, bu	2,043,466	Hay, bales	6,631
Grass-seed, sacks	75,580	Cured meats, pkgs	4,285
Flaxseed, bu	2,595,033	Tallow, pkgs	49,943
Broom-corn, bales	3,084	Nails, kegs	18,375
Pork, brls	59,337	Mis. iron, tons	6,858
Beef, brls	7,199	Salt, brls	683
Oatmeal, brls	16,195	Lead, pigs	239,160
Corn-meal, brls	14,163	Lumber, M	2,353
Lard, pkgs	8,937	Wool, bales	3,688
Lard, tcs	318,998	Glucose, brls	11,665
Coffee, bags	17,480	Potatoes, bu	12,895

COASTWISE RECEIPTS AT SOUTH CHICAGO.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Merchandise, pkgs	10,212	Wood, cords	1,091
Lumber, M	36,472	Coal, anthracite, tons	98,000
Shingles, M	14,971	Salt, brls	302,791
Lath, M	6,140	Iron-ore, tons	708,149
Posts, No.	5,500	Wool, bales	17,500
Railroad ties, No.	39,700	Hay, bales	1,900

COASTWISE SHIPMENTS FROM SOUTH CHICAGO.

Articles.	Quantity.
Wheat, bu	64,513
Corn, bu	274,354
Oats, bu	493,827

Statement of Importations.

Following is a statement of articles imported at Chicago during the year:

Ale, beer, and porter, pkgs	4,865	Japan'se goods, pkgs	3,273
Anvils, number	1,799	Jewelers' sundries, cases	144
Art materials, pkgs	163	Leather goods, cases	68
Barley, cars	21	Lumber, M feet	1,983
Beans and peas, bags	2,868	Machinery, pkgs	258
Bicycles, carriages, etc., pkgs	371	Maps, cases	37
Bitters, cases	612	Marble and granite, pkgs	908
Bleaching powder, pkgs	1,455	Metal mnfs., cases	1,605
Books and printed matter, cases	1,020	Millinery, cases	928
Bottles (empty), pkgs	490	Musical goods, cases	2,300
Brandy and liquors, pkgs	3,596	Nuts, pkgs	10,445
Bricks, casks	3,233	Oil, pkgs	1,256
Brushes, cases	106	Oranges and lemons, boxes	9,603
Bullion, bars	6,434	Oxide of iron, tons	95
Burlaps, bales	148	Paintings, cases	150
Caustic soda, pkgs	6,787	Paints and colors, pkgs	1,030
Canned goods, cases	7,254	Paper, pkgs	965
Cement, pkgs	1,047	Phosphate, bags	11,631
Champagne, cases	4,118	Pickles, pkgs	1,279
Cheese, pkgs	1,312	Pictures, pkgs	32
Chinaware, pkgs	1,526	Plants and bulbs, cases	1,502
Chocolate and cocoa, pkgs	1,598	Poles (telegraph) number	600
Cigars, cases	3,762	Posts (cedar), number	238,928
Citron lemon peel, cases	1,057	Potash, pkgs	806
Coal tar, pkgs	4,290	Prunes, pkgs	32,513
Coffee, bags	2,957	Punch, cases	450
Corkwood, pkgs	2,428	Raisins, boxes	102,423
Currants, pkgs	17,176	Rum, pkgs	151
Cutlery, cases	102	Salt, sacks	198,260
Dry goods, pkgs	19,867	Sausage casings, brls	683
Druggists' sundries, cases	2,433	Seeds, pkgs	4,264
Effects, cases	294	Skins, pkgs	852
Earthenware, pkgs	12,131	Soda ash, pkgs	1,015
Feathers, bales	474	Statuary and bronzes, pkgs	529
Fibre, bales	1,231	Sugar (maple), pkgs	4,004
Figs and Dates, pkgs	15,814	Tea, pkgs	257,070
Firearms, pkgs	938	Ties (railroad), number	97,360
Fish, pkgs	34,938	Tiles, pkgs	7,390
Fullers' earth, bags	7,438	Tinplate, boxes	363,126
Furniture, pkgs	4,461	Tobacco, bales	3,509
Gin, pkgs	2,771	Toys and fancy goods, cases	1,074
Ginger ale, pkgs	150	Type metal, pigs	4,035
Glass, cases	3,611	Water (soda), pkgs	276
Glassware, pkgs	1,139	Whisky, pkgs	3,851
Glue, pkgs	161	Wine, pkgs	13,411
Grease, pkgs	123	Wire rope, coils	90
Groceries, pkgs	15,092	Wood (mnfd.), pkgs	1,548
Hardware, pkgs	112	Miscellaneous, pkgs	399
Instruments, scientific, cases	239	Smokers' articles, cases	108
Iron, pig, tons	422		
Iron and steel mfd., pkgs	1,287		

Value and Duty Statement.

Following is a statement showing the value of and duty on imported goods warehoused at the port of Chicago each month during the year, the value of and duty on goods withdrawn each month, and the value of and duty on goods remaining in bonded warehouses Dec. 31:

Amount in warehouse.	Value.	Duty.
Dec. 31, 1889	$599,365	$313,558
Warehoused January, 1890	210,060	106,218
Warehoused February, 1890	179,337	93,919
Warehoused March, 1890	167,290	83,206
Warehoused April, 1890	118,847	62,430
Warehoused May, 1890	93,960	53,004
Warehoused June, 1890	357,589	175,061
Warehoused July, 1890	258,504	155,086
Warehoused August, 1890	187,646	105,138
Warehoused September, 1890	177,511	90,580
Warehoused October, 1890	286,767	170,466
Warehoused November, 1890	205,445	129,876
Warehoused December, 1890	323,611	195,953
Totals	$3,165,962	$1,734,580
Withdrawn from warehouse.	**Value.**	**Duty.**
In January, 1890	280,490	134,809
In February, 1890	170,142	87,426
In March, 1890	184,873	89,561
In April, 1890	200,569	101,663
In May, 1890	132,275	76,322
In June, 1890	132,897	65,860
In July, 1890	297,561	154,929
In August, 1890	224,056	126,151
In September, 1890	188,996	109,972
In October, 1890	168,841	85,587
In November, 1890	101,285	57,957
In December, 1890	136,448	82,461
Remaining in warehouse Dec. 31, 1890	948,029	561,878
Totals	$3,165,962	$1,734,580

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF FIVE YEARS' COLLECTIONS.

Months.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
January	$433,614	$448,808	$396,272	$569,289	$570,513
February	434,822	425,435	479,967	417,125	425,272
March	429,273	529,201	438,345	456,160	388,519
April	305,616	364,131	363,654	354,816	368,067
May	399,397	288,076	316,440	339,794	331,522
June	390,651	306,313	287,236	294,378	605,317
July	258,150	412,346	514,863	438,620	490,222
August	504,794	551,081	493,856	487,555	467,540
September	413,719	424,694	379,143	424,339	325,214
October	331,664	367,807	419,298	431,433	319,235
November	296,109	306,226	333,753	371,500	339,256
December	304,394	321,111	394,485	420,565	[illegible]
Total	$4,349,237	$4,744,496	$4,977,389	$5,048,771	$5,182,476

THE DAY WAS "DARK AND DREARY."

Smoky Chimneys Added Largely to the General Gloom.

Longfellow said: "Some days must be dark and dreary," and when one does come the people who insist upon resisting the ordinances relating to the smoke nuisance seem to try to see how much they can add to the gloom.

Yesterday was dark enough without the introduction of any artificial features. The atmosphere was heavy, and even the little smoke from chimneys having smoke consumers was burdensome. There were parts of the city where the people were annoyed by great clouds of smoke from the chimneys over large furnaces such as the Edison company uses. All day the smokestack of this concern sent forth its black stream, and the vicinity of La Salle and Adams streets was as gloomy as if the shades of night were falling.

There are a number of concerns which seem to be taking advantage of the small corps of city inspectors on duty during the holiday season. There was a good deal of steam and smoke issuing from the chimneys in the Lakeside Building yesterday, and Fish, Joseph & Co.'s chimney was not above reproach. The smokestack over the Chicago Café, No. 35 Adams street, made itself a nuisance, as did its companion across the alley on the Leader Building. The fireman of the furnaces of the Arc Light and Power company on Market street seemed to have forgotten his business. A good deal of smoke came from the chimney of D. B. Scully & Co., at the corner of South Water street and Wabash avenue.

Chief-Inspector Young of the Health Department has sent out a final notice to people who have already been warned. It says:

> You have heretofore been notified by this department of violation of the city ordinance relating to the smoke nuisance. Unless prompt measures are taken to abate the smoke we will be compelled to enforce the ordinance. Will you please communicate with this office in regard to the matter and save further annoyance?
>
> ANDREW YOUNG, Chief Inspector.

Actions will be commenced right away against the guilty people in the Stock-Yards district.

A Fearful Flirt.

Although Man's path through life's begirt
With many a curious kind of flirt,
For coquetry prodigious,
Of all the horde that devastates
Our hearts, the worst one down to date is
The flirt who is religious.

She looks so sweetly innocent,
As one on heavenly things intent;
You'd never dream she'd hurt you;
But O beware when she begins
To sigh about your soul and sins,
And sets out to convert you!

Plain facts, of course, you're bound to blink;
Of course you'll never stop to think
How queer 'tis that with dozens
Of them around, she never wants
To save your uncles or your aunts,
Or eke your giddy cousins.

For women's souls she never goes;
A care for them she never knows;
'Tis passing strange that when folks
Of her own sex go wrong, she spurns
Them with a cold disdain, yet burns
To save the souls of men folks.

Yet, think not, though she looks so like
A saint, that she can never strike
A man a blow that's cruel;
For O to feed the fatal fires
Of Vanity she never tires,
Though hearts may furnish fuel.

She'll lead you on until you pop
The question. Then my lady'll stop
You with a chill negation;
Of love, she'll vow she never thought!
O, no, indeed! She "only sought
Your precious soul's salvation!"
—*Boston Globe.*

Honors Don't Buy Bread.

Paris was treated to a queer sight the other day—the arrest of a man who had stolen five cents' worth of cakes, and yet who wore fourteen medals, crosses, and other decorations, all given him for gallantry on the field of battle. Such honors are plenty, but the wearers may go ragged and hungry.

TALES OF THE RECORDS.

THE WORK OF A YEAR AS TOLD BY VARIOUS OFFICIALS.

Chicago as a Connubial City—There Were 14,200 Marriage Licenses Issued in 1890—Pensioners Who Draw Their Money Here—$1,627,733.88 Paid Out During December to 44,250 Persons—The Fire Department's Record—Statement of the Coroner—Other Reports.

The closing day of the year was marked by the annual reports of many officials, which will be found of interest. Among other statistics whose subjects rob them of their dryness are those relating to marriage licenses, as follows:

The number of licenses issued in 1890 was 14,200, or nearly 1,200 more than issued in the previous year, when 12,850 was considered a high number. In January 935 licenses were issued. February showed 955 licenses; March, 763; April, 1,238; May, 1,211; June, 1,286; July, 1,089; August, 1,125; September, 1,299; October, 1,519; November, 1,455; December, 1,188.

In regard to the ages of the contracting parties the year has furnished some very interesting dates from which both optimists and pessimists may draw conclusions to suit themselves. In nearly 700 instances the father or the mother had to be relied upon to give their consent. The youngest bride was 15 years old and the youngest groom was 18 years old. The youngest couple was respectively 18 and 16. The oldest maid was 59, and the oldest groom (married twice before) was 71. In contrast to former years no octogenarian got married in Chicago in 1890. The oldest couple was respectively 67 and 61. Among the applicants who took a bright view of married life were two widows, of whom one was 18 and the other 19 years old. One applicant, who claimed to be in the prime of life, was 65 and married a woman 22 years old. More than twenty men applied for permits to remarry their former divorced wives.

Thousands of Pensioners.

The amount of money paid out for pensions in Chicago during December exceeded the record of any previous month. A sum aggregating $1,627,733.88 was paid to 44,250 pensioners. Of this number 62,456 were navy pensioners, all of whom living west of the Alleghenies draw from the Chicago office. The greater part of the money, however, went to men who live in Illinois. The increase of cases this month has been greater than in any month of the year. Altogether 1,217 new cases have been sent out.

There was one pensioner whom the clerks of the office missed yesterday. It was Deodat Taylor. He is a veteran of the war of 1812, lives at No. 339 West Taylor street, and celebrated his 99th birthday last month. His was the last pension paid on the last day of 1889. Heretofore he has promptly appeared to draw his pension the last day of the month. When he came in November he bade every one good-by and said that he would not be able to come again. Of the seven pensioners of the war of 1812 he is the oldest, and probably the oldest soldier in the State.

From the Coroner.

Coroner Hertz's report of the work of his office during 1890 shows the total number of cases investigated during the year was 1,939; number of inquests held, 1,478; post-mortem examinations, 290. There were 1,225 males and 253 females; married, 597; single, 743; widowers, 33; widows, 79; divorced, 12; white, 1,429; colored, 49. Of the decedents 650 were Americans: German, 290; Irish, 194; Scandinavian, 100; Bohemian, 54; English, 45; Canadians, 33; Scotch, 26; the remainder being scattered over the other nationalities. There were 216 suicides, of which 173 were males and 43 females; white, 214; colored, 2; married, 110; single, 77; widows, 9; widowers, 13; divorced, 2. Of the suicides 63 were American, 69 German; Scandinavia and Ireland each furnished 17 victims; Bohemia, 18; England and Poland, 5 each; Canada and Austria, 6 each; Hungary, 4; Scotland, 3; Russia, 2; and Mexico, 1. Of these 22 took rat poison, 3 strychnine; arsenic, 3; laudanum, 1; morphine, 9; opium, 2; paris green, 4; carbolic acid, 5; chloroform, 1. Five of these were tired of life; domestic trouble, 19; despondency, 50; financial trouble, 12; intemperance, 23; ill-health, 33; jealousy, 4; mental derangement, 46; out of employment, 6. There were 67 deaths from homicide; of these 14 were stabbed, 30 shot, 3 poisoned, 13 struck on the head, 1 was smothered, and another drowned, 1 was stabbed and another strangled, 3 were kicked to death. Total number held to the grand jury, 66. There were 294 killed by the railroads, of which 40 were passengers and 52 employés; 105 were killed at street crossings and 30 by jumping on or off cars while in motion.

The Fire Department's Record.

Fire Marshal D. J. Swenie gives the following figures relating to his department for the year 1890: There were 3,733 alarms during the year, against 2,895 in 1889, an increase of 838. The total value of property involved was $95,147,058, while in 1889 it was $66,409,323, being an increase of $28,737,735. The total loss in 1890 was $2,047,736, while in 1889 it was $2,154,340, a decrease in favor of 1890 of $106,604. The total insurance was $44,083,330 in 1890, and in 1889 $32,405,169, an increase of $11,678,261 in favor of 1890.

Internal Revenue Collections.

Collector of Internal Revenue Mamer's report shows that the receipts of every month of last year were greater than those of the corresponding months of 1889.

Following are the totals showing the receipts for each month of 1889 and 1890 and the increase:

	1889.	1890.	Increase over 1889.
January	$743,492.90	$869,242.21	$125,749.31
February	547,698.27	859,832.51	312,134.24
March	635,954.32	915,152.48	279,198.16
April	664,811.96	1,065,998.62	401,186.66
May	817,169.35	1,232,204.52	415,035.17
June	545,005.57	1,047,960.71	502,955.14
July	575,486.55	1,158,308.27	582,821.72
August	610,532.97	1,160,310.18	549,777.21
September	637,024.79	1,182,495.28	645,470.49
October	804,333.63	1,363,628.64	559,295.01
November	870,629.28	1,252,192.65	381,563.37
December	890,426.86	1,311,670.26	421,243.40
Totals	$8,342,566.45	$13,518,896.33	$5,176,429.88

Tenement Houses and Factories.

Joseph Gruenhut of the Tenement House and Factory Inspection Department has made his report, as follows: Buildings and houses examined, 23,142, containing 121,938 persons; workshops, 22,877, with 259,051 employés; notices served, 12,675; nuisances abated, 12,178; cases of defective plumbing, 3,110; cases of defective drainage, 1,406.

Chicago's Milk Bill.

Col. R. M. Littler of the Produce Exchange has compiled figures showing something of the extent of the milk trade of this city. Chicago's dairy farm is a large one, extending away up to the southern edge of Wisconsin and west and south a distance of some eighty miles. The milk is collected daily from individual farmers and rapidly forwarded to the city on fast express-trains, many of which are engaged solely in this business, making the long distance named in three hours, arriving here before the break of day. The milk is carried in cans of eight gallons each and about 10,000 cans arrive daily at the several depots, chiefly on the West Side. The 80,000 gallons milk received every morning represent a wholesale price of 14 cents per gallon, or a daily milk bill of $12,000, making a yearly total of rather more than $4,000,000. Of course, the sum finally paid by 1,000,000 consumers at the retail price asked is much larger than the above—perhaps doubled. Taking as an average daily yield two gallons for each cow it will be seen that in order to keep this city supplied 40,000 cows are on duty each day. From official returns of other cities in this country it appears that Chicago uses more milk per capita than the large centers in the East. This is largely due to the fact that here there is relatively little condensed milk consumed. In many of the chief cities of the Eastern States, where pasturage and hard feed represent greater expense to the dairyman, there is a large consumption of condensed milk. This is produced in the Elgin and other domestic dairy districts and also Switzerland.

What the Police Have Done.

The number of arrests by the police up to Dec. 1 was 56,722. For the preceding years the arrests were as follows: 1878, 27,208; 1879, 27,338; 1880, 28,480; 1881, 31,713; 1882, 32,800; 1883, 37,187; 1884, 39,434; 1885, 40,998; 1886, 44,261; 1887, 46,505; 1888, 50,432; 1889, 48,119.

The fines imposed for 1890, up to Dec. 1, were $327,395. For preceding years they were: 1878, $230,720; 1879, $205,147; 1880, $151,560; 1881, $163,937; 1882, $159,495; 1883, $223,441; 1884, $229,230; 1885, $202,000; 1886, $202,063; 1887, $259,249; 1888, $305,176; 1889, $275,925.

The value of property reported stolen for 1890 up to Dec. 1 was $242,016.15. The amount for the years named was as follows: 1878, $156,069.67; 1879, $106,034.71; 1880, $142,599.41; 1881, $147,444.36; 1882, $121,929.37; 1883, $144,802.04; 1884, $149,837.85; 1885, $152,113.43; 1886, $161,628.24; 1887, $210,950.44; 1888, $222,249.78; 1889, $218,163.43. The amount of property recovered for 1890 up to Dec. 1 was $205,532.73. The amount in previous years named was as follows: 1878, $115,833.38; 1879, $93,370.76; 1880, $123,509.35; 1881, $118,508.56; 1882, $91,265.35; 1883, $90,792.06; 1884, $112,943.43; 1885, $106,116.21; 1886, $149,988.52; 1887, $168,023.08; 1888, $193,149.67; 1889, $206,822.12.

Chief Marsh yesterday addressed a New-Year's greeting to the members of the police force, in which he says:

> In looking over the results of the year I find many things of which I am justly proud. I trust that during the new year I shall not be called upon to exercise my power of dismissal as frequently as I have the last year, and I sincerely hope that each member of the force will acquaint himself with the new rules and regulations, as a strict conformity with them will be required from every officer.
>
> I cannot too highly praise those who have labored so industriously to elevate the standard of police efficiency, and the results of the last year will prove that their labors have not been in vain.
>
> As we begin the new year let us strive to excel all previous records by giving our attention to police matters and in enforcing the laws.
>
> Police officers should above all be sober, honest, and polite. Let them remember that they are servants of the people, and that all citizens are entitled to protection and kind treatment. Remember also that no police officer is ever justified in drawing or using his revolver except to save his or another's life, and the baton should never be used except in self-defense.
>
> I wish you all a happy and prosperous New-Year.

Engine Companies Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 have been added to the apparatus and judiciously located. No. 58 is the new fireboat Yosemite, which takes the place of the Geyser at the foot of La Salle street. The Geyser goes into dry-dock for overhauling. Many promotions and transfers were made during 1890. The most important promotion was the elevation to a Second Assistant Firemarshalship of Michael W. Conway, Chief of the Eleventh Battalion. The business community has very generously appreciated the fire extinguishing abilities of the department for the past year. The Illinois Central railroad and the proprietors of "The Fair" very recently swelled the firemen's pension fund by $1,200.

MORTGAGED FOR TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Bonds to Be Issued on All the Villard Interests in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A $10,000,000 mortgage given by the Milwaukee Street railway company to the Central Trust company of New York was recorded here this afternoon. The mortgage covers all the Villard interests in this city represented by the property and various franchises of the recently consolidated Cream City and Milwaukee City railway companies and the two electric-light companies. Under the terms of the mortgage the new company is permitted to issue $10,000,000 of bonds to be disposed of by the trust company.

The revenue cutter Andy Johnson should be consigned to the "bone yard," according to resolutions adopted at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce today. The Johnson has been in service for twenty-five years. During that period it performed valuable service, rescuing vessel property valued at $1,500,000, besides many lives. The vessel is now worn, old, and cannot be serviceable for more than another year. It is also of a type fast becoming obsolete, and to rebuild it is considered unadvisable. It was therefore resolved that, in the opinion of the board, a new vessel of modern construction should be built at once, and that it be of steel, at a cost of not less than $95,000. The Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress were requested by resolution to further the purpose expressed in every proper way.

Louis Schneider, a wealthy resident of Wauwatosa, drowned himself in a cistern in the rear of his home early this morning. His body was discovered by his wife. Schneider has been demented for some time past, imagining that people were conspiring to ruin him. The deceased was 44 years of age and an old resident of Milwaukee County.

Secretary Rogers of the Advancement Association denies the report that the Milwaukee Driving Club has abandoned next summer's trotting meeting to use the $5,000 in the treasury to meet the deficit of the Pythian conclave held here last summer.

W. J. Turner, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., whose especial duties have been college work, retired from that position this evening. He will be succeeded by W. H. Kellogg, for some time General Secretary at Appleton.

After listening to lengthy arguments in the case of Attorney Eaton, charged with adultery, Judge Wallber this afternoon held Eaton for trial in bonds of $200.

Mary Clinski, the young woman who was burned through a lamp explosion some days ago, died this afternoon at her home.

A Washington dispatch says that Frank Coburn, the Democratic Congressman-elect, is reported to be dying of consumption and would never take his seat, while another dispatch from West Salem, Wis., says that Coburn is gradually improving from a severe illness. Coburn is of a consumptive family, but his present illness is said to be from a derangement of his stomach.

Insurance Commissioner-elect Root today announced the appointment of his son Ned as his deputy.

THE WONDERFUL MAXIM GUN.

It Works Automatically and Is Loaded and Fired by the Recoil.

New York *Star:* Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the famous Maxim automatic machine gun, returned to New York from England awhile ago. He is a heavily-built man, with snow-white hair, and when he talks a merry twinkle in his eyes tells of a keen sense of humor and good nature. Mr. Maxim is an American, but his automatic gun was patented in England. That Government was the first to realize the importance of Maxim's gun, and it is now being manufactured in large numbers for the British Navy. The merits of the gun are thus described: "Some idea of the force of the new gun may be conceived when it is said that with one fourteen-pounder forty holes a minute can be bored through a ten-inch steel plate with an explosive shell which does not explode until it has passed through the armor.

"The great feature in the new gun, which has assured its success, is that the force of the recoil is utilized to operate the gun—the recoil after each shot actually loads and fires the gun. Heretofore, the disturbing influence of the recoil has been a perplexing problem in the use of large firearms. The Maxim gun has but one barrel. It is automatically fed with ammunition from a magazine under the gun. The barrel is secured against overheating by a 'water-jacket casing.'

"In firing the gun the trigger is pulled and the recoil from the shot is applied to actuate the gun, which, when once put in motion, continues to operate, load, and fire the gun successively as long as it is supplied with cartridges. The gun is so mounted that it can be trained as easily as a rifle. The reactive force of each discharge being utilized to fire the next round, hang-fire cartridges present no obstacle to this weapon.

"The energy of the recoil not consumed in performing these operations is stored in a spiral spring. This additional power is brought into use when required. There are handles on the gun by which the gunner takes sight. He has nothing to do after the gun has once commenced firing but to place the missiles where they will prove most effective."

One Man's Life and Death.

The irony of fate is illustrated in the career of Col. E. L. Drake. He began what is now one of the world's great industries at Oil Creek in 1859. He sank an oil-well, and on it his name is painted to this day. His discovery illuminated the earth, spoiled the whaling business, ruined the cocoanut oil trade in the Pacific islands, built railways, tank and pipe lines, put many a ship upon the sea, many millions into countless pockets, but he made no money himself. He died a public charge.

Force of Habit.

Doctor (absent-minded, making New-Year calls)—"Well, what's wrong with you now?" (Feeling her pulse.) "Let me see your tongue."

She (surprised)—"Why, doctor, I never felt better in my life!"

Doctor (greatly embarrassed)—"I beg your pardon. Happy New-Year to you!"—*Judge.*

THE LANDS OF THE RED MAN.

He Has Sold Large Tracts to the Government, but Has 100,000,000 Acres Left.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The purchase of 1,850,000 acres of the Crow Reservation in Montana adds another great tract to the many that have recently been acquired by the Government from the Indians.

These include 9,000,000 acres of Sioux lands in the Dakotas; 4,000,000 acres of Chippewa lands in Minnesota; 941,000 in the Pottawattomie, Iowa, and Sac and Fox Reservations; 1,600,000 in the Fort Berthold Reservation; 660,000 in the Lake Traverse or Sisseton; 185,000 in the Cœur d'Alene. Here we have 16,386,000 acres, which the Crow purchase will bring up to 18,236,000. Only a short time ago the Creek and Seminole titles to the Oklahoma lands were acquired, amounting in round numbers to 1,888,000 acres, so that the aggregate is 20,124,000. We need not add the 1,095,000 acres given up by the Southern Utes in Colorado, because the agreement with them is sharply opposed in Congress, and if ratified they will occupy other lands in Utah.

At all events we have an acquisition within a period of two years for general settlement of areas about equal in the aggregate to the State of Indiana. Still, the Indians have plenty of land left, since, with these cessions, there would remain to them in round numbers 100,000,000 acres, so that what has been acquired within two years was only about a sixth part of their landed possessions. What they still have, excluding Alaska, amounts to about 156,000 square miles for a population of about 250,000. Accordingly, if the severalty allotment system should be carried out, we must expect a still greater acquisition of lands by the Government, which will buy the surplus. The largest allotments are those of 160 acres each to heads of families. It is true that the lands of the five civilized tribes and three others in the Indian Territory, one tract in Nebraska, and those in the State of New York are excepted from the Severalty Allotment law; but as, exclusive of the Indians living on these excepted lands, the total Indian population is less than 185,000, it remains true that a large part even of existing reservation will doubtless be opened to white settlement. As is well known negotiations are now pending for the acquisition of over 6,000,000 acres in the Cherokee Outlet.

Thus far allotments have only been made to a very few tribes. They include the Sissetons and Wahpetons of the Lake Traverse reservation, the Yanktonais, the Winnebagos, Peorias, and Miamis, some of the Chippewas, and so on. A portion of the Sioux at Pine Ridge are said to be ready to take their allotments in severalty, and in their case, as in that of the Chippewas and the Yanktonais, the progress achieved in carrying out this policy would be very marked.

It seems to be settled by the decisions of the courts that the Indians have an unquestionable right of occupancy in their lands, while the Government has the exclusive right to acquire the ultimate title and the extinction of this right of occupancy. When Louisiana was purchased from France the Government specifically agreed to respect the treaties then existing with Indians. The uniform rule of the Government has been that of extinguishing the Indian title to any lands taken only after the consent of the owners has been obtained. The single exception occurred after the Sioux outbreak in Minnesota in 1862, when certain lands were taken as a sort of penalty or by right of conquest; yet even in that case the net proceeds of the land abandoned were afterwards paid to the Indians, who meanwhile had been placed elsewhere. All this does not alter the fact that these cessions have often been almost compulsory, and frequently accompanied by wrong and deceit. But the central fact remains that the necessity of procuring consent has always been recognized by Congress, although it has frequently been urged that the Government for public purposes might resort to its right of eminent domain, appraising the lands taken and paying a fair price for them. It is probable that these views as to the mode of acquiring Indian lands will continue to prevail, although the repeated failure of the negotiations for the Cherokee Outlet may renew the discussion in Congress of the paramount rights of the Government.

WAGES OF CARNEGIE'S HELP REDUCED.

A Change That Will Affect the Salaries of 2,000 Men.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—At a conference of the officials of the Amalgamated Association and Carnegie, Phipps & Co. of the Homestead Steel Works the selling price of billets for the ensuing three months was fixed at $27 per ton. Under the sliding scale adopted two years ago this will reduce the wages of the 2,000 employés of the Homestead Mills over 10 per cent.

The iron furnace proprietors in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys held a meeting in Youngsown, O., and resolved that Jan. 10 they will close down their furnaces indefinitely. Twenty-three furnaces were represented. The operators claim that owing to the high railroad tariffs and the present cost of coke they are unable to continue work except at a heavy loss. The coke operators recently reduced the price of coke 25 cents per ton, hoping to assist the furnace men, but the latter insisted upon a greater reduction, which the coke manufacturers claim they cannot concede.

SUGGESTS ALASKA BE BOUGHT.

How a Canadian Paper Proposes to Settle the Behring Sea Trouble.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—A novel remedy for the Behring Sea difficulties is proposed by the Government press here. It is simply the purchase of Alaska by the Dominion Government. The papers proposing this policy point out that even though a large price were paid for the territory it is worth more to Canada than it is to any other Power, because of its contiguity to its territory.

Wants Judge Grinnell to Be Mayor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The position of THE TRIBUNE on the question of municipal government is the position of the vast majority of all serious-minded men in the city. Why, then, cannot this majority secure for Chicago a non-partisan business administration of its affairs? Partly because of the difficulty of "getting together," but mostly because when they do "get together" Republicans and Democrats alike wish to secure at least color of title for their respective parties. If THE TRIBUNE, as the representative Republican newspaper, and the *News*, as the representative independent newspaper, will put aside their hankering after color of title and heartily support a man whose character and capacity would be implicitly accepted as a guarantee that in his hands public office is in very truth a public trust then club-room conferences and caucuses might nominate whom they would as their personal and pledged representative and the people would make short work of their choice.

How little the "warhorses" and the "wheelhorses" of either party are able to control or influence the people when the issue is some substantial gain or some grievous wrong the late elections have amply shown. There is a reserve of seriousness and sound sense in the minds and hearts of the people of this city and county which are not dreamed of by the mere politician and party worker. THE TRIBUNE should recognize the fact that Chicago is naturally Democratic, and if party supremacy is the only issue it will probably elect a Democratic politician as its next Mayor. I have no doubt of THE TRIBUNE's good faith in this matter. But to make that good faith effective and convincing to the Democratic majority it should support a man who is a Democrat in political matters, but also a man who has never shown personal favor or party sympathy in the discharge of a public trust. Such men are rare—they are very rare. But no statement or argument is necessary to convince any one that Judge Grinnell is such a man. His support by THE TRIBUNE and *News* would secure his overwhelming election by the people and Chicago would be rescued from the digestive cavity of the Democratic party into which it is falling as certainly and fatally as New York has fallen into the maw of Tammany Hall. I hope THE TRIBUNE and *News* will second and heartily support the nomination of Julius S. Grinnell for Mayor of Chicago. The great and pressing needs of the city and its conduct and condition during the coming World's Fair will be in safe and honest keeping in his hands. His name and character are not local possessions merely. They will increase the confidence of the people of other States and nations in the safety and comfort of life in this city when they learn that it has chosen such a man to administer its affairs and execute its ordinances.

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A Calamity.

Mr. Bingo—"I have terrible news. While I was in Cousin Flint's hardware store today getting a mouse-trap he said that the old homestead had been burned, your Aunt Maria had perished in the flames, and the children were coming down to the city to live with us."

Mrs. Bingo—"You don't mean to tell me that you have seen a mouse in this house."—*New York Sun.*

MRS. M'MAHON'S WOES.

HOW SHE CLAIMS A HAPPY HOME WAS BROKEN UP.

Her Parents-in-Law Said to Have Harassed Her Because She Had Obtained a Divorce from a Former Husband—Her Reputation Is Attacked—She Now Sues Mrs. Peter Smith for Heavy Damages for an Alleged Slander.

It is an interesting story that Lawrence M. Ennis tells about a $100,000 damage case brought in the Circuit Court yesterday by Mrs. Elizabeth McMahon against Mrs. Kate Smith, the wife of Peter Smith, a millionaire residing at No. 2725 Indiana avenue.

"John E. McMahon and his wife Johanna reside on Grand boulevard, and they have several grown children," said Mr. Ennis. "One of the daughters is the wife of Tom Lynch, the distiller. There are two sons, Stephen and Edward J. McMahon.

"Six years ago Edward was married to a rich girl in Michigan, and after the birth of the second child she died, leaving $20,000 to her husband and $30,000 to the two children. One child died and the fortune reverted to the son, named Edward Milton McMahon. Having broken up housekeeping Edward placed his son in the care of his mother, Mrs. Johanna McMahon. At this time Elizabeth Edwards, who had secured a divorce from her husband, was a friend of the McMahon family, and they were trying to marry her off to some wealthy man. The McMahons also expected Edward to marry the daughter of the wealthy Tom Mackin.

"But Elizabeth and Edward met, fell in love, and were wedded. From that time on there was war in the family. While Elizabeth is very pretty, she is poor, and the McMahons being Roman Catholics the union was strongly objected to because she was a divorced woman. Ever since the marriage, it is said, they have attempted to separate the two, and finally they succeeded.

"The first move made by the McMahon family was to induce Edward to go in the coal business with his brother Stephen. After his money was in there was a business difficulty, and he filed a bill for an accounting, but owing to the want of funds was obliged to drop the litigation.

"Then the elder Mrs. McMahon refused to give Edward his son, and he was compelled to institute habeas corpus proceedings. During a week's trial the principal attack was made against Edward's wife, and she returned blow for blow. The McMahon family contended that Edward and his wife lived in a single room and were unable to properly care for the child, while they were wealthy and could bring up the child in luxury. Judge Collins held that poverty was no crime; that the father was entitled to the child, and that the McMahon family must give him up. Owing to the delicate health of the boy this was not done for several months.

Where Mrs. Peter Smith Comes In.

"Peter Smith, the capitalist, was appointed guardian over the minor's estate, and in this way the McMahons and Mrs. Smith became intimate friends. While the McMahons had the boy Mrs. Smith would take the little one out carriage-riding and drive up to young Mrs. McMahon's home and hold the little lad up just for the purpose of tantalizing the second wife. But Elizabeth kept up her pluck and fought the McMahons and the Smiths at every step.

"A year ago Edward was taken sick with brain-fever. They were then living in a few rooms on Wells street and the boy was with them. To support her sick husband and the boy the faithful wife toiled hard all day and at night she watched over the bedside of her husband. Edward recovered and they went to live at No. 2504 Michigan avenue. Still the work of the conspirators came to light every now and then. In the neighborhood Mrs. Smith is reported as saying that Elizabeth was no better than a bad woman. Even her brother, who is a professor at Notre Dame University, was told that his sister was misbehaving herself.

"Two weeks ago Judge Kohlsaat ordered Guardian Smith to pay $500 to Edward on account of the minor. Smith told his wife about it," said Mr. Ennis, "and she became exceedingly angry. Shortly afterward the Probate Judge received an anonymous letter saying that the poor child had been horribly treated by his stepmother and that unless the court did something in the matter the Humane Society would be asked to interfere. The note was signed 'A Disinterested Neighbor.' This communication the court turned over to President Shortall of the Humane Society and an officer was sent up to young McMahon's domicile to investigate. Young Mrs. McMahon called Milton downstairs and insisted that he should be stripped of his clothes. This was done and the boy was found in perfect condition. A report was made to Judge Kohlsaat that there was no truth in the charge.

The Strained Bow Breaks.

"These continuous insinuations and charges were more than the wronged woman could stand, and she brought the affair to a climax.

"'Ed,' she finally said to her husband, 'We must separate. Your place is at the side of your son. You must leave me and take the child away. He is not strong, and suppose he should die with us. Think of those people saying we killed him for his money. No, I cannot stand it. Take him to a boarding-house, and in this way you will be protected and so will I.'

"They did separate and are now living apart after a struggle of two years.

"We can prove," added Attorney Ennis, "that Mrs. Smith wrote the letter to Judge Kohlsaat, and that it is her own handwriting. It is for the slander and libel that we demand the damages. In the meantime Judges Kohlsaat and Collins and the Humane Society will interest themselves in devising some means of protecting this little woman against these continuous attacks that are simply rendering her life miserable. Mr. W. S. Forrest will also see whether Mrs. Smith can be prosecuted for libel."

Last of the Lafayettes.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs: The family of De Lafayette is extinct. Its last male member, M. Edmond de Lafayette, grandson of the great General, died yesterday morning at the age of 72. He entered public life in 1848 as a member of the Constituante, was returned to the Bordeaux Assembly, with his late brother, Oscar de Lafayette, and sat among the Republican friends of M. Thiers. He was stanch in his Republicanism and a man of sweet and kindly nature, in manners a high-toned gentleman. He rarely swerved from what he thought the right course, and was wholly free from self-righteousness. He had a pleasant vein of humor, and was only kept from being satirical by his extreme good nature. He had numerous pensioners, who, he thought, had claims on his family. Though rich and a bachelor, he said he could not afford to pay a heavy rent and lived in a small flat in the Rue Constantinople. I last saw him at a soirée given by the Governor of the Bank of France. He told me that he had received one of death's warnings, one side of each lip being paralyzed. Still he managed to converse freely. He was very proud of the Bank of France, of which he was a shareholder, lending four-and-a-half millions to the Bank of England. Somebody twitted him on having remained a bachelor, and observed that it was a pity there was no other Lafayette to succeed him. He replied: "The family is all but dead, but what does it matter? Our name will be forever associated with the greatest Republic and most powerful nation the world has ever seen—America."—*London News.*

At Home in All Situations.

A young newspaper man who last spring found himself in Whitman County, Washington, 500 miles from his base of supplies and "broke," hired out to a farmer. He was set to plowing with a pair of horses, but both man and beasts being new to the business, the furrows looked as though they were the result of an earthquake rather than of design, so crooked and zigzag were they. At the close of the day the farmer rather testily criticised the job. The newspaper man felt that his doom was sealed, but mustered courage to say: "I know the rows are rather crooked, but the sun was exceedingly hot today, and it warped them." The answer turned away the farmer's wrath, and instead of being discharged the newcomer was given a much easier and pleasanter job, and is now the farmer's son-in-law.

The Sale of the Cherokee Lands.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Dec. 31.—Ex-Chief Bushyhead yesterday in regard to the commission's failure in reaching an agreement as to the sale of the Cherokee lands, said:

"I am fully convinced that the present commission will not perfect any trade for our Western lands. They have come to discuss title, and that is the stumbling block. The only chance I can see for a trade is through the Senate subcommittee. They, in my opinion, will be clothed with the authority to make us a reasonable offer and grant us other considerations we ask."

TO GO IN THE ALLEYS.

WEST LAKE STREET PROPERTY-OWNERS EFFECT A COMPROMISE.

They Agree That if the "L" Road Will Keep Off the Street Everything Will Be Done to Obtain an Ordinance—Vessel-Owners Object to the Canal Street Bridge—Election-Commissioner Stewart Feels Lonely—Other Bits of Political News.

The committee of Lake Street property-owners appointed some time ago to consider the question presented to them in connection with the Lake street "L" road has reported. They say they believe they "have solved the problem in such a manner as will satisfy a large majority of those who have contributed to the funds of the Lake Street Defensive Association and to citizens generally."

The report goes on:

We were at the outset confronted with the fact that a large majority of the City Council was favorable to the Lake Street Elevated railroad company, and behind that majority was a public sentiment in favor of rapid transit that could not be ignored, even had your committee been opposed thereto.

At the time opposition to the Lake Street "L" was organized an ordinance had been passed by the Common Council granting that company the right to construct the "L" road from Canal street to Fifth avenue, and the officers of the company freely admitted their intention to push the road through to the Lake-Front. That this might have been done is not improbable.

Our first efforts were directed to securing the sinews of war. The plan of a stock company, not for profit, as proposed at the first meeting, was abandoned, not because it was impracticable, but for the reason that a number of property-owners expressed themselves as willing to contribute to the fund in proportion to their holdings upon the street, but objected to becoming stockholders in a corporation.

We called upon the Mayor and pointed out to him the great danger that would be done to your property should the road be built as projected, and were informed by the Mayor that he was not satisfied with the ordinance and should not sign it.

Attorney John P. Wilson was retained by your committee in behalf of the association. All the facts that have been accumulated by the attorneys of other opponents of the road were detained, supplemented by special investigations made by our attorney, and all arrangements to stop by injunction any invasion of Lake street by the "L" road.

Promised to Go Through the Alleys.

After all necessary investigations had been made and the necessary papers for obtaining an injunction drawn members of your committee called upon the representatives of the road and made the suggestion that the road should abandon the idea of occupying Lake street and adopt instead an alley loop line; and in case this was done your committee pledged themselves to cease opposing the road as far as they were personally concerned, and sign petitions to the Common Council for the right of way through the alleys and do all they could consistently to aid the company in obtaining a right of way through the alleys, provided the company would make agreements to protect the rights of property-owners as far as possible and render the elevated structure as unobjectionable as it could be made.

At the time this action was agreed upon a copy of a letter was sent to every property-owner upon Lake street, the north side of Randolph street, and the south side of South Water street whose address could be obtained.

A contract between the railroad company and all owners of property abutting upon the alleys proposed to be used was drawn up and after numerous conferences was finally accepted by the attorneys of the respective parties.

It is the belief of your committee that the proposed settlement is the best possible solution of the problem, for the reason that the public demand would force the elevated railroad somewhere; and it appears that so far as Lake street property is concerned the change from the street to the alleys is desirable, as all the benefits will be retained, and the damages reduced to a minimum.

Think It Will Help Lake Street.

Lake street being in the center of the loop will necessarily be greatly benefited by the large number of passengers that will be landed in its immediate vicinity; and the concentration of business in our immediate neighborhood will restore the street to its old-time prominence as a leading thoroughfare in our city. It is well known that property south has advanced very rapidly, by reason of the superior facilities of transportation, while Lake street property has not advanced in like proportion. It is the opinion of men well qualified to judge in such matters that within two years after the L road shall have been constructed in the alleys as proposed Lake street property will advance in value 25 to 50 per cent. South Water street, Randolph street, and all cross streets will be influenced by the same cause and share in the general prosperity by the renewal of the older portion of our city.

Everything that would tend to the securing of your interests that could be suggested by your committee or attorney has been incorporated in the form of petition and the contract which accompanies it. And it is believed that the contract between the road and the property-owners herewith submitted will enable any committee in the interest of property-owners to force the road, if necessary, to carry out all its agreements.

It is a part of the agreement your committee has made with the representatives of the Lake Street L road that this contract should remain in escrow until the property-owners have signed a majority of the frontage upon the alleys designated in the contract.

We refer with pride to the provision in the contract that no stairways, platforms, or passenger stations shall be built in the streets, but that the stations shall be in buildings at the corners of the alleys. This leaves nothing to disfigure, obstruct, and darken out streets, excepting the structure necessary to carry the cars; and, if this is done, a precedent will be set that will place Chicago far in advance, in this respect, of New York or any other American city.

If this is accomplished, your committee will feel that this association has not only succeeded in turning what promised to be a calamity into a benefit, but have established a precedent that will be of great value to our city for all time. Respectfully submitted,

DAVID KELLY,
J. F. WOLLENSAK,
J. B. CLOW,
CHARLES F. GREY,
F. C. WILSON,
JAS. P. NYE.

The following resolutions adopted by the committee accompany the report:

Resolved, That the problem for rapid transit for the part of the city in which we are especially interested, and the protection of our property at the same time, is best solved by the acceptance in good faith of the contract between the Lake Street Elevated railroad and the owners of property abutting upon the alleys proposed to be occupied by such elevated road, as agreed upon by our committee.

Resolved, That any subscriber to the funds of the Lake Street Defense Association who believes that his property will be damaged by the erection of an alley loop-line as proposed as much as it would be by the construction of an elevated road on Lake street in front of his property, and who prefers the return of the money paid by him to the services of an attorney in obtaining a settlement of damages, may present his claim in writing to our committee, and if it is the judgment of the committee that such claim is well founded the money paid in shall be refunded.

Resolved, That the following named persons be offered to the representatives of the Lake Street Elevated road, any one of whom will be satisfactory to this association, to hold in escrow the contract between the Lake Street Elevated railroad company and the owners of property abutting upon the alleys or places in the proposed route until the signatures to petitions for a majority of the frontage upon the said proposed right of way shall have been obtained and an ordinance passed by the Common Council:

Judge Gwynn Garnett, President Title Gurantee and Trust company.

Lyman J. Gage, Vice-President First National Bank.

John J. P. Odell, President Union National Bank.

Resolved, That a meeting of all persons owning property upon Lake street, the south side of South Water street, and the north side of Randolph street should be held at an early date.

It is understood that the meeting will be held some day next week and that all matters will be adjusted so as to permit the completion of the contract and to allow the work to proceed.

MR. STEWART IS NOT BACKED UP.

Election Commissioner English Prefers Not to Make a Wholesale Slaughter.

Election Commissioners Coyne, English, and Stewart met at City-Hall last evening. The meeting was called at the request of Judge Scales, but the Judge did not put in an appearance. Mr. Stewart acted as Chairman, and Chairman Coyne sat to one side and had little to say.

Mr. Stewart opened by saying: "I have these resignations here of the entire office force. Is it your idea to accept the whole or just certain ones?"

"I haven't got any idea. I voted against it," replied Mr. Coyne.

"Make a motion, Mr. English," said Mr. Stewart, "to accept the whole list."

"I don't feel like making such a motion," was the reply. "You make the motion and I'll second it, but I don't want to move for this wholesale slaughter and leave the office without any force. There is no one on these anyway whose resignation I would care to ask for."

No motion was made.

Mr. Coyne said: "I thought Judge Scales was to be here. I don't know anything about this, and I don't want to do anything that the Judge would find fault with." Mr. Stewart had his list all ready to mark off names of those that he thought should be let go, but he put it back in his pocket, and the resignations were placed on file until the Judge can be consulted.

Mr. Stewart next brought up the petition to the County Court for office assistance for the present year. After some discussion it was decided to ask for twenty-four men eight months in the year and sixteen for the remaining four months.

The meeting will probably reassemble Friday to consult with Judge Scales.

"IT IS A BOTCH OF A BRIDGE."

So the Marine Men Say of the New Canal Street Draw.

There will be a determined fight on the part of the marine interests to prevent the construction of the new bridge over the South Branch at Canal street in accordance with the plans as they now stand. The Mayor favored a bridge with a long and short arm at first. The City Engineer provided for two arms of equal length. The construction according to the latter plan, will practically obstruct navigation. The bridge will be so low that it will have to be turned for ordinary tugs. The abutments encroach too far on the river. The marine men will appeal to the Secretary of War to prevent the obstruction. But the city authorities are rushing the structure and are said to be instigated thereto by a coal dealer named Maltby, who has use for the bridge and who has "great influence at the City-Hall." The bridge, even if constructed, cannot be used for months, because the property for the connection with Hanover street on the south side of the river has not yet been condemned. The whole scheme looks like a job and will bear investigation. The Mayor has shifted his ground a dozen times concerning it. He has promised the marine men one thing and at the instigation of Maltby has gone on and done the other thing.

Mr. Kern Is Blandly Indifferent.

County Treasurer Kern is not in the least concerned about the action of the County Board in calling for monthly statements from him for the purpose of finding out if he is receiving any interest on the public money, and, if he does, compelling him to turn it over to the county.

"It does not trouble me at all," said Mr. Kern. "I am simply the custodian of the county's funds which come in and pass out. If the Commissioners want to see if the money is there they can come in any time, and if they want to count it they are welcome. I will bring it over here for them or they can go to the bank and count it if they want to go into that business. I know nothing about any interest on the money."

Sheriff Gilbert Names His Deputies.

Sheriff Gilbert has made the appointment of additional deputies to which he was entitled by the action of the Judges. The new deputies will be William Henry of Lyons, Charles A. Burckhardt of Orland, Bruno Kernicott of Northfield, and Homer P. Galpin for the city. Several watchmen remain to be selected. The new men will enter on their duties Friday.

The clerks of the Superior and Circuit Courts have not yet made their appointments of additional clerks.

John Brenock's Fat Contract Expires.

The contract for removing dead animals from the streets expired yesterday. Dr. Wickersham, the Commissioner of Health, and John Brenock, the manager of the Union Rendering company, had a little talk on the subject of continuing the work. Mr. Brenock said the animals would be removed, but he would like to have some definite understanding regarding the matter. The Council Finance Committee will consider the subject at the meeting to be held tomorrow afternoon.

Park Ridge Special Assessment Valid.

Judge Scales has decided that the special assessment for Park Ridge's main sewer, to cost $32,000, is valid. It is claimed that land speculators objected to the special assessment, preferring that the expense should come out of the general fund. The decision is regarded as indicative of Judge Scales' course in the city assessment cases.

Deputy Coroner Knopf Resigns.

Chief Deputy Coroner Knopf has resigned his office in order to go to Springfield and attend the sessions of the Senate, of which he is a member. Coroner Hertz has promoted Olaf F. Severson as his successor, the change to take effect Monday.

GOLDFISH WITH TWO TAILS.

How the Finny Beauties Are Bred and Colored by the Chinese.

Washington *Star:* All the goldfish in this country originally came from Japan and China, where the business of breeding them has been carried on for no one knows how many hundreds of years. You will be surprised to learn, perhaps, that their brilliant colors are obtained altogether by artifice. Nature unassisted never produced a goldfish—that is to say, the paint was lacking.

The creature at the beginning is of a somber, yellowish bronze hue. Take a pair bred from them, and once in a while will occur a freak that will exhibit more or less color. Mate two such freaks and you obtain progeny with more decided tints. Out of this last generation take a pair that show the most color, proceeding cautiously in this way, and eventually, with sufficient care and patience, you will produce a golden fish.

This is precisely the way in which the ingenious Orientals produced goldfish. Now and then a white freak would be found, which was simply an albino, and this they crossed with the golden, so as to make a brindled white and gold such as one very commonly sees. Funnily enough, by the way, this sort of carp in the process of turning to golden becomes black first. But the breeders of the East have accomplished all sorts of things with goldfish beyond this. They have caused them to develop astonishingly exaggerated fins and tails twice as big as their bodies.

Most remarkable of all, they have obtained strains of goldfish, specimens of which are now on view in aquaria at the commission's building, with two separate tails, each of huge size, and two pairs of anal fins. Anatomically speaking, this is precisely as if a man or any other mammal were to be so bred as to be provided with four legs and four arms, and persons expert in biological science are much interested in discussing the question whether an eight-legged beast is not a possibility of future development. What might not man achieve if he were a quadruped and had two pairs of arms besides?

Such an extra equipment of limbs would be in his way, presumably, if one is to judge from observation of the goldfish referred to. They are rendered very beautiful by their great spread of delicately shaded fins, but they seem to find them cumbersome and have to keep continually wriggling along to prevent their great tails from weighing them down at the rear end, and causing them to assume a perpendicular attitude. One of the freaks in the commission's aquaria is white, with fins of an exquisite light yellow, and its body is so transparent that you can see its red blood and the very food inside its stomach.

THE GREAT CHAIN AT WEST POINT.

Primitive Means of Defense Employed by the Fathers.

Popular Science Monthly: One of the most notable events connected with the manufacture of iron during these years was the making of the great iron chain which in 1778 was stretched across the Hudson River at West Point to prevent the passage of British vessels. Lossing, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," gives a very interesting account of this work, of which we can quote only the leading facts: "The iron of which this chain was constructed was wrought from ore of equal parts from the Sterling and Long mines in Orange County. The chain was manufactured by Peter Townsend of Chester at the Sterling Iron Works, in the same county, which were situated about twenty-five miles back of West Point. The chain was completed about the middle of April, 1778, and the 1st of May it was stretched across the river and secured. It was fixed to huge blocks on each shore, and under cover of batteries on both sides of the river." "It is buoyed up," says Dr. Thacher, writing in 1780, "by very large logs of about sixteen feet long, pointed at the ends, to lessen their opposition to the force of the current at flood and ebb tide. The logs are placed at short distances from each other, the chain carried over them, and made fast to each by staples. There are also a number of anchors dropped at proper distances, with cables made fast to the chain to give it greater stability." The total weight of this chain was 180 tons. Mr. Lossing visited West Point in 1848, and saw a portion of this famous chain, and he tells us that "there are twelve links, two clevises, and a portion of a link remaining. The links are made of iron bars, two and a half inches square, and average in length a little over two feet, and weigh about 100 pounds each."

Art in Cincinnati.

They were Cincinnati people, enjoying their first visit to Europe. The topic of conversation was Italian art, and one of the young women had just expressed herself with great enthusiasm upon the subject, when her mother, a stout old lady, with a red face and considerable gravity of manner, proudly exclaimed:

"Ah, my child! talking of art; you ought to have seen your grandfather stick pigs!"—*Boston Advertiser.*

JAY'S DESPERATE GAME.

HE DEFIES THE MANDATES OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Union Pacific Officials Tear Up the Tracks at Council Bluffs After Being Served with a Restraining Order—Assistant General Manager Holcomb to Be Hauled Up for Contempt—Gould Seems to Have Undertaken Too Big a Contract—Presidents Take Concerted Action.

Jay Gould is playing a most desperate game and Western railway officials fail to comprehend what his real objects are. Not only is he ignoring legally executed contracts made between the Union Pacific and its Council Bluffs connection, but is treating the mandates of the courts with the greatest contempt. The Milwaukee and St. Paul obtained an injunction from Judge Doane of the District Court at Omaha Tuesday afternoon restraining the Union Pacific from interfering with the St. Paul's trains between Council Bluffs and Omaha. After the order of the court had been served on the officers of the Union Pacific Agent Nash of the St. Paul company went over to Council Bluffs to bring the fast train to Omaha. The train was run along the track always used by the St. Paul to get on the Union Pacific's bridge. When it reached the junction point it was found that about 150 feet of the track had been removed. In the darkness, and without signals being displayed, it was fortunate that a serious accident did not happen. As it was the St. Paul's engine went off the end of the rail, but only a little distance, as the train was moving slowly. After much delay and labor the train was put on the track again and sent back to the yards. An attempt was then made to run it over the bridge by another route. But its progress was stopped by an engine placed on the switch by the Union Pacific people.

"I have an order from the court," said Agent Nash, "to be permitted to run the train through these yards and across the bridge."

"I don't care," said the Union Pacific's yardmaster, "I have an order from headquarters not to let you under any circumstances."

No further attempt was made by the Milwaukee and St. Paul to move its trains over the Union Pacific's tracks. The attorneys of this company will ask Judge Doane tomorrow to commit Assistant General Manager Holcomb of the Union Pacific, upon whom the restraining order was served, for contempt in failing to comply with the order of the court. It is claimed that the Union Pacific tore up the track within an hour after the service of the restraining order on Mr. Holcomb. It is also stated that the Wabash railroad has discovered that it had an interest in the track torn up by the Union Pacific and that it has joined the other roads in the fight.

The Rock Island will make its first attempt to run across the bridge next Sunday, and of course it will find the same obstructions that have prevented the St. Paul from crossing. The company's attorneys will then proceed to sue out another restraining order and try to have the Union Pacific officials committed for contempt if they refuse to obey it.

Much regret is expressed that Jay Gould cannot be committed personally for the contempt of court, as, according to his own and Sidney Dillon's statements, he is entirely responsible for the action taken by the Union Pacific's officials. Everybody fails to comprehend what led him to pursue such a reckless course. If he has not lost his reason he must know he will get worsted in such a conflict. It is not believed a Judge will be found in the West who will not promptly decide in favor of the Rock Island and St. Paul roads. The contract with those roads has been framed by the ablest attorneys. It was signed by the Presidents of the various roads parties to it and approved by the directors of the several companies. Under it both the St. Paul and Rock Island have expended large sums of money for terminal facilities at Omaha, and the Rock Island has built a new line from South Omaha to Beatrice, which was to be used jointly with the Union Pacific. All this money would be lost if the contract is not carried out. That the Union Pacific considered the contract legal and binding is shown by the fact that in accordance with its provisions it has been using the tracks of the Rock Island between McPherson and Hutchinson, Kas., thus securing a connection with its Indian Territory line at the latter point. It is the evident intention of Gould that the Union Pacific shall abandon its Hutchinson and Indian Territory line to his Missouri Pacific, and it would therefore have no further use for the Rock Island's tracks between McPherson and Hutchinson.

As stated yesterday, Gould is expected to take the same position regarding the Union Pacific's contract with the Chicago and Northwestern as he did regarding the Rock Island's and St. Paul's contract. He tackled the latter roads first because he did not care to engender the hostility of the Northwestern previous to the Presidents' meeting in New York. The Northwestern, knowing what is in store for it, will no doubt take a decisive stand at the New York meeting and strongly back up the other roads in their fight with Gould.

So far as the new Presidents' agreement is concerned it is now generally admitted that it has been killed by Gould's incomprehensible action, and, instead of bringing about an era of peace among the Western roads, a bitter and destructive war is predicted. The suspicion is gaining ground that Gould's real object is to prevent the adoption of the new agreement. The plan adopted at the New York meeting is said to be objectionable to Gould. It was submitted by J. Pierpont Morgan in the interest of the St. Paul and Northwestern roads as a substitute to Gould's scheme, which contemplated a gigantic "trust," or, in other words, the organization of an independent company which was to control the traffic affairs of all the roads, under the guidance of his skillful and experienced hand. Since he cannot have such a "trust" he seems determined to cause a general "bust." His enmity is particularly directed against the Chicago roads, which he charges with defeating his favorite scheme, and for this reason he means to abrogate all contracts between them and the Union Pacific that give them a chance to secure a fair proportion of the Western traffic. His intention, it is believed, is to make Omaha merely a local point, and divert all the Union Pacific's traffic over the Missouri Pacific and around by way of St. Louis, Memphis, and Arkansas City.

The Omaha people are greatly stirred up over this matter and propose to make it hot for the "Wizard" before they get through with him. They want all the Council Bluffs roads to run into Omaha that can be induced to do so. Some time ago bonds to the amount of $150,000 were voted by that city to assist the Union Pacific in building the Union Depot. These bonds were voted on the distinct understanding that all roads so desiring were to be afforded terminal facilities in the depot. Since the Union Pacific has refused to allow the St. Paul and Rock Island to run their trains into Omaha over its bridge an injunction has been obtained restraining the city authorities from turning over these bonds to the Union Pacific road.

The Legislature of Nebraska is expected to enact the most stringent laws as regards the Union Pacific, but this does not worry Gould much, as he does not intend to send any through traffic through Nebraska, but means to send it around by way of Denver and the Kansas Pacific branch, giving it at Kansas City to his Missouri Pacific. Besides, he takes the ground that the Legislature has no right to regulate the Union Pacific on the ground that it is a Government road. Congress, however, may be induced to take action in the matter and put the thumbscrews on Jay Gould. It is hardly probable that under existing circumstances Congress will extend the time for the payment of the Government bonds.

The Presidents of the various roads running west from Chicago have become united by Gould's queer tactics as nothing else could have united them, and they are determined to stand together as one man and resist the Wizard's encroachments upon their rights. They held a meeting in the St. Paul company's office yesterday, and for several hours discussed the situation and agreed to act concertedly at the Presidents' meeting next week.

PASSENGER RATE WAR INAUGURATED

Regular Rate from St. Louis to Chicago Reduced to $5.75.

The discovery that the scalpers at St. Louis are selling tickets over the new St. Louis line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé at a cut of $1 to $1.50 on each ticket, St. Louis to Chicago, results, as predicted in yesterday's TRIBUNE, in a serious passenger rate war. Yesterday morning General Manager Hayes of the Wabash, Vice-President Springer of the Santa Fé, General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Alton, and Chairman Finley of the Western Passenger Association held a conference to consider the trouble. The representative of the Santa Fé was unable to explain why the Jacksonville Southeastern road (the Western end of his company's St. Louis line) had placed the cut-rate tickets on the market. He said his company was in no way responsible for that action and was unable to control the Jacksonville Southeastern, as the latter made the rate from St. Louis to Chicago. An investigation developed the fact that about 2,000 unlimited tickets over the new Santa Fé route are on the St. Louis market which were sold to scalpers at a rate of $5.50 net. The regular rate, St. Louis to Chicago, is $7.50. The competitors of the Santa Fé claimed they did not care which one of the four or five roads was responsible for the irregularities; they proposed to hold the Santa Fé, which alone is a member of the association, responsible. The opinion was expressed that the game of the Santa Fé was to keep the rates up at Chicago, where it was responsible to the association, and let the Jacksonville Southeastern manipulate the rates to its heart's content at the St. Louis end.

The evidence produced was so overwhelming that no attempt was made by the Santa Fé to discredit the charges. All it could say was it was no way responsible for the action of its ally, the Jacksonville Southeastern. After some discussion it was decided to authorize all roads between Chicago and St. Louis to put in effect an open rate of $5.50, East St. Louis to Chicago, this morning. This, added to the bridge toll of 25 cents from St. Louis to East St. Louis, will make the through rate from St. Louis to Chicago $5.75, a reduction of $1.75 from the present rate. It is probable the Alton also will reduce its rates from St. Louis to Peoria, Jacksonville, and Springfield, in both directions, to a basis of two cents per mile to meet the competition of the 1,000-mile tickets sold at $20 flat by the Jacksonville Southeastern. There is no reduction in the rate west-bound, Chicago to St. Louis; only east-bound, St. Louis to Chicago.

GROSS EARNINGS INCREASED.

Annual Report of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The annual report of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission made today gives the net increase of mileage for the year as 106.04 miles, making the total mileage in the State 5,409.11 miles. To this should be added the 100 miles of the Winona and Southwestern railway completed yesterday, from which company no report has been received. There has been during the year an increase of capital stock of $13,395,627; an increase in the bonded debt of $30,290,219, and a decrease in current liabilities of $756,745. The gross earnings for the same period in Minnesota were $27,193,168. For the same period last year they were $25,225,578, an increase for the year of $1,967,590. The increase was in the freight traffic, as the passenger earnings for the year decreased $369,211. The number of persons killed by trains during the year was ninety.

Monon Appointments.

General Manager William F. Black announces the following appointments and changes in the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway company: M. A. Zook is promoted from the position of Engineer Maintenance of Way of the first division to the position of Superintendent of the same division, made vacant by the transfer of J. B. Safford. James B. Safford is appointed Superintendent of the second division, with office at Lafayette, Ind., in place of John O. Ewan, resigned. J. Turner Underhill is promoted from the position of Assistant Engineer to that of Engineer Maintenance of Way in place of M. A. Zook, promoted. The positions of Car Accountant and Superintendent of Telegraph are abolished. O. B. Grant is appointed Superintendent of Transportation in charge of car-equipment service and telegraph matters, with office at Chicago. Mileage reports and other communications heretofore addressed to the Car Accountant's office or that of the Superintendent of Telegraph should in future be addressed to Mr. Grant.

No More Free Passes.

General Manager E. St. John of the Rock Island gives notice that hereafter annual and time passes will not be recognized on dummy (suburban) trains. Employés will be furnished at the General Manager's office with tickets entitling them to a given number of rides between specified points, and no person will be permitted to ride on such trains without presenting a ticket for cancellation or a cash fare. This rule will be enforced hereafter, irrespective of persons. Employés' tickets must be signed on back, in ink, by the person to whom issued, or they will not be honored.

Still Hacking Away at Western Rates.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—The Boston and Maine-Fitchburg rate war is beginning to assume large proportions and is liable before long to not only extend to first-class business but involve the trunk lines to a serious extent. The Boston and Maine is now selling second-class passenger tickets from Boston to Chicago for $12.50. The second-class fare direct from New York to Chicago is $18.

Railroad Commissioners' Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—A call for a National convention of Railroad Commissioners, to meet in Washington at the office of the Inter-State Commerce Commission March 3, 1891, was issued this afternoon. The call is signed by Thomas M. Cooley, Chairman; E. W. Kinsley of Massachusetts, I. A. Spaulding of Kentucky, D. P. Duncan of South Carolina, and J. P. Williams of Minnesota.

New Transcontinental Line.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—General Manager George M. Nix of the Midland Pacific railway company is in the city. He reports that the road is projected from Pierre, Dak., to Puget Sound, a distance of 1,400 miles, and will be part of a transcontinental line. The final survey of the route has progressed as far as Minnesela, S. D., in the heart of the Black Hills. Mr. Nix says construction will begin next summer.

MEXICO'S SYSTEM OF PEONAGE.

Contrary to Law, but Carried on Without Molestation.

Mexico Letter to the Philadelphia *Times:* A system of peonage or slavery is extensively carried on in Chiapas, and its workings are novel and interesting. The slaves nearly all come from the middle class of Spaniards, and are not Indians, as is generally supposed. The usual custom is for a family who may have a boy or girl 10 or 14 years of age to take the child to some plantation-owner or family of the first-class and propose that it shall take a position as servant on condition that an advance of $10 or $15 is made to the parents. The contract also generally stipulates that the child shall receive a certain amount as wages, and that the sum shall be placed to its credit until the money advanced has been paid, when the child will again be free. As the child grows older and becomes able to earn more money its parents, so it happens in nearly every case, apply for more money, thus piling up the debt. When the child becomes of age it generally asks for money for its own personal use, and thus bound to its master it must continue in slavery until the debt is paid.

A peon cannot change masters at his will, but he must have a written statement of his debts from his first owner, which is accepted by his new master, should one be found who is willing to advance the amount. If any attempt to escape paying his debts is made by the slave he is carried to jail and punished until he is willing to take up the yoke again. This system of slavery is contrary to the statute law of the country, but it has been in operation so long that in this part of the Republic it is carried on without molestation.

Owing to the ignorance of the middle classes, it is seldom that a slave becomes acquainted with his natural rights, and there are very few cases of rebellion. One of these exceptional cases recently occurred in the City of San Cristobal, in this State, the slave being a young woman who was the property of a family to whom she owed a large debt. A prominent army officer, stationed in that city at the time, became enamored of the girl. He informed her what her rights were under the law, and she lost no time in leaving the family, without taking any statement of the debt or attempting to find another master. Owing to the influence of the army officer all efforts of the family to have her arrested and punished were unsuccessful.

The Busy Man's Luxurious Half-Hour.

"There is only one time during a busy day," said the philosopher, "when a man really enjoys complete rest. The busy merchant, lawyer, or editor wastes no time over his lunch, and is thinking all the time he eats of what work he has to attend to when he returns to his office. But let that same man get into the barber's chair, and the turmoil in his brain ceases instantly. It is as if the passing of the brush over his face drew a curtain between him and his toil. His eyelids close slowly, and a delicious feeling of complete indifference to care replaces his former anxious thoughts. Every succeeding moment increases his feeling of ease and rest, and when the bay rum sets the nerves in the skin tingling he feels like a new man. His work during the next hour seems lighter than at any other time, and the refreshing effect passes off slowly. I had rather go without lunch than miss my half-hour in the barber's chair."—*New York Sun.*

NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

IT WILL BE ON LA SALLE STREET, ADJOINING FARWELL HALL.

The Plan Is to Make It a Tall Modern Business Structure Without Useless Ornamentation—There Will Be Commodious Halls, a Spacious Gymnasium, Dressing-Rooms, Swimming Baths, and the Like—Business Offices Will Make It a Paying Investment.

With the advent of the new year the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago are in a position to present to its host of members, friends, and contributors and the general public definite though incomplete plans as to the new central building of the association to take the place of the old one on Madison street and Arcade court, known as Farwell Hall.

THE NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

For more than a year a joint committee of the Board of Trustees and Board of Managers of the association has been busily engaged examining numerous pieces of property in the business center of the city for the purposes of selecting a suitable site for the new building. The site and financial plan have been agreed upon by the Boards of Managers and Trustees, and all that is needed now to start the new building on its upward course is $400,000 in donations to the association. The proposed structure will combine more spacious and attractive accommodations for carrying on the work of the association, and by providing a large income from rentals it will give the managers of the association a solid financial backing and increased facilities for enlarging their field of effort. The idea of the committee which has the building scheme in charge is to erect a substantial fireproof building something like the Tacoma, from twelve to sixteen stories in height, rather than a more expensive but less useful building. There will be no architectural fancies or towers. It would be like building a theater in Wall street.

The building was designed by Burling & Whitehouse, and although no contracts have been let or specifications drawn up it is understood that the first four stories on La Salle street will be constructed of stone, and the remainder of red brick, iron and steel being used to make it fireproof.

It Will Adjoin the Present Building.

The Building Committee has secured an option until March 1 on favorable terms of the Andrews estate property at La Salle street and Arcade court and adjoining the present property of the association. This lot gives a fifty-two feet frontage on La Salle street and 185 feet on Arcade court, all but seventy-five feet of which is abundantly lighted, either by the street or a thirty-foot court. It is proposed to utilize about one-third of the space in the new building for association purposes and the remainder finished for offices. The ground floor on La Salle street will be rented for stores. The association will use two stories on the La Salle street side and seven stories in the rear on Arcade court. It will be a building within a building, the architectural arrangements providing for separate entrances on both sides for the association and those who rent offices, so that the two classes of tenants will have no connection with each other. From the seventh or gymnasium floor, where the association's rooms end, there will be a square light shaft 18x29 feet running to the top story, so that the interior of the building will resemble the Rookery in its facilities for light.

On the first floor there will be on each corner of the La Salle street front broad entrances to the elevators and stairways of the association and office portions of the building. Near the former entrance will be a spacious store and on the Arcade court ground floor there will be room for six stores or offices. The remainder of this floor will contain the lavatory, two bowling alleys, a large natatorium, and dressing-rooms.

After passing up the broad stairway from the main entrance on the corner the visitor will enter a large reception hall. This will be the social center—the key to all other portions of the building occupied by the association, as every one who wants to reach the floor above must pass in front of the Secretary's office. The other rooms on the second floor will be used for a reading-room, for the Department Secretary and his assistants, and for an ante-room where garments and packages can be checked. Beyond the hall widens to make room for the elevators and stairways and then comes the lecture hall with a seating capacity of 200. Religious exercises on a small scale will be held in this hall. Beyond the hall on the same floor will be the main floor of the large auditorium, which will seat from 1,000 to 1,200 including the balconies, which are reached by stairways on each corner, an ante-room being on either side of the entrance.

On the third floor will be a suite of bright home-like apartments, double parlors with open fireplaces, the library, the members' correspondence-room, a recreation-room for popular games, etc., and a large class-room.

There Will Be Plenty of Lockers.

The front part of the fourth story will be entirely rented for offices. The entire story in the rear will be utilized in connection with the gymnasium, including lockers (1,200) and dressing-rooms, lavatory, porters' room, bath-rooms, spray, sponge, and shower baths.

In the rear of the fifth story will be the main floor of the gymnasium, a physical director's office and stairway leading to the running track and visitors' gallery. The dimensions of this room will be 78x110 feet. The rear of the sixth story will be fitted up as a running track with a visitors' gallery. The rooms in the rear of the seventh story will be set apart for class-rooms, for educational and physical classes, committee-rooms for officers, a kitchen and dining-room, and other association enterprises not yet decided on.

The building now occupied by the Madison street department, which will probably be sold, is the third one erected on the present site. The first was dedicated Dec. 29, 1867, and destroyed by fire Jan. 7, 1868. The second was dedicated Jan. 19, 1869, and again burned in the fire of 1871. The present building was dedicated Nov. 26, 1874. The paid membership of the Chicago association, which embraces eleven departments, is now nearly 5,500.

How the Money Will Be Raised.

The Andrews estate property, which it is proposed to purchase, with the present valuation of the land in the rear, now occupied by Farwell Hall, and the proposed cost of the new building, would make the entire investment fully $1,400,000. It is proposed to raise at least $500,000 in subscriptions. This sum, with what would be realized by the sale of that part of the association property which fronts on Madison street, would make it possible to erect a building, placing upon it a mortgage only for such sums as could be readily cared for by the sinking fund derived from the income of the property. Of the $1,400,000 to be invested the association now holds property valued at $500,000. The list of subscriptions for the $500,000 to be raised is opened with the munificent bequest in the will of the late John Crerar of $50,000. In addition to this two well-known citizens have subscribed $25,000 each. It is expected that the citizens of Chicago will readily provide the $400,000 more that is needed. Subscription books are now open at the office of the association and are in the hands of eight special committees and a prompt and vigorous canvass will be commenced with the new year.

The subscriptions solicited will not become due until $300,000 has been pledged, and when that amount is assured all sums over $1,000 will be payable in five quarterly installments; those less than $1,000 in four quarterly payments.

SOME STORIES TOLD BY HUNTERS.

Elephants, Buffaloes, and Still More Savage Men.

"There are few more thrilling sights," said one of the veteran sportsmen at the campfire, "than an elephant fight. I don't mean a fight with an elephant, though that may be pretty thrilling to you, if you wound the brute without disabling him, and he gets after you in the open. But I mean a fight between elephants."

"I didn't know they ever fought," interrupted the novice in the jungle.

"You would know it if you ever saw two 'tuskers' fairly at it," was the reply. "They don't often do it; but when they do it is a battle to the death. One day, up in the hill country, I saw such a combat. They were hard at it when I came in sight. They were on the hillside. One of them, a burly, stout-built beast, with short, powerful tusks, was evidently getting much the worst of the scrimmage, and the white and red furrows in his sides plainly indicated seams made by his antagonist's tusks. Blood was trickling down his head and shoulders. On the rise of the hill was his enemy, a still larger animal, possessing the advantage of longer tusks. It was a lost fight. In a few minutes the victor, with a quick rush at the other, made a good thrust at the side. There was a severe struggle, but the tusk went its full length into the now beaten brute, and using all his weight the victor pressed him down the hill, where they disengaged themselves and prepared for another bout. The wounded tusker's roars of pain were pitiful to hear. He turned tail and sought safety in flight. But the other kept close behind him and gave him thrust after thrust, but not in any vital part. Pretty soon they wheeled around, raced, and came together with a mighty smash. This was about the only stand made, and the beaten brute was quickly overpowered by the more powerful and fresher victor. The thrusts now put behind the shoulder and into the body quickly disabled the poor brute, and in fact in a few minutes the combat was over. The conqueror with one rush completely rolled his enemy over, and by repeated thrusts into the prostrate form finished the fight amid moanings and trumpetings.

"I got some men and went out next morning to look for the body and get the tusks. We found a big herd of elephants in an excited state almost on the spot where the finish had occurred. In it were several small tuskers, besides the big conqueror of the evening before, who seemed to instil a great deal of fear into the youngsters. He came out into the open glade with a fine young female, and as he approached there was a general stampede out of his way. We came on the dead beast, which had been butted and rolled after it was killed into a clump of bamboos. It had been a fine, burly animal, but was marked from forehead to rear and top to foot by rips and cuts. He measured nine feet six inches at the shoulder, and the tusks proved slightly over 100 pounds the pair. The victor, which in the fight appeared to tower over his foe, must have been quite ten feet high, and had the longest tusks I have ever seen clear of their sockets. I tried to get him, but what with his harem about him and the difficulty of getting a clear view in the long grass I failed to get a shot."

"I don't know, though," said an old hunter, who had been in Africa, "but that I would rather take my chances with an elephant than with a real mad buffalo. There is no more savage brute, and none more indomitable and persistent in his wrath. It is not that they are swifter or stronger or that their horns are a more deadly weapon. But they display pertinacity of spite which makes them exceedingly formidable. Let a lion miss his first spring and he will turn away—unless ravenously hungry—in disappointment and disgust from his intended victim. Let a rhinoceros be wounded, and, unless hemmed in by foes, he will make for the water. But the wounded buffalo sticks to his enemy, and has been known to watch under a tree for days in the hope of securing his revenge upon the hunter who had climbed it to escape his fury. The natives have a special plan of their own for capturing them. They used to select the special bull they wanted to kill and entice or drive it from its companions. Two or three of them would engage the animal's attention in front, leaping nimbly to one side to avoid his furious charges, while another hunter took the risky job of creeping up behind and hamstringing the beast. They were generally successful, but many lives were lost every year in buffalo hunting, and the natives themselves consider it the most dangerous quadruped in the forest."

Face Values.

"Young Scadds has married a poor girl whose face was her only dowry."

"It runs in the family. His sister is the wife of a foreign Count, who brought her nothing but his cheek."—*Puck.*

PLANNING FOR THE FAIR.

AN IDEA OF WHAT IS TO BE DONE AT JACKSON PARK.

Engineers Foster and Gottlieb Complete Their Report—Apportionment of the Expense—Entertainment of the Delegation from Washington—How Promoter-General Handy Will Set Matters Right in European Countries—Mr. Windrim's Ideas for a Government Building.

J. Foster, engineer of the South Park Board, and A. Gottlieb, engineer of the Board of Directors of the Columbian Exposition, have prepared a report of the work to be done in preparing Jackson Park for the Fair, including the apportionment of the expense.

The report has more figures than an arithmetic and goes into all the details of the work. It is estimated that there will be 206,700 cubic yards of sand-filling from dredging, 184,700 cubic yards from excavations, 243,250 cubic yards from foundations or brought to the grounds, and 436,000 feet of black earth. The total cost is estimated at $89,061, of which $46,786 will be expended in permanent improvements. This under the arrangement will be paid for by the South Park Board, the directory paying only for improvements that will be of a temporary nature.

The report has not yet been acted upon by either body, but it will probably come before the directory at its next meeting.

Plans for the entertainment of the delegation from Washington were taken up at the meeting of the Executive Committee. Chairman Baker of the Foreign Exhibits Committee announced that Saturday the Commissioners who are to visit South American countries to promote the interests of the Fair will arrive in the city and asked that some arrangement be made for their entertainment and instruction in Exposition matters. It was decided to place the matter in the hands of the Foreign Exhibits Committee, composed of Messrs. Baker, Higinbotham, Ryerson, and Lefens, who will take charge of the entertainment of the visitors. Visits will probably be made to Jackson Park and other points of interest in Chicago.

Promoter-General Handy submitted a plan under which he proposes to conduct the Department of Publicity and Promotion. His suggestions were concurred in unanimously and referred to the Board of Directors for action at the next meeting Jan. 9.

Mr. Handy, by the way, is devoting his attention just at present to ferreting out the source of the reports circulated in Europe, and when he goes to New York Saturday will look up the correspondents of various European papers and endeavor to show them that they have made some grievous errors. He will probably make arrangements to supply them with legitimate World's Fair news.

As a means of getting at the source of the reports he has had a number of the statements made in foreign papers translated for his use. From these it would seem that the McKinley bill is used most generally as an argument against the Fair, and that the Paris edition of the New York *Herald* has been most active in circulating derogatory reports. Other publications are not far behind, however. Every possible statement calculated to do injury to the Fair was found in the various publications examined; some, no doubt, arising from ignorance, but others apparently malicious.

Some of the Misstatements.

According to the various statements the Fair had been abandoned, Chicago had failed to raise the money, there was no suitable site to offer, the Fair had been transferred to New York, Congress had rescinded the bill, etc., etc. And to cap the climax Vice-President Bryan has received a letter from Paul de Roussiers of *La France Sociale* to the effect that the reports published in the French papers were very materially injuring the prospects of a good French exhibit.

Mr. Handy is of the opinion that these reports do not all arise through ignorance of the true state of affairs and he wants to find out their source and the reason for them. That will be one of his duties in New York. Another will be to submit his views regarding the dissemination of news abroad to the Committee on Foreign Affairs in order that there may be harmony of action. He thinks of circulating illustrations of Chicago as one method of showing that it is a city and not a wilderness, as has been represented. The illustrations will probably include designs of World's Fair buildings as fast as they are decided upon.

Vice-President Bryan will probably be the first official of the local board to take possession of his new office in the Rand-McNally Building. The carpet is already down in his room, while carpenters and painters are still at work in some of the other rooms. Carpets are down in a number of the rooms of the officials of the commission, but no lettering has yet been put on any of the doors and everything is in a chaotic state. A little of the directory's furniture was taken over to the new offices yesterday and the rest will follow Friday and Saturday. The commission officials will probably begin moving the first of next week, but all will not be settled in the new quarters before the last of the week.

WINDRIM'S PLANS RECEIVED.

What the Supervising Architect Suggests in the Way of a Government Building.

The Supervising Architect's plans for the Government World's Fair building were received yesterday morning from Washington by Burnham & Root. They are in the form of suggestions from Mr. Windrim relative to the needs of the Government, with accompanying unfinished drawings.

Mr. Windrim's plan is the first one yet received, and contemplates the erection of a building immediately north of the main building with the same proposed lake frontage.

The building suggested is 400x350, in four component parts, surmounted by a handsome dome. Said Mr. Root:

"Mr. Windrim's plans are in the form of suggestions of Governmental needs, and nothing positive in relation to the building can be decided before the meeting of architects called for Jan. 10. All buildings will be arranged in the order of their importance, but primarily according to the general plan or effect of the buildings as a collection with unity and harmony of design and structure. Mr. Windrim's suggestions are good, but we have not considered them yet in the light of their necessary conformity to other plans. Mr. Windrim will submit other and more perfected plans after further communication between himself and the Board of Supervising Architects."

Exposition Notes.

Secretary Butterworth writes that he will return to Chicago as soon as the proclamation is mailed to foreign nations.

Committees of the Directory, Art Institute, and Commercial Club will meet again tomorrow to take up the subject of a permanent art building.

J. Allen Whyte has submitted a new plan for a Columbian tower. It is to be 1,492 feet high, to commemorate the year of the discovery of America.

Diamond-Cutting in Amsterdam.

Last year was a very serious one for the Dutch diamond industry, which was nearly paralyzed by the action of the De Beers company of Kimberley in reducing the production of the raw diamonds from 4,000,000 to 2,000,000 carats per annum, in order to keep up prices. The price of raw diamonds rose more than 100 per cent at the mines, and it proved impossible to obtain a proportionate advance for the cut article. This state of things, says the British Consul at Amsterdam in his last report, coming on top of too great an inflation in the cutting industry in Amsterdam, created the greatest distress among the diamond workers, who, as a class, have the reputation of being very thriftless. For several months at the close of the year orders for cut diamonds were altogether wanting, and not only were a great number of families reduced to absolute destitution, but most of the new cutting mills, which have been erected of late, were closed, and will probably be devoted to other purposes. Since the close of the year the position of the diamond works rather improved. The price of cut diamonds has risen so far as to give some margin for the cost of cutting, etc., but the demand is by no means sufficient to keep the mills and diamond workers of the city employed. A good deal of cutting is now done there for London account direct.—*London Times.*

Out of Hearing.

Sammy Wise—"Can I play fire-engine with the boy in the flat up-stairs?"

Mrs. Wise—"No, you can't. But you can have all the fun you like with the boy in the flat underneath."—*Puck.*

Opening a New Account.

Old Scadds—"Young man, you've got to turn over a new leaf this year!"

Young Scadds (modestly)—"Thank you, sir; would you mind starting my fresh page in the ledger with an advance of two hundred?"—*Puck.*

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JACK KETCH'S RECORD.

NUMBER OF PERSONS THROTTLED BY LAW IN 1890.

The List of Executions by States—Crimes for Which the Victims Were Condemned—One Woman Hanged—A Continued Increase in the Totals, 102 Persons Having Paid the Penalty on the Gallows for Their Misdeeds.

The number of legal executions during the year shows an increase over those of last year. The total number was 102, as compared with [illegible]3 in 1889, 87 in 1888, 79 in 1887, 83 in 1886, and [illegible]08 in 1885. The executions in the several States and Territories were as follows: Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 9; California, 1; Colorado, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 7; Minnesota, 1; Montana, 5; Mississippi, 6; New Hampshire, 1; Nevada, 2; North Carolina, 5; Ohio, 5; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 8; South Carolina, 8; Tennessee, 5; Texas, 3; Virginia, 4; West Virginia, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1; District of Columbia, 1. The detailed list is as follows:

January.

3. Galvin Morris, murder, Houma, La.
4. Philimore Ball, colored, murder, Louisville, Ga.
10. J. C. Parish, incest, Raleigh, N. C.
16. Harris Austin, Indian, murder, Fort Smith, Ark.
16. Samuel Goins, Indian, murder, Fort Smith, Ark.
16. Jimmon Burris, Indian, murder, Fort Smith, Ark.
16. John Billy, Indian, murder, Fort Smith, Ark.
16. Thomas Willis, Indian, murder, Fort Smith, Ark.
16. Jefferson Jones, Indian, murder, Fort Smith, Ark.
17. Isaiah Dent, murder, Clinton, La.
17. Charles Dent, murder, Clinton, La.
19. James Holcombe, colored, murder, St. John, La.
25. Green Braxton, colored, murder, Montgomery, Ala.
30. George Toble, murder, Fort Smith, Ark.

February.

7. Samuel Dell, colored, murder, Jacksonville, Ala.
7. Elijah Morse, colored, murder, Greensboro, N. C.
7. Manley Pankey, colored, murder, Troy, N. C.
7. John Wilson, murder, Burnsville, N. C.
14. Edward Johnson, colored, murder, Penny, Ga.
14. James Butts, colored, murder, Penny, Ga.
14. Weng Ah Hing, Chinese, murder, San Francisco, Cal.
19. Ellison Mounts, murder, Pikeville, Ky.
20. Seeley Hopkins, murder, Bellefonte, Pa.
20. Jacob Shoop, murder, Philadelphia, Pa.
20. Thomas J. Cole, murder, Philadelphia, Pa.
21. Gilbert Lewe, colored, murder, Birmingham, Ala.
21. John King, colored, murder, Osceola, Ark.
22. Henry Duncan, murder, Ozark, Ala.
26. George Clark, murder, Waynesburg, Pa.
26. George H. Black, murder, Laramie, Wyo.
27. Thomas O'Brien, murder, Lexington, Ky.
28. Richard Hawes, murder, Birmingham, Ala.

March.

6. Felix Kampff, murder, Charleston, W. Va.
15. Robert Rains, colored, murder, Morgan County, Alabama.
19. William J. Cheatham, murder, Grenada, Miss.
22. Prince Saunders, colored, murder, Plaquemine, La.
22. Edmond Nicholas, colored, murder, Franklin, La.

April.

3. Robert McCoy, colored, murder, Homerville, Ga.
3. William Hick, colored, murder, Homerville, Ga.
9. Alfred Andrews, murder, Bellefontaine, O.
9. William A. Bartholomew, murder, Easton, Pa.
9. Zach Taylor, murder, Waynesburg, Pa.
9. Charles Carter, colored, murder, Edensburg, Pa.
9. George A. Fields, colored, murder, Scranton, Miss.
11. Charles Simmons, colored, murder, Mount Pleasant, S. C.
11. Robert Shelton, colored, murder, Bennettsville, S. C.
17. Martin Futrell, colored, murder, Hernando, Miss.
18. Benjamin Elsey, colored, murder, Birmingham, Ala.

May.

1. James Palmer, murder, Concord, N. H.
9. Robert Hill, colored, murder, Augusta, Ga.
11. Sandy Jones, colored, murder, Birmingham, Ala.
11. William Davis, colored, murder, Union, S. C.
29. Benjamin Hawkin, colored, murder, Washington, D. C.

June.

5. Pellico, Indian, murder, Portland, Ore.
6. Thomas Miles, colored, murder, Linden, Tex.
6. Fletcher Halden, colored, murder, Linden, Tex.
6. Henry Halden, colored, murder, Linden, Tex.
6. Thomas King, murder, Boulder, Mont.
20. Josiah Potts, murder, Elko, Nev.
20. Elizabeth Potts, murder, Elko, Nev.
24. Frank Brennish, murder, Memphis, Tenn.
24. Henry Ballard, colored, murder, Memphis, Tenn.
24. Parker Harris, colored, murder, Memphis, Tenn.
24. Edward Carr, colored, murder, Memphis, Tenn.
27. William Brookes, murder, Pine City, Minn.

July.

9. John Stansbury, murder, Fort Smith, Ark.
11. Edward D. Gallagher, murder, Vancouver, Wash.
11. Alfred Cooper, colored, murder, Birmingham, Ala.
11. Armstead Jones, colored, murder, Orangeburg, S. C.
11. William Johnson, colored, murder, New Orleans, La.
25. Thomas Wilson, murder, Martinsville, Va.
29. Henry Bivins, colored, murder, Scranton, Miss.
31. Kelly Stewart, colored, murder, Live Oak, Fla.

August.

2. "Rachael" Chatoe, colored, murder, Lancaster C.-H., S. C.
2. William Clyburn, colored, murder, Lancaster C.-H., S. C.
15. John Phillips, colored, murder, Boydton, Va.
22. George Early, colored, arson, Rocky Mount, Va.
22. Byard Woods, colored, arson, Rocky Mount, Va.
28. Otto Leuth, murder, Columbus, O.
28. John Smith, murder, Columbus, O.

September.

5. Robert Shelton, colored, murder, Laurens, S. C.
24. Napoleon White, colored, murder, Talahasse, Fla.

October.

3. H. J. Martin, murder, Raleigh C.-H., W. Va.
10. Stephen Jacobs, colored, murder, Lumberton, W. C.
29. Thomas Woolfolk, murder, Macon, Ga.

November.

7. Nynero Griego, Mexican, murder, Cañon City, Colo.
7. William Bethen, colored, murder, Macon, Ga.
21. John Maples, colored, rape, Knoxville, Tenn.
21. Dorsey Edward, colored, murder, Yazoo City, Miss.
21. Henry Moore, colored, murder, Jesup, Ga.

December.

1. Ellis Miller, murder, Columbus, O.
5. Lewis Watson, colored, murder, Isabella, Ga.
11. George Martin, colored, murder, Meridian, Miss.
18. Elmer Sharkey, murder, Columbus, O.
18. Henry Popp, murder, Columbus, O.
19. La-la-ce, Indian, murder, Missoula, Mont.
19. Pierre Paul, Indian, murder, Missoula, Mont.
19. Antley, Indian, murder, Missoula, Mont.
19. Pascale, Indian, murder, Missoula, Mont.
19. Adam Mongie, colored, murder, Mount Pleasant, S. C.
19. Charles Williams, murder, Traders' Hill, Ga.
19. Stephen Ford, colored, murder, Seale Station, Ala.

JUDGE LYNCH AT WORK.

The Victims of the Mob—How the Colored Man Has Suffered in the South.

Judge Lynch has executed during the year 126 victims, a decrease over last year as compared with 179 in 1889, 144 in 1888, 123 in 1887, 133 in 1886, and 181 in 1885. The lynchings in the various States and Territories were as follows. Northern States—California, 2; Colorado, 3; Indiana, 2; Nevada, 1; Nebraska, 2; Oregon, 4; South Dakota, 2. Southern States—Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 3; Georgia, 18; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 13; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 24; Virginia, 7; West Virginia, 3; Arizona, 1; New Mexico, 1. Of the total number 125 were males and 1 female. There were 31 whites, 90 blacks, 4 Indians, and 1 Mexican. The record in the South of 110 out of 126 persons lynched is horrible. The detailed list is as follows:

January.

1. Unknown negro, accessory to murder, Turner P.-O., Ark.
3. Henry Holmes, colored, Bosier Parish, La.
4. John Stanley, murder, Valker Co., Tex.
8. Unknown negro, race hatred, Hamilton, Ga.
8. Henry Ward, colored, murder, Bayou Sara, La.
9. Mexican desperado, Georgetown, N. M.
11. William Black, colored, burglary, Barnwell, S. C.
13. William Slate, by White Caps, Crothersville, Ind.
15. George Smith, colored, unknown cause, Bainbridge, Ia.
30. Walter Younts, rape, Paris, Tex.

February.

2. Ernest Bitner, by White Caps, Marengo, Ind.
8. Eli Ladd, colored, desperado, Blountsville, Ind.
12. George Corvett, murder, Crawfordsville, Ark.
14. William Larkin, colored, murder, Camden, Ark.
18. R. F. Emerson, assault, St. Joseph, La.
19. Jacob Staples, colored, rape, Helskell's Station, Tenn.
19. Rebecca Bruckey, by White Caps, Frederick, Ind.
26. Robert Pope and son, for being obnoxious, Hampton Co., S. C.
28. Brown Washington, colored, rape, Athens, Ga.

March.

1. A. W. Wassen, murder, Mallie Station, Colo.
2. Burke Martin, colored, murder, Greenville, Miss.
16. A. J. Stratton, murder, Bromfield, Neb.
16. Henry Williams, colored, rape, Gadsden, Tenn.
21. Benjamin Grewell, swindling, Robinson Station, Ky.
22. Robert Moseley, colored, rape, Huntsville, Ala.
24. Samuel Martin, colored, murder, Wrightsville, Ga.
25. J. Stratton, murder, Linden, Ala.
27. Unknown negro, murder, Hedsville, Tex.
29. Simmons Simpsons, negro, murder, Mariana, Fla.
31. Frank Griffin, negro, rape, Stanton, Ala.

April.

2. Unknown negro, murder, Brantley, Tex.
5. Unknown negro, rape, Thornton, Tex.
5. William Williams, colored, rape, Kosse, Tex.
18. Samuel Moody, colored, murder, Auburn, Ky.
20. Stephen Jacobs, colored, incendiarism, Fayetteville, Tenn.
24. Simeon Garrett, colored, attempt to kill, San Augustine, Tex.
24. Jerry Teel, colored, attempt to kill, San Augustine, Tex.
24. Unknown negro, rape, Cameron Station, Texas.
30. Anasticio Hugo, Indian, horse stealing, Banning, Cal.

May.

4. John Major, Indian, murder, Linkville, Ore.
5. Willie Leaphart, colored, alleged rape, Lexington, S. C. (proved innocent).
12. Edward Bennett, colored, rape, Hearne, Tex.
12. E. L. Criswell, murder, Santa Maria, Cal.
15. Philip William, colored, rape, Napoleonville, La.
22. Grant Anderson, colored, alleged rape, Columbus, Miss.
26. John E. Starling, murder, Selma, N. C.
30. Robert Weaver, colored, race prejudice, Cameron, Ark.
30. Theodore C. Wiedenmuller, unknown, Duval County, Texas.

June.

1. Thomas Brown, colored, murder, Hook's Ferry, Tex.
2. Robert Parrent, alleged murder, Green Ridge, Ark.
2. George Warner, alleged rape, Tennessee.
3. George Stevenson, colored, alleged rape, Hattiesburg, Miss.
10. George Prince, colored, alleged rape, Elbert Co., Ga.
10. Jesse Poke, colored, murder, Eastman, Ga.
10. Rich Perry, colored, unpopularity, Marion Co., Ga.
13. Unknown Mexican, rape, Tyler, Tex.
13. George Penner, colored, rape, Elberton, Ga.
16. George Swazey, colored, political causes, E. Feliciana, La.
20. Negro, murder, Livingston, Tex.
24. Henry Watts, rape, Brandenburg, Ky.
28. Unknown negro, cause unknown, Antlers, Tex.
28. Andrew Roberts, colored, rape, Waycross, Ga.
29. John Coleman, colored, murder, Shreveport, La.

July.

3. Patrick Henry, colored, gambling, Nechesville, Tex.
10. A negro, making threats, Lebanon, Va.
11. James Harmon, colored, rape, Social Circle, Ga.
13. John Jones, colored, robbery, Anniston, Ala.
18. Green Jackson, colored, murder, Fort White, Fla.
22. Andy Young, colored, race prejudice, Red River County, Texas.
25. F. M. B. Cook, political prejudice, Hirtelberg, Miss.
25. Unknown negro, miscegenation, Riverton, Ala.
25. Unknown negro, rape, Arcadelphia, Ala.
30. William Hawkins, colored, theft, Cypress, Tex.

August.

4. John Brown, colored, rape, Navasota, Tex.
8. Unknown negro, rape, Anderson, Tex.
12. William Beaver, attempted rape, Warren, Ark.
12. Isaac Cook, colored, desperado, near Montgomery, Ala.
14. Frank Hurgus, rape, Bear Foot Cave, Tenn.
14. Two unknown negroes, rape, near Mexico, Tex.
15. Charles Pratt, murder, Blair, Neb.
17. Henry Parish, murder, Tintic, Nev.
17. John Henderson, colored, murder, Midway, Ky.
18. Thomas Woodward, colored, robbery, Humboldt, Tenn.
18. James Wilson, horsethief, near Prescott, Ari.
21. Henderson Fox, colored, rape, Trenton, Tenn.
22. William Alexander, colored, attempted rape, near Baton Rouge, La.

September.

3. Thomas Smith, colored, murder, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
4. John Rogers, colored, attempted rape, Water Valley, Miss.
11. Stephen Crump, colored, rape, Amory, Miss.
11. George Bolter, colored, rape, Amory, Miss.

October.

2. Ernest Humphreys, colored, murder, Princeton, Ky.
12. Frank Wosten, colored, incendiarism, Homer, Ga.
24. John Williams, colored, murder, Waynesboro, Ga.
31. Two negroes, rape, Barton County, Ga.
31. —— Polasco, colored, rape, Velasta, Ga.

November.

1. Owen Jones, colored, rape, Pulaski, Ga.
14. William McGregory, colored, rape, Water Valley, Miss.
17. Edward Stevens, colored, murder, Savannah, Tenn.
18. Henry Smith, colored, rape, Wood's Station, Ala.
18. Sandy Wallace, colored, rape, Longstown, Miss.
19. John Simmons, colored, rape, Cairo, Ga.
21. Unknown negro, race prejudice, near Baton Rouge, La.

December.

1. Two Indian cattle-thieves, Bad River, S. D.
3. Thad Fowlkes, murder, Charlotte County, Va.
3. Andrew T. Baugh, cattle-stealing, Lawrenceville, Tex.
3. Unknown negro, unknown cause, Rome, Ga.
3. Henry Johnson, colored, rape, Central, S. C.
7. Dennis Martin, colored, murder, Roebuck Landing, Miss.
9. Moses Lemon, colored, threats, Roebuck Landing, Miss.
11. Daniel Williams, colored, incendiarism, Florida.
11. Unknown man, informer, Dawson County, Ga.
16. Unknown man, incendiarism, near Denver, Colo.
16. Unknown man, incendiarism, near Cañon City, Colo.
17. Charles Gillard, colored, race trouble, Bastrop, Tex.
23. Three tramps, murder, Huntington, Ore.
24. Five negroes, murder, Mecklenburg Co., Va.
24. Kinch Freeman, colored, murder, Winton, N. C.
24. J. M. Matthews, political prejudices, Carrollton, Miss.

SUICIDES AND MURDERS.

Murders on the Increase—Ghastly List of Those Tired with Life.

The number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States during the year, as reported by telegraph and mail to THE TRIBUNE is 2,640, as compared with 2,224 in 1889, 1,487 in 1888, 1,387 in 1887, 914 in 1886, and 978 in 1885. Of this number 1,997 were males and 643 females. The causes were as follows:

Despondency	759	Liquor	230
Unknown	689	Love disappointment	175
Insane	375	Ill health	148
Domestic infelicity	209	Business losses	55

In these cases 1,094 shot themselves, 663 took poison, 380 hanged themselves, 246 drowned themselves, 110 cut their throats, 47 threw themselves in front of locomotives, 34 jumped from windows or roofs, 49 stabbed themselves, 13 burned themselves, 3 starved themselves, and 1 blew himself up with dynamite. The following list shows the more prominent cases of suicide in this country:

John Mylnarek, school treasurer, Duluth, Minn.; George W. Brown, Register of Deeds, Standish, Mich.; James N. Elkins, Cashier N. W. Express Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Dr. John Ryan, Dover, N. J.; Edward Monahan, violinist, New York City; ex-Deputy United States Marshal William T. Day, Mount Sterling, Ky.; John Jarchow, merchant, Cincinnati, O.; Gottlieb Mutzer, civil engineer, Newark, N. J.; Jessie J. Reynolds, actress, New York; George H. Lounsberry, cashier New York City Post-Office; Dr. Louis Blache, New Orleans, La.; Dr. J. H. Gales, Chicago, Ill.; William W. Nivison, express agent, Coldwater, Mich.; Henry Rehwold, architect, Chicago, Ill.; William F. Huntoon, bank cashier, San Francisco, Cal.; George H. Denniston, bank teller, Goshen, N. Y.; Judge F. M. Downs, Fort Smith, Ark.; W. E. Crowley, bank cashier, Sullivan, Ind.; Prof. Louis J. Hast, organist, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Charles Draper, Lanesville, O.; R. H. Culpepper, cotton merchant, Houston, Tex.; William Rushton, bank cashier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Claude Chaffinjon, silk manufacturer, Jersey City, N. J.; the Rev. Franklin Kohler, Millerstown, Pa.; James Levinson, merchant, San Francisco, Cal.; John Griscom, inventor, New York; J. D. Towell, editor, Gandy, Neb.; W. H. Farnham, secretary life-insurance company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. C. Walter, inventor, Richmond, Va.; Morrison Bailey, ex-Village President, Plainwell, Mich.; George L. Baker, real estate operator, Minneapolis, Minn.; Hopson Hurd, wholesale grocer, Cleveland, O.; Morris Marks, silk importer, New York; C. E. Perkins, grain dealer, Port Huron, Mich.; the Rev. Andrew J. Townsend, Center Point, Ark.; Count von Hartman, Denver, Colo.; M. Alexander, clothing merchant, Dubuque, Ia.; C. W. Weheler, justice, Hartford, S. D.; Dr. James F. Webb, San Francisco, Cal.; Marcus C. Stearns, capitalist, Chicago, Ill.; S. W. Rhode, United States Signal Service, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. S. Skidmore, architect, Fort Smith, Ark.; Dr. J. W. Thompson, dentist, Prescott, Ari.; Neils Lumberg, Mormon leader, Salt Lake City, Utah; David Z. Brackett, Supervisor, Madison, N. Y.; William S. Bradley, lawyer, Portland, Ore.; Fritz Susemehl, County Recorder, Davenport, Ia.; Joseph H. Blakeney, artist, Martinsburg, W. Va.; William Watson, Secretary Agricultural College, Starkworth, Miss.; Wilkie Smith, bank cashier, Ackley, Ia.; Dr. R. J. Marshall, Allegheny, Pa.; Edward Greenwald, theatrical manager, Galveston, Tex.; T. T. Montrief, real estate agent, Columbia, Mo.; Jacques P. Durenage, ex-editor Austin (Tex.) *Wochenblatt*; Lieut. E. B. Weeks, U. S. A.; D. W. Gage, Chief of Police, Tombstone, Ariz.; George W. Dent, teacher, Center, O.; Dr. A. C. Hawley, Eaton, O.; Charles Phelps, merchant, New York; W. F. Crane, lawyer, Albuquerque, N. M.; Gustave A. Rissin, cashier, San José, Cal.; Samuel H. Crook, hotelkeeper, New York; Ora Richards, banker, Hayes Center, Neb.; Henry Swindell, contractor, Allegheny City, Pa.; Dr. J. P. Chace, Hillsboro Springs, N. H.; Frank M. Ostrander, lawyer, Mercer, Cal.; A. C. Brown, banker, Marmette, Wis.; Prof. C. J. Coley, Agricultural College, South Dakota; John W. Mills, Postmaster, Mechanicsburg, Ind.; Judge A. M. Paine, Kilingby, Conn.; Capt. C. H. Clarke, civil engineer, Washington, D. C.; Dr. L. H. Robbins, Lincoln, Neb.; G. S. Nichols, Postmaster, Velasco, Tex.; Joseph C. Thornton, lawyer, Seattle, Wash.; Prof. L. Burstall, Milwaukee, Wis; the Rev. Father C. F. Bohmert, Ocean Springs, Miss.; Lucien W. Sperry, merchant, New Haven, Conn.; Victor Baylies, chemist, Philadelphia, Pa.; Reuben McComber, capitalist, Three Rivers, Mich.; W. G. Von Bonhorst, banker, Pittsburg, Pa.; R. H. Passmore, cashier, Tacoma, Wash.; Prof. S. F. Harker, school principal, Columbus, Kas.; Dr. John E. Ensell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Andrew J. Kirshner, attorney, Pittsburg, Pa.; O. M. Ohlinger, banker, Germantown, O.; Jesse Grubbs, teacher, Manchester, O.; Francis J. Cummings, school principal, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Samuel H. Beard, lawyer, Leesburg, O.; Joseph A. Jameson, banker, New York; John N. Insley, cashier, Topeka, Kas.; the Rev. W. A. Overton, Greene Co., Ga.; Joseph Brittain Jr., Pittsburg, Pa.; A. L. Flint, Postmaster, Ryan, Ia.; Allen Irvin, journalist, Lincoln, Neb.; Curtis P. Upson, street railroad sup't., Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. E. M. Ferris, Brookline, Mass.; Prof. Drewry Jones, teacher, Ferguson, Mo.; Lieut. C. H. Turner, U. S. N.; Emilie Rossi, actress, New York; Gustav Koch, artist, New York; Frederick B. Swift, lawyer, New York; Lewis M. Griffin, tobacconist, Richmond, Va.; Harrison Newman, Charity Commissioner, Louisville, Ky.; A. B. Mullett, architect, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Creighton, banker, New York; William T. Tannahill, broker, New York; Dr. C. C. Crolly, White Plains, N. Y.; E. D. Benjamin, merchant, Bloomington, Ill.; W. P. Balch, turfman, Boston, Mass.; the Rev. H. J. King, Oberlin, O.; William Denny, broker, Spokane Falls, Wash.; Selby Jones, merchant, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. F. W. Oliver, Sioux City, Ia.; Mrs. Charles A. Coombs, novelist, Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. McKittrick, ex-priest, Seattle, Wash.; Freeman B. Crocker, Pres. Board of Public Works, Denver, Colo.; Mayor Braham, Litchfield, Minn.; ex-Senator Frank B. Arnold, Unadilla, N. Y.; Dr. F. O. Vincint, Fresno, Cal.

It is noticeable that this list, among others, includes the names of 10 cashiers, 15 physicians, 13 merchants, 4 actors, 4 Judges, 6 clergymen, 7 lawyers, 7 teachers, 8 bankers, 3 Postmasters, 3 journalists, 3 architects.

Murders.

The total number of murders committed in this country, as reported by telegraph and mail to THE TRIBUNE during 1890, was 4,290, as compared with 3,567 in 1889, 2,184 in 1888, 2,335 in 1887, 1,499 in 1886, and 1,808 in 1885. The causes of these murders may be classified as follows:

Quarrels	2,184	Highwaymen killed	74
Liquor	486	Self-defense	67
Unknown	464	Insanity	59
Jealousy	396	Outrages	25
By highwaymen	217	Duel	1
Infanticide	167	Strike	1
Resisting arrest	149		

ORIGIN OF "LA MARSEILLAISE."

Dramatic Circumstances Attending the Production of the Famous French Air.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* "La Marseillaise," the national air of France, is a song which inspires the hearts of Frenchmen as no other music can. It was composed by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, a French poet, player, soldier, and singer, in 1792, and of this notable production Carlyle wrote in 1836:

"The thought which works voiceless in this black-browed mass (the "Marseillaise"), an inspired Tyrtæn Colonel, Rouget de Lisle, whom the earth still holds, has translated into grim melody and rhythm; into his hymn or march of the Marseillaise: luckiest musical composition ever promulgated, the sound of which will make the blood tingle in men's veins; and whole armies and assemblages will sing it, with eyes weeping and burning, with hearts defiant of Death, Despot, and Devil."

The story of the origin of this song is dramatic, as it is told by Lamartine. "There was a young officer in garrison at Strasburg named Rouget de Lisle," says the historian. "He was born at Lons-le-Saunier, in the Jura, that country of reverie and energy, as mountainous countries always are. This young man loved war like a soldier—the revolution like a thinker. He charmed with his verses and music the slow, dull garrison life. Much in request from his two-fold talent as musician and poet, he visited the house of Dietrich, an Alsatian patriot, on intimate terms. Dietrich's wife and young daughters shared in his patriotic feelings, for the revolution was advancing toward the frontiers, just as the affections of the body always commence at the extremities. They were very partial to the young officer, and inspired his heart, his poetry, and his music. They executed the first of his ideas hardly developed, confidantes of the earliest flights of his genius.

"It was in the winter of 1792, and there was a scarcity in Strasburg. The house of Dietrich was poor and the table humble, but there was always a welcome for Rouget de Lisle. The young officer was there from morning till night, like a son or a brother of the family. One day when there were only some coarse bread and slices of ham on the table Dietrich, looking with calm sadness at De Lisle, said to him: 'Plenty is not seen at our feasts; but what matter, if enthusiasm is not wanting at at our civic fêtes and courage in our soldiers' hearts? I have still a bottle of wine left in my cellar. Bring it,' he added, addressing one of his daughters, 'and we will drink to liberty and our country. Strasburg is shortly to have a patriotic ceremony and De Lisle must be inspired by these last drops to produce one of those hymns which convey to the soul of the people the enthusiasm which suggested it.' The young girls applauded, fetched the wine, filled the glasses of their old father and the young officer until the wine was exhausted. It was midnight and very cold. De Lisle was a dreamer; his heart was moved, his head was heated. The cold seized on him, and he went staggering to his lonely chamber, endeavoring by degrees to find inspiration in the palpitations of his citizen heart; and on his small clavicord, now composing the air before the words, and now the words before the air, combined them so intimately in his mind that he could never tell which was first produced, the air or the words, so impossible did he find it to separate the poetry from the music, and the feeling from the impression. He sang everything—wrote nothing.

"Overcome by this divine inspiration, his head fell sleeping on his instrument, and he did not awake until daylight. The song of the over night returned to his memory with difficulty, like the recollections of a dream. He wrote it down and then ran to Dietrich. He found him in his garden. His wife and daughter had not yet risen. Dietrich aroused them, called together some friends as fond as himself of music, and capable of executing De Lisle's composition; Dietrich's eldest daughter accompanied them, Rouget sang. At the first verse all countenances turned pale, at the second tears flowed, at the last enthusiasm burst forth. The hymn of the country was found. Alas! it was also destined to be the hymn of terror. The unfortunate Dietrich went a few months afterward to the scaffold to the sound of the notes produced at his own fireside, from the heart of his friend, and the voices of his daughters.

"The new song, executed some days afterward in Strasburg, flew from city to city in every public orchestra. Marseilles adopted it to be sung at the opening and the close of the sitting of its clubs. The Marseillaise spread it all over France by singing it everywhere on their way. Hence the name of Marseillaise. De Lisle's old mother, a royalist and religious, alarmed at the effect of her son's voice, wrote to him: 'What is this revolutionary hymn sung by bands of brigands who are traversing France, and with which our name is mingled?' De Lisle himself, proscribed as a royalist, heard it, and shuddered as it sounded on his ear, whilst escaping by some of the wild passes of the Alps. 'What do they call that hymn?' he inquired of his guide. 'The Mareillaise,' replied the peasant. It was thus he learned the name of his own work. The arm turned against the hand that forged it. The Revolution, insane, no longer recognized its own voice. . . . It was the fire-water of the Revolution which instilled into the senses and the soul of the people the intoxication of battle."

France has other songs of patriotism, but only one Marseillaise.

Cold Days in Ontario.

A correspondent asks: "How cold has the coldest day been since 1840 in this part of Ontario, and what was the date?" The Toronto Observatory supplies the Toronto *Globe* with the following statement of the lowest registered temperatures at the stations and on the dates named:

Station.	*Year.*	*Temperature.*	*Date of occurrence.*
Toronto	1840-1890	—26.5	Jan. 10, 1859
Kingston	1875-1890	—26.3	Dec. 20, 1875
Bancroft	1884-1890	—42.0	Jan. 25, 1884
Barrie	1866-1887	—38.1	Jan. 8, 1866
Belleville	1866-1878	—29.8	Dec. 21, 1871
Cornwall	1866-1887	—32.8	Feb. 2, 1874
Pembroke	1866-1888	—41.3	Feb. 7, 1875
Ottawa	1872-1890	—33.0	Jan. 15, 1884
Montreal	1869-1890	—28.0	Feb. 5, 1871

Sadly True.

This world is like a crowded 'bus,
A few good men, perhaps,
May find a seat, but most of us
Must hang on by the straps.
—*Spare Moments.*

THIS WAS A ROMAN BANQUET.

Description of a Dinner Party Where the Patricians Were Feasted.

New York *Home Journal:* The triclinium—a beautiful oblong apartment, gorgeously painted with arabesques of gold and scarlet upon a deep azure ground-work. A circular table covered with a white cloth, bordered with a deep edge of purple, and deeper fringe of gold, stood in the center, and around in three couches, nearly of the same height with the board, each the segment of a circle, the three forming a horseshoe.

The couches were of the finest rosewood inlaid with tortoise-shell and ivory and brass, strewed with richest tapestries, and piled with cushions glowing with splendid needlework. And over all, upheld by richly-molded shafts of Corinthian bronze, was a canopy of Tyrian purple, tasseled and fringed with gold.

The method of reclining at the table was that the guests should place themselves on the left side propped partly by the left elbow and partly by a pile of cushions; each couch being made to contain in general three persons, the head of the second coming below the right arm of the first, and the third in like manner; the body of each being placed transversely, so as to allow space for the limbs of the next below in front of him.

The middle place on each couch was esteemed the most honorable; and the middle couch of the three was that assigned to guests of the highest rank, the master of the feast, for the most, occupying the central position on the third, or left-hand, sofa.

The slaves stood round the outer circuit of the whole with the cup-bearers, but the carver and steward, if he might be so termed, occupied that side of the table which was left open to their attendance.

No sooner were all placed and the due libation made of wine, with an offering of salt, to the domestic gods—a silver group of statues occupying the center of the board, where we should now place the plateau and the epergne—than a louder burst of music ushered in three beautiful female slaves in succinct tunics, like those seen in the sculptures of Diana, with half the bosom bare, dancing and singing and carrying in their hands garlands of roses and myrtle woven with strips of the philyra, or inner bark of the linden tree, which was believed to be a specific against intoxication. Circling around the board in time to soft music they crowned each of the guests, and sprinkled with rich perfumes the garments and the hair of each, and then, with more animated and eccentric gestures, as the note of the flute waxed shriller and more piercing, they bounded from the banquet hall and were succeeded by six boys with silver basins full of tepid water, perfumed with costly essences, and soft embroidered napkins, which they handed to every banqueter to wash the hands before eating. This done, the music died away into a low, faint close, and was silent, and in the hush that followed an aged slave bore round a mighty flask of Chian wine, diluted with snow water, and replenished the goblets of stained glass which stood beside each guest, while another dispensed bread from a lordly basket of wrought gilded scroll-work.

And now the feast commenced in earnest; as the first course, consisting of fresh eggs, boiled hard, with lettuce, radishes, endive, and rockets, olives of Venatrum, anchovies, and sardines, and the choicest luxury of the day—hot sausages served upon gridirons of silver, with the rich gravy dripping through the bars upon a sauce of Syrian prunes and pomegranate berries—was placed upon the board. Then, to the melody of Lydian lutes, two slaves introduced a huge silver dish loaded by the vast brawn of the Umbrian boar, garnished with leaves of chevril, and floating in a rich sauce of anchovies, the dregs of Coan wine, white pepper, vinegar, and olives.

All dainties that were known in those days ministered to this feast; oysters from Baiæ; pheasants—a rarity but lately introduced since Pompey's conquests in the East, having been brought all the way from Phasis, upon the southern shores of the Black Sea; woodcock from the valleys of Ionia and the watery plains of Troas; livers of geese forced to an unnatural size by cramming the unhappy bird with figs, and turbots fricasseed in cream and peacocks stuffed with truffles The wines by which these dainties were diluted differed but little, as the wisest critics say, from the Madeiras and sherries of the nineteenth century.

Struck a Job.

Young Doctor—"I prescribed for my first patient yesterday."

Young Lawyer (anxiously)—"Has he made his will yet?"—*Puck.*

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

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Late United States Government Chemist.

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Two for One Dollar.
Fit Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
THE CASTLE SHIRT CO.,
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Proposals for Dredging, Excavating, Filling, and Other Preparations of Ground in Jackson Park.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION,
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
ROOM 1143, THE ROOKERY BUILDING.
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1890.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Chief of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition until 11 a. m. Monday, Jan. 12, 1891, for dredging, excavating, filling, and other preparations of grounds in Jackson Park, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Consulting Engineer, Room 1143, The Rookery Building, Chicago.

Proposals must be made out upon blanks furnished at said office and be addressed to D. H. Burnham, Chief of Construction, at the same place.

Bids must be indorsed on the outside: "Proposals for dredging, excavating, and filling in Jackson Park," and must be accompanied with $5,000 in money, or a certified check for the same amount on some responsible bank doing business in the City of Chicago, and made payable to the order of the Chief of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Chief of Construction reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

No proposal will be considered unless the party offering it shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the Chief of Construction of his ability, and that he has the necessary facilities, together with sufficient pecuniary resources, to fulfill the conditions of the contract and specifications, provided such contract should be awarded to him.

Companies or firms bidding will give the individual names, as well as the name of the firm, with their address.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction,
World's Columbian Exposition.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 14th day of January, 1891, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for the improvement of the grounds and completion of breakwater of the U. S. Marine Hospital at Lake View, Chicago, Illinois, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had on application at this office or the office of the Superintendent at Chicago, Illinois. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $100. The Department will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening of same; also bids which do not comply strictly with all the requirements of this invitation. Bids must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and marked "Proposal for the Improvement of the Grounds of the U. S. Marine Hospital Buildings at Chicago, Illinois," and addressed to JAS. H. WINDRIM, Supervising Architect. December 23, 1890.

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Is not an experiment; it has been tested, and its enormous sale is due solely to its merit. It is made on *honor*, and good housekeepers say SANTA CLAUS SOAP "is a necessity." Don't let your dealer give you some other kind, if he hasn't Santa Claus, but insist on having only SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

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Cannot make it smoke if you try.
Burns any kind of fuel.
Cheaper than natural gas.
Just the thing for puddling furnaces.
Grate Bars will last a lifetime.

The furnace can be seen in daily operation at 80 and 82 Illinois-st., where prices can be had on application.

All engineers and owners of boilers are cordially invited to inspect.

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We Will Offer the Entire Stock of the Brabrook Tailoring Co. of the LADIES' DEPT., No. 1336 Michigan-av.,

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Rich Colored Dress Silks,
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Priestley's Fine Black Broadcloths, Worsteds and Diagonals.
London Fine Col'd Broadcloths,
Fine Imported Broadcloths,
Fine Imported Ladies' Cloths,
Fine French Habit Cloths,
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All the above goods are the finest produced by the looms and in the markets of

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Tailor-Made Ladies' Jackets,
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Large line Dress Trimming Braids,
High Cost Impt'd Dress Buttons,
Large line Dress Linings

Consisting of Satin du Chene Serges, Fine Silecias, Fine Linen Canvas, Percalines, Notions, &c., and all such goods usually found in a first-class Ladies' Tailoring Establishment, which we will sell at

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TAILORS FOR MEN

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Consisting of

Fine Imported Broadcloths,
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Consisting of Satin du Chene, Fancy Stripe Silecias. The Entire stock of Silk and Mohair Braids, Buttons. Also various lots READY-MADE

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THE NECROLOGY OF 1890.

COMPLETE RECORD OF THE WORLD'S GREAT DEAD.

List of Prominent Names—Count Andrassy, Niels Gade, Marquis Tseng, Ex-King Amadeus, William III. of Holland, Gen. Fremont, Cardinal Freeman, Dr. Dollinger, John Jacob Astor, August Belmont, Alexandre Chatrian, Dion Boucicault, and Others.

The necrology of the year 1890 as usual embraces many prominent names in all departments of human effort. We print below a detailed list in their natural classification, from which the following are selected as the most representative and best known: In politics and diplomacy, Judge W. D. Kelly of Pennsylvania, Count Andrassy, the Hungarian Premier, Marquis Tseng, the progressive Chinese statesman, Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, Constantine de Catacazy, the Russian diplomat, and Clinton B. Fisk, the Prohibition leader; in music, Niels W. Gade, the Danish composer, Giorgio Ronconi, the old-time favorite buffo baritone, Franz Lachner, the composer, John Barnett, the English song writer, Victor Nessler, the German opera composer; in royal circles, the Dowager Empress Augusta of Germany, Amadeus, ex-King of Spain, the Spanish Duke of Montpensier, Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, William III., King of Holland; in the army, Lord Napier of Magdala, Gen. George Crook and Gen. A. H. Terry of the American army, Gen. John C. Fremont; in theology, Dr. Döllinger, the leader of the old Catholic movement in Germany, Cardinal John Henry Freeman, the Rev. Henry P. Liddon, canon of St. Paul's, Prof. Austin Phelps of Andover University; in medicine, Sir William W. Gull of London; in art, Joseph Coomans of Belgium; in commerce and finance, John Jacob Astor, J. S Morgan, the London banker, George H. Stuart, the American merchant, and August Belmont, the New York banker; in science, Heinrich Berghaus, the geographer, James Nasmyth, the inventor, Dr. C. H. Peters, the astronomer, Dr. Heinrich Schlemann, the archæologist, Prof. Sylvestri, "the policeman of Mt. Etna, Sir Richard Francis Burton and Robert McCormick, the explorers; in literature, Fletcher Harper and D. I. Appleton, the publishers, B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington"), John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet and essayist, M. Alexandre Chatrian, the novelist, and Alphonse Rarr, the essayist; in the drama, Dion Boucicault, and in the law, Justice S. F. Miller of the United States Supreme Court. The detailed list of the year is as follows:

Political World.

Ex-Gov. George L. Woods, Oregon; Judge W. D. Kelley, Member of Congress, Pennsylvania; Nehemiah Greer, ex-Governor of Kansas; Walker Blaine, Solicitor of State Department, Washington, D. C.; Governor-General Salamanca, Cuba; Count Valonieff, ex-Minister of Interior, Russia; Count Julius Andrassy, Hungarian Premier; Joseph G. Biggar, Home Ruler, England; J. E. English, ex-Governor of Connecticut; John C. Campbell, Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Committee; Samuel J. Randall, ex-Speaker House of Representatives; Marquis Tseng, China; William W. Hoppin, ex-Governor of Rhode Island; James Pollock, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; U. S. Senator J. B. Beck, Kentucky; Constantine de Catacazy, diplomat, Russia; Capt. D. P. Mapes, Oshkosh, Wis., one of the founders of the Republican party; Elisha Dyer, ex-Governor of Rhode Island; Gen. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, President of Nicaragua; George W. McCrary, ex-Secretary of War; President Menendez, San Salvador; Beverly Tucker, Richmond, Va.; Clinton B. Fisk, Prohibition leader, New York; John C. Fremont; Eugene Schuyler, Consul-General, Egypt; James P. Walker, member of Congress, Missouri; Lewis F. Watson, member of Congress, Pennsylvania; M. L. Bonham, ex-Gov. of South Carolina; Johann von Lutz, statesman, Bavaria; Edward F. Noyes, ex-Governor of Ohio; C. C. Stevenson, Governor of Nebraska; Philip F. Thomas, ex-Governor of Maryland; R. G. Noble, ex-Governor of Wisconsin; Gen. W. W. Belknap, ex-Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.; Edward H. O. Neal, ex-Governor of Alabama; Justice John O'Hogan, Chief of Irish Land Commission; ex-Gov. James M. Smith of Georgia; George L. Colby, abolitionist, Newburyport, Mass.

Royalty and Nobility.

Prince Carlos of Anersberg, Dowager Empress Augusta, Germany; Lord Cairnes, England; Viscountess Kingsland, England; Lord Napier of Magdala; Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, ex-King of Spain; Helene, Baroness of Hildburg; George Albert, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Baron von Frankenstein, Clerical leader German Parliament; Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke of Montpensier, Spain; Duke of Montezuma, Spain; Earl of Shannon, England; Khalife ben Said, Sultan of Zanzibar; Earl of Sydney, England; Baron Lamington, England; Lord Auckland, England; ex-Sultan Murad V., Turkey; Princess Zorka, Montenegro; Duke of Manchester, England; Marquis of Normandy, England; Prince Giovanni Andrea, Rome; Baron Hoffman, England; Dinato Salefou, King of Senegal; Duchess de Persigny, France; Marchioness of Ely, England; Earl of Carnarvon, England; King of Dahomey; Countess of Waldstein, Austria; Princess Alexandrine, Saxe-Coburg Gotha; Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt; Earl of Rosslyn, England; Duc de Riviere, France; Count of Cara Mora, Cuba; Count Maurice Esterhazy, Austria; Countess of Rosebery, England; William III., King of Holland; Duchess of Malakoff, France; Lord Cottesloe, England.

Ex-Members of Congress.

Elbridge G. Lapham, New York; S. T. Holmes, New York; R. M. Speer, Pennsylvania; H. H. Riddleberger, Virginia; William Crutchfield, Tennessee; Daniel B. St. John, New York; Charles L. Mitchell, Connecticut; Daniel B. Tilden, Cleveland, O.; William P. Taulbee, Kentucky; William E. Smith, Georgia; Gen. Robert C. Schenck, Ohio; Thomas Cornell, New York; Daniel Wilber, New York; S. J. Randall, Pennsylvania; Eugene M. Wilson, Minnesota; Ebenezer J. Penman, Michigan; H. G. Fisher, Pennsylvania; Amasa J. Parker, New York; John Thompson, New York; Hugh Buchanan, Georgia; Thomas Blackburn, Ohio; George W. McCrary, Iowa; John W. Crebs, Illinois; Gilman Marston, New Hampshire; P. Wigginton, California; Joseph Lyman, Iowa; John C. Fremont, California; Thomas C. McCreery, Kentucky; W. W. Corlett, Wyoming; S. S. Marshall, Illinois; Guy R. Pelton, New York; Horace F. Page, California; M. L. Bonham, South Carolina; Isaac P. Christiancy, Michigan; Rufus R. King, New York; Edward Degener, Texas; Jacob M. Thornburg, Tennessee; William Heilman, Indiana; D. C. Morey, Louisiana; Barclay Martin, Tennessee; W. F. Sapp, Iowa; J. R. Hubbell, Ohio; Isaac N. Jordan, Ohio; John A. Hiestand, Pennsylvania; Henry D. McHenry, Kentucky.

Army.

Gen. Pasi, Italian army; Lord Napier of Magdala, English army; Gen. Radetsky, Russian army; Maj.-Gen. George Crook, U. S. A.; Gen. Joachim Ambert, French army; Capt. C. A. Alligood, U. S. A.; Gen. Benwick, English army; Brig.-Gen. Nelson H. Davis, U. S. A.; Gen. Baulen d'Hautpoul, French army; Gen. Edward F. Fransecky, German army; Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. J. Foster, U. S. A.; Gen. de la Rochere, French army; Capt. A. R. Egbert, U. S. A.; Gen. Abram Duryee, founder Duryee's Zouaves, New York; Lieut. Col. H. A. Hascall, U. S. A.; Gen. Castelman, French army; Gen. David B. McKibben, U. S. A.; Capt. W. W. Rogers, U. S. A.; Dr. H. H. Baxter, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.; Assistant Surgeon-General Perin, U. S. A.; Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry, U. S. A.

Navy.

Commander W. S. Dana, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral William Radford, U. S. N.; Admiral Fosgari, French navy; Commodore Joseph B. Hull, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Stephen B. Quackenboss, U. S. N.; Commodore George B. White, U. S. N.; Vice-Admiral Stephen Rowan, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer Edmund F. De Luce, U. S. N.; Capt. Robert Boyd, U. S. N.; George F. Cutler, ex-Paymaster U. S. N.; Osman Pasha, Vice-Admiral Turkish navy; Lieutenant-Commander George B. Livingstone, U. S. N.; Commander Francis G. Dallas (retired), U. S. N.; Commander C. L. Huntington, U. S. N.; Vice-Admiral Obry, French navy; Rear-Admiral Steedman, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral O. S. Glisson, U. S. N.

Law.

Judge Porter King, Atlanta, Ga.; ex-Chief-Just. Samuel Rice, Montgomery, Ala.; Judge Joshua C. Knickerbocker, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel T. Smith, patent lawyer, New York City; ex-Chief-Just. Nathan B. Sargent, New Hampshire; ex-Judge Philip J. Joachimson, New York City; Judge John C. Nott, Albany, N. Y.; ex-Supreme Judge Warren Bristol, New Mexico; Judge James G. Lodge, St. Louis, Mo.; Judge John L. Logan, Supreme Court of Idaho; Judge John H. McCue, Staunton, Va.; Judge John H. Thayer, New York; Judge I. T. Holmes, Bay City, Mich.; Judge Thomas Q. Ashburne, Columbus, O.; Judge Frederick Chase, Hanover, N. H.; Solicitor-General Chapman, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.; Addison C. Niles, ex-Judge Supreme Court of California; John McSweeney, Wooster, O.; Prof. Johnson T. Platt, Law School, Yale College; James R. Jesup, New York; Judge Edward Jones, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mason Brown, Louisville, Ky.; the Hon. Sir Henry Manisty, Queen's Bench, High Court of Justice, England; Judge R. Stockett Mathews, Baltimore, Md.; Judge Hamilton S. Neal, Eastville, Va.; Judge S. Miner, Neosho, Wis.; Judge A. C. Bradford, San Francisco, Cal.; Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, New York; Judge J. A. Hayden, Atlanta, Ga.; John W. North, ex-Supreme Judge, Nevada; William J. Thomas, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Judge Daniel B. Tilden, Cleveland, O.; Judge W. D. Randolph, Jersey City, N. J.; Benjamin F. Thurston, Providence, R. I.; Judge Milton L. Rice, Spokane Falls, Wash.; Judge James T. Lane, Davenport, Ia.; Judge John S. Hagar, San Francisco, Cal.; Judge James S. Richardson, Boston, Mass.; Judge William L. Jackson, Louisville, Ky.; James V. Campbell, Supreme Court, Michigan; C. B. Sabin, United States District Judge, Texas; Lafayette Mosher, ex-Justice Superior Court, Oregon; Charles Danforth, ex-Just. Supreme Court, Maine; Timothy D. Lincoln, Cincinnati, O.; John Van Arnam, Chicago, Ill.; H. T. McNulty, Dubuque, Ia.; Sidney B. Beardsley, ex-Supreme Judge, Connecticut; John E. Smith, Associate Justice, Maryland; Col. Thomas Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; George W. Nesmith, ex-Supreme Judge, New Hampshire; Edward F. Head, Superior Judge, San Mateo County, California; ex-Judge Hiram Gray, Elmira, N. Y.; Judge A. N. Barnes, Delavan, Wis.; Reuben R. Thrall, Rutland, Vt.; U. S. Judge G. M. Sabin, San Francisco, Cal.; Amasa J. Parker, ex-Justice Supreme Court, New York; Thomas Drummond, ex-United States Judge, Wheaton, Ill.; Wirt Dexter, Chicago, Ill.; Judge W. C. Folks, Supreme Court of Tennessee; Peter Dorlan, ex-Surrogate, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; ex-Judge Francis M. Himmel, Chambersburg, Pa.; Judge Thomas L. Collins, New Albany, Ind.; ex-Judge John A. Jameson, Chicago, Ill.; Col. John H. Guy, Richmond, Va.; Judge Henry W. Thomas, Fairfax Court-House, Va.; Judge Louis A. Duvigneaud, New Orleans, La.; Judge Edward G. Loring, Winthrop, Mass.; Judge John H. Paynter, Wilmington, Del.; Charles M. Da Costa, New York; Judge S. P. Green, St. Joseph, Mo.; Judge Thomas B. Nesbitt, Pomona, Cal.; W. G. George, South Bend, Ind.; A. L. Hustead, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Robert B. Carnahan, Pittsburg, Pa.; Isaac Norris, Philadelphia, Pa.; Judge George P. Sanger, Swampscott, Mass.; Judge S. S. Marshall, McLeansboro, Ill.; Judge W. W. Wade, Nashville, Tenn.; Thomas B. Church, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Judge William M. McClure, Stillwater, Minn.; Corydon Beckwith, Chicago, Ill.; ex-Judge William Burke, Danbury, Conn.; John Prout, ex-Supreme Judge, Rutland, Vt.; Sumner Howard, ex-Chief Justice of Arizona, Flint, Mich.; Judge James H. Mathny, Springfield, Ill.; George W. Browne, ex-Supreme Judge, Maryland; Isaac P. Christiancy, ex-Supreme Judge, Michigan; J. W. Breese, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Frederick B. Swift, New York; August von Bulmerincq, Prof. of Law, University of Heidelberg, Germany; Judge J. W. C. Watson, Holly Springs, Miss.; Gordon E. Cole, Faribault, Minn.; Judge John L. De Witt, Sandusky, O.; Lewis Barker, Bangor, Me.; Justice S. F. Miller, U. S. Supreme Court; Joseph R. Stanberry, Newark, O.; Austin Adams, Chief-Just. Iowa Supreme Court; Judge Orlando Simons, Dist. Court, St. Paul, Minn.; Judge Monteith Sandels, Supreme Court, Arkansas; Sir John Walker Huddleston, Irish jurist; Col. I. N. Alexander, U. S. Attorney Northern District of Ohio; Benjamin M. Stillwell, New York; Judge Mitchell, Indiana Supreme Court; W. D. Simpson, Chief Justice Supreme Court of South Carolina.

Theology.

Father Damen, S. J., Creighton College, Nebraska; the Rev. Robert D. Harper, Presb., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. John Joseph Ignatius Doellinger, leader of the Old Catholics, Germany; the Rev. D. S. Kinney, Wesleyan Meth., Syracuse, N. Y.; Nathan M. Adler, Chief Rabbi United Hebrew Congregation of Great Britain; Mgr. Legare, Vicar Gen. of the Archdiocese of Quebec; the Rev. Lyman A. Freeman, Epis., Kalamazoo, Mich.; the Rev. George M. Boyd, Meth., Valparaiso, Ind.; the Most Rev. John McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, Ireland; Eli Jones, Quaker, South China, Me.; Cardinal Pecci, Italy; the Rev. Hugh F. Griffin, Ellicott City, Md.; the Rev. Clement L. Butler, Epis., Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. L. S. Hobart, founder Chicago Theol. Seminary, Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. William H. H. Adams, Meth., Atlanta, Ill.; the Rev. L. Davis, D. D., United Brethren, Dayton, O.; Mgr. A. J. Donnelly, Vicar General, New York; the Rt.-Rev. Michael Heiss, Archbishop, Milwaukee, Wis.; the Rev. Cornelius Reimensnyder, Miss. Agent American S. S. Union, Lancaster, Pa.; the Rev. Richard Henry Phillips, D. D., Norfolk, Va.; Archbishop Eder, Salzburg; the Rt.-Rev. Edward Parry, D. D., Bishop of Dover, England; Bishop C. H. Borgess, Kalamazoo, Mich.; the Rev. G. H. Elgin, Ed. *Indiana Baptist*; the Rev. James Shaw, Pres., Rochester N. Y.; the Rev. William Keegan, Vic. Gen., Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Joseph King, Chris. Church, Allegheny City, Pa.; the Rev. J. H. Eddy, Bap., New York; Rev. Dr. Nathan Scarritt, Meth., Kansas City, Mo.; Bishop James O'Connor, Omaha, Neb.; the Rev. John Oakley, D. D., Dean of Manchester, England; the Rev. Dr. B. C. Magie, Presb., Dover, N. J.; Bishop Cornthwaite, Leeds, England; the Rev. Dr. G. F. Cushman, Epis., New York; Prof. F. B. Welch, Auburn, N. Y., Theological Seminary; the Rev. Jacob Krehbiel, Meth., Cincinnati, O.; the Rev. R. T. Walker, Seaman's pastor, New York; the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Unit., Salisbury, Md.; the Rev. Theodore Prior, Presb., Richmond, Va.; the Rev. Aldin Ballen, Univ., Hopedale, Mass.; the Rev. Edwin M. Van Deusen, D. D., Utica, N. Y.; Cardinal John Henry Newman, England; the Rev. Charles Loring Brace, founder Children's Aid Society, New York; the Rev. S. H. Hedge, D. D., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. Alfred Nevin, Presb., Lancaster, Pa.; the Rev. John P. Leahy, Bishop of Dromore, Ireland; the Rev. Horatio N. Powers, Epis., Piedmont, N. Y.; the Rev. Henry P. Liddon, Canon of St. Paul's, London; the Rev. W. R. Miles, Pres. Jesuit College, New Orleans, La.; the Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts, Bap., Chicago, Ill.; the Rev. John S. Porter, D. D., Meth., Burlington, N. J.; Prof. Austin Phelps, Andover, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. James A. Sherwood, theological writer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Augustus Webster, Meth., Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., Epis., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. M. Dexter, editor *Congregationalist*, Boston, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. Adam, leader of the Free Church of Scotland; the Rt.-Rev. John W. Beckwith, P. E. Bishop of Georgia; the Rev. Richard William Church, Dean of St. Paul's, London; Vic. Gen. Laurent, Toronto, Can.; the Rev. William Thompson, Archbishop of York.

Medicine.

Dr. C. B. Goldsborough, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Charles McMillan, Medical Referee of Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. L. Candee, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. William B. Eager, Middletown, N. Y.; Sir William W. Gull, England; Dr. William F. Peabody, San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. Thomas T. Seelye, Cleveland, O.; Dr. Francis Rea, Washington, O.; Dr. Israel Lukens, Rahway, N. J.; Dr. Edwin D. Wiliard, Lancaster, Cal.; Dr. Charles N. Stephens, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, Superintendent Illinois Insane Asylum; Dr. Edmund K. Henschel, New York; Dr. William C. Lane, Mercersburg, Pa.; Dr. Louis C. Rondauer, surgeon, New Orleans, La.; Dr. John P. Davidson, New Orleans, La.; Dr. John W. McMenamy, Omaha, Neb; Dr. Jay Owens, St. Paul, Minn.; Dr. J. C. Thompson, Terre Haute, Ind.; Prof. Samuel R. Percy, New York; Dr. John Crowell, Haverhill, Mass.; Dr. Lewis Merriman, Beloit, Wis.; Dr. Samuel Rush Haven, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Walker Bailey, New Orleans, La.; Dr. F. M. Rule, Marksville, La.; Dr. W. H. Byford, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. William S. Cooper, Troy, N. Y.; Dr. Roger Keys, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. J. W. Howe, New York; Dr. Joseph P. Ross, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. William Russell, Utica, N. Y.; Dr. Willis Westmoreland, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. William D. Bizell, Professor in Southern Medical College, Norcross, Ga.; Dr. Henry H. Longstreet, Bordentown, N. J.; Dr. R. C. Work, Decatur, Ga.; Dr. William Brodie, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. George P. Baker, Providence, R. I.; Dr. J. Adams Allen, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Robert A. Mainwaring, Connecticut; Dr. James Matthews Duncan, Edinburg, Scotland; Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, surgeon, Newton, Mass.; Dr. Johann N. Nussbaum, oculist, Munich; Dr. T. K. De Wolf, Otis, Mass.; Dr. R. J. Levis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Charles A. Miller, Superintendent Longview Insane Asylum, Cincinnati; Dr. Justus Dunot, surgeon, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Jedediah H. Baxter, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.; Dr. J. L. Stuart, surgeon, Erie, Pa.

Commercial Business.

Henry R. Pierson, banker, Albany, N. Y.; Aaron Claflin, dry goods, New York City; Amzi S. Dodds, express business, New York City; Jay Westinghouse, Pres. Westinghouse Agr. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Nicholas Longworth, capitalist, Cincinnati, O.; Asa T. Soule, capitalist, Rochester, N. Y.; Liberty Bigelow, railroad operator, Boston, Mass.; Edmund W. Corlies, Pres. Bank of America, New York; James Todd, capitalist, Louisville, Ky.; Archie Borland, capitalist, San Francisco, Cal.; B. S. Wolcott, Pres. Hanover Fire Ins. Co., New York; Charles H. Harrah, capitalist, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Jacob Astor, capitalist, New York; Allan A. Chapman, merchant and financier, Baltimore, Md.; Amory Maynard, wool manufacturer, Boston, Mass.; Col. J. W. Donahoe, Pres. San Francisco and Northern R. R.; Andrew J. Davis, capitalist, Butte, Mont.; Charles H. Parker, Pres. Second Nat. Bank, Beloit, Wis.; John D. Farlow, Pres. Cin., Sandusky and Cleveland R. R.; T. C. Hand, Pres. Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Co.; David Dows, financier, New York; Hugh W. Collender, billiard-table manufacturer, New York; Alexander Crawford, iron manufacturer, Newcastle, Pa.; J. S. Morgan, banker, London; George H. Stuart, dry-goods merchant, Philadelphia, Pa.; George W. McAlpine, dry goods, Cincinnati, O.; Samuel F. Pierson, Pres. Penn., Lehigh and Eastern R. R.; Joseph Stuart, banker, New York; Thomas Nester, capitalist, Baraga, Mich.; Frederick Buhl, capitalist, Detroit, Mich.; James M. McClean, Pres. Manhattan Life Ins. Co., New York; George S. Brown, banker, Baltimore, Md.; Ira E. Thurber, produce dealer, New York; William B. Wesson, capitalist, Detroit, Mich.; William L. Gilbert, capitalist, Winsted, Conn.; James M. Brown, banker, New York; John Devereaux, Pres. Pennsylvania Fire-Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; John J. Mastin, capitalist, Kansas City, Mo.; Jeptha H. Wade, capitalist, Cleveland, O.; Nicholas Luning, capitalist, San Francisco, Cal.; John R. Allen, tobacconist, Richmond, Va.; John Westinghouse, manufacturer, Schenectady, N. Y.; Frederick Billings, ex-Pres. Northern Pacific Rd., Woodstock, Vt.; Col. A. D. Bullock, capitalist, Cincinnati, O.; Swift Briggs, capitalist, Cincinnati, O.; Harvey Fish, banker, New York; Nehemiah A. Leonard, Pres. Conn. Valley R. R., Springfield, Mass.; August Belmont, financier, New York; E. H. Brodhead, capitalist, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sylvester H. Laflin, Pres. Rand & Laflin Powder Co., St. Louis, Mo.; John B. Prevoir, broker, New York.

Science and Education.

The Rev. Frederick Vinton, Librarian College of New Jersey; Prof. Charles August Huse, theologian, Jena, Germany; Prof. W. H. C. Muller; philologist, Germany; Prof. Nassa, political economist, Germany; the Rev. Ebenezer Dodge, D. D., LL. D., Pres. Madison Univ., Hamilton, N. Y.; J. H. C. Coffin, Prof. of mathematics, U. S. N.; Prof. M. Pavet de Courteille, Orientalist, Paris; Prof. H. N. Day, Yale College; the Rev. Father Benedict J. Sestini, S. J., astronomer, Frederick, Md.; Prof. Francis Bowen, Harvard College; the Rev. T. Witherow, Prof. of Church History, Magee College, Londonderry, Ireland; Prof. Chester O. Lyman, Yale College; Prof. Alonzo G. Howe, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Sir Robert Kane, chemist, London; the Rt.-Hon. Sir Louis Mallet, publicist, London; W. J. McAlpine, civil engineer, New York; C. Latham Sholes, inventor of the typewriter, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. C. C. Parry, botanist, Davenport, Ia.; Elihu T. Quimby, ex-Prof. Dartmouth College; Dr. Martin B. Henderson, ex-Pres. Rochester (N. Y.) University; Prof. Gildermeister, orientalist, Berlin; Jacob Fuller, Librarian Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.; Rev. John P. Cowles, Principal Ipswich (Mass.) Seminary; Prof. William P. Atkinson, Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Daniel A. Goodwin, ex-Provost University of Pennsylvania; Gen. F. H. Smith, founder Virginia Mil. Institute; Edwin A. Gibbons, educator, New York; Dr. George Thurber, botanist, Passaic, N. J.; Andrew Campbell, printing press manufacturer and inventor, New York; John Van Norwich, civil engineer, Batavia, Ill.; Richard H. Walker, Prof. of Greek, Amherst College; B. F. Sturtevant, inventor, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Ryland T. Browne, chemist and physiologist, Indianapolis, Ind; Dr. Joseph R. Cummings, Pres. N. W. University, Evanston, Ill.; James Nesmyth, inventor of the steam hammer, England; Dr. Robert P. Stevens, geologist, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Prof. R. G. Sanderson, public educator, Burlington, Ia.; Francis C. Lowherp, inventor R. R. turntable, Trenton, N. J.; D. B. Spooner, inventor Spooner water meter, Boston, Mass.; Prof. James C. Moffatt, D. D., Princeton College; J. W. Rust, Pres. Bethel Female College, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Patrick Barry, horticulturist, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. T. A. Hoffman, chemist, discoverer of glucose, Beardstown, Ill.; William Elliott, Principal Baltimore City College; R. H. Bishop, ex-Prof. of Latin, Miami (O.) University; Edwin Chadwick, social economist, England; Prof. William Fix, Hartsville (Ind.) College; Prof. Norman Dunsheer, Drake College, Des Moines, Ia.; John L. Preston, Prof. at Virginia Military Institute; Dr. C. H. Peters, astronomer, Utica, N. Y.; Sir Edwin Chadwick, sanitary reformer, England; Prof. Alphonse Favre, geologist, Ottawa, Ont.; the Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, President Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.; Dr. S. H. Douglass, ex-Professor of Chemistry, University of Michigan; Prof. Sylvestri, scientist, Italy; James Monteith, geographer, New York; Robert Dunbar, inventor of elevator machinery, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lorenz Van Stein, political economist, Germany; A. J. Stace, professor of civil engineering, Notre Dame University, Ind.; Prof. John M. Crow, Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia.; Prof. David Cherbuliez, College of the City of New York; James Edwin Harrold Rogers, Prof. of Economical Science, Oxford; Sir Richard Francis Burton, explorer, Triest; Dr. John F. Boynton, scientist, Syracuse, N. Y.; Franklin C. Hill, curator, Princeton College; John Scotti, inventor of locomotive cab, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Lambert, Pres. Massachusetts Teachers' Association, Fall River, Mass.; Milton B. Goff, Chancellor Western University, Pittsburg, Pa.; Robert McCormick, Arctic explorer, England; Dr. N. H. Morrison, provost of Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.; Col. Beverly Kennon, inventor of the circular fort, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph White, trustee of Williams College; Dr. Andrew A. Lipscomb, ex-Chancellor Univ. of Georgia; John G. R. McElroy, Prof. of rhetoric, University of Pennsylvania; Heinrich Berghaus, geographer, Germany; B. F. Shaw, inventor stocking machine, Lowell, Mass.; Prof. Raymondi, scientist, Peru; Gustav Revilliod, archæologist, Cairo, Egypt; the Rev. James Beach, prof. of languages, Wooster Univ., O.; Dr. Heinrich Schhemain, archæologist, Berlin.

Literature.

Edward C. Swayne, publisher, New York City; Harry Plunkett Grattan, contributor to *Punch*, England; William Gilbert, novelist and playwriter, England; John Orville Taylor, educational writer, New Brunswick, N. J.; Charles Edward Lester, historical writer, Detroit, Mich.; Cornelia Huntington, novelist and poet, East Hampton, L. I.; E. D. Walker, *Cosmopolitan Magazine*; Franklin H. Tinker, publisher, New York; Oliver B. Bunce, novelist, New York; John E. Curran, novelist, Englewood, N. J.; Fletcher Harper, publisher, New York; William R. Jenkins, publisher, New York; Gottfried Kellar, poet, Zurich; the Rev. H. B. Carpenter, poet, Bar Harbor, Me.; Eugene Schuyler, historian and publicist, Venice; Edward de Bauernfeld, poet, Austria; John Boyle O'Reilly, poet, Boston, Mass.; Cardinal John Henry Newman, theological essayist and poet; Charles Gibbon, novelist, England; Ferdinand Denis, historian and archæologist, France; Alexandre Chatrian, novelist, France; Nathan C. Kouns, novelist, Missouri; Canon Liddon, essayist, England; Prof. Felix Liebrecht, Germany; Jean Baptiste Alphonse Karr, France; Isaac W. Hammond, State historian, New Hampshire; the Rev. George P. Cheever, D. D., LL. D., New York; Charles Edward Mudie, librarian, London; J. E. Tenney, State Librarian, Michigan; D. S. Appleton, publisher, New York; Benjamin P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington"), Chelsea, Mass.; Charles Marvin, historical writer, England; Dr. Richard W. Church, theological writer, England; the Rev. William N. Molesworth, scientific writer, England; Octave Feuillet, novelist, France.

Journalism.

Jacob V. Torsell, *Swedish Tribune*, Chicago, Ill.; John E. Bowen, *Independent*, New York; D. T. Daley, Wilkesbarre (Pa.) *Evening Leader*; Thomas A. Edwards, Weston (W. Va.) *Democrat*; Carson Parker, Pueblo (Colo.) *Daily Press*; Joseph J. Roche, Baltimore (Md.) *American*; M. C. Henneberry, Chicago (Ill.) *Times*; Stephen A. Hubbard, Hartford (Conn.) *Courant*; Charles B. Danforth, Boston (Mass) *Herald*; D. R. Ferris, St. Louis (Mo.) *Times*; Charles E. Pillet, New York *News*; Edward Simmons, *Globe*, Chicago, Ill.; Carl Levison, *German Telegraph*, Indianapolis, Ind.; William Bross, TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.; Joshua Saxton, founder Urbana (O.) *Citizen*; W. H. D. Bliss, Sioux Falls (S. D.) *Press*; B. R. Tulgrove, Indianapolis (Ind.) *News*; Frank Watson, *Mail*, Chicago, Ill.; Edwin Cowles, Cleveland (O.) *Leader*; C. M. Stone, St. Johnsbury (Vt.) *Caledonian*; G. H. Ballou, Davenport (Ia.) *Democrat*; Henry R. Giffney, New Orleans (La.) *Times-Democrat*; C. M. Stone, *Caledonian*, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Frederick A. Dero, Elmira (N. Y.) *Free Press*; C. C. Childs, founder N. Y. *News*; Col. J. B. Patterson, Oquawka (Ia.) *Spectator*; Prof. John P. Griffin, *Northern Christian Advocate*, Syracuse, N. Y.; Stanley H. Parker, Holyoke (Mass.) *Herald*; James M. Field, Chicago; Andrew Shuman, Chicago *Evening Journal*; C. F. Clarkson, *Iowa State Register*; R. W. Billett, Sheboygan (Wis.) *Evening Telegram*; John M. Krauth, Gettysburg (Pa.) *Star and Sentinel*; Mrs. C. H. Crandall, *Morning Journal*, New York; Horace A. Wadsworth, Lawrence (Mass.) *Eagle*; B. F. H. Reed, New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard*; W. E. Leaming, Gloversville (N. Y.) *Intelligencer*; William E. Baker, St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald*; Moritz Ludwig, *Staats-Zeitung* Chicago; George F. Lewis, Pres. Saginaw Valley (Mich.) Press Club; William A. Murphy, Alton (Ill.) *Telegraph*; Hugh F. McDermott, Jersey City (N. J.) *Herald*; George D. Eastin, Helena (Mont.) *Independent*; Charles R. Dennett, *Globe*, Chicago, Ill.; Edward P. Goodwin, St. Landry (La.) *Democrat*; A. B. Johnson, Decatur (Ill.) *Republican*; Frederick Renick, Henry County (Ill.) *Volksblatt*; W. A. Huffman, Fort Worth (Tex.) *Gazette*; Col. Harvey, Greensboro (Ala.) *Beacon*; W. H. Pickering, *Standard-Union*, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James Stanley, Pres. Rochester (N. Y.) Newspaper Guild; Henry S. Hull, Steuben (N. Y.) *Courier*; S. F. Greisin, Lyons (Ia.) *Wochenblatt*; E. H. Elwell, *Transcript*, Portland, Me.; Thomas G. Morrow, Washington (D. C.) *Gazette*; Charles A. Taylor, St. Louis (Mo.) *Republic*; D. P. Smith, Philadelphia (Pa.) *Inquirer*; H. M. Bryan, Pittsburg (Pa.) *Chronicle-Telegraph*; John Boyle O'Reilly, Boston (Mass.) *Pilot*; Thomas H. Harrison, Michigan City (Ind.) *Dispatch*; George Mills, *Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis, Mo.; Kendall Kittredge, Ann Arbor (Mich.) *Reporter*; Sir William Hardman, London (Eng.) *Post*; John H. Woodbury, *Youth's Companion*, Boston, Mass.; W. O. Wallace, Fayetteville (Tenn.) *Observer*; Dr. P. T. Kempson, *Insurance Times*, Metuchen, N. J.; John R. French, Boise (Idaho) *Sun*; G. W. Wilde, Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Press*; L. W. Cutler, *Field and Farm*, Denver, Colo.; George W. Fernald, Farmington (Mass.) *News*; Alphonse Ross, *Advertiser*, Boston, Mass.; Edward Gardiner, Vice-President State Editorial Assoc. of New Jersey; F. W. Fox, Washington (D. C.) *Post*; Lincoln Kelly, New York *Herald*; Henry R. Ellyson, Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*; Charles H. Livingston, *Alta-California*, San Francisco, Cal.; Washington McLean, Cincinnati (O.) *Enquirer*; Charles Blake, *Tribune*, New York.

Art.

R. F. Reynolds, water colorist, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph Coomans, genre painter, Belgium; Strafford Newmarch, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frederick Juengling, wood engraver, New York; Joseph M. Wells, architect, New York; Alexandder Joseph Oliva, sculptor, Paris; Arthur Glennie, water colorist, Rome; R. A. Eichelberger, landscape painter, New York; Thomas N. Hogan, artist and wood engraver, New York; Hector Hanoteau, painter, France; George S. Pepper, President Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; Joseph Nicholas Robert-Fleury, painter, France; Matt Morgan, designer and engraver, New York; Frank Bromley, landscape painter, Chicago, Ill.; Oliver I. Lay, portrait painter, Stratford, Conn.; Karl Constantin Heinrich Steffeck, historical painter, Berlin; John Phillips, portrait painter, Helena, Mont.; Ferdinand Schuchardt, New York; M. J. Gautherin, sculptor, Paris, France; M. Charles Lapostolet, marine painter, Paris; Henry F. Spread, Chicago, Ill.; Otto Grundman, director art school, Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Du Bois Pillet, painter, Paris; Allen Smith, portrait painter, Painesville, O.; Frederick Engels, New York; W. A. Shade, Lucerne, Switzerland; Thomas Hicks, portrait painter, Trenton Falls, N. J.; A. B. Mullett, ex-Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.; Oliver C. Bullard, landscape artist, Bridgeport, Conn.; Charles E. Parker, architect, Boston, Mass.; William Washburn, architect, Boston, Mass.; Charles Verlat, painter, Belgium; Joseph E. Boehm, sculptor, England; Louis Eugene Charpentier, painter, France; Louis Eugene Lami, painter, France; Charles Osgood, portrait painter, Salem, Mass.; Carl Gustav Helqvist, historical painter, Sweden.

Music.

Julian Gayarre, tenor, Madrid; Louis Nathal, composer, New York; Emma Turolla, contralto, Buda Pesth; William Seidelmayer, tenor, Met. Opera co., New York; Georgio Ronconi, baritone, Italy; Franz Lachner, composer, Munich; Karl Merz, prof. of music, Wooster (O.) University; Solomon Sulzer, composer of sacred music, Vienna; Charles Lenschow, conductor, Baltimore, Md.; Jacob Estey, founder Estey Organ co., Brattleboro, Vt.; John Barnett, composer, England; John Church, music-dealer, Cincinnati, O.; Max Kastner, light opera singer, Keokuk, Ia.; Charles Solomon, London, Eng.; Victor Nessler, operatic composer, Germany; Achille Ardivaw, baritone, New York; Emilio Nandin, tenor, Italy; Hubert Leonard, violinist, Paris; Leopold Brassin, pianist, Constantinople; Giovanni Corsi, baritone, Italy; Harry Linn, song writer, Scotland; Samuel P. Tuckerman, organist and composer, Newport, R. I.; Leonard Marshall, tenor, Boston, Mass.; Marion O. Cline, Prof. of Music, Minden (La.) Normal School; Theodore Lajarte, composer, France; Otto Dressel, pianist and composer, Beverly, Mass.; Edouard Gregoir, Flemish composer; Johann Weiss, concert singer, Germany; George W. Lumner, organist, Boston, Mass.; Prof. Adolph Koepper, teacher, Columbus, S. C.; Señor Espadero, pianist, Cuba; Beatrice Damareau, prima donna, Paris Opera; Antonio Leonardi, operatic composer, Italy; Herr Deppe, conductor, Silesia; Edward de Vos, choral director, Ghent, Belgium; Fanny Raymond Ritter, musical writer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; S. B. Whitely, organist, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Emanuel Muzio, impresario and conductor, Paris; Alexander John Ellis, musical writer, London; Nils Wilhelm Gade, composer, Denmark.

Drama.

George H. Boker, dramatist, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gabriel Santini, actor, San Antonio, Tex.; Gustavus Mortimer, manager, New Dorp, S. I.; William H. White, negro minstrelsy, New York City; William Dell, actor, Atlanta, Ga.; Westland Marston, dramatist, England; James Allison, manager, San Francisco, Cal.; Victor Tuilmetti, treasurer Standard Theater, New York City; M. T. Skiff, theater agent, Baltimore, Md.; Frank Marshall, dramatist, England; John H. Springer, manager, England; Daniel Leeson, Boston, Mass.; Jean H. Hosmer, Buffalo, N. Y.; Alfred Dunn, dramatist, Paris; Charles J. Boswell, tragedian, Philadelphia, Pa.; James H. Keane, Chicago; Thomas Theall, ex-manager, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John R. La Forest, New York; Alice Townsend, Pittsburg, Pa.; Thomas A. Lyne, Salt Lake City; Raymond Deslandes, dramatist, France; Ebenezer Nicholson, variety actor, New York; John Manning, comedian, England; B. N. Jones, actor and manager, Australia; Amelia Mercer, England; Charles H. Vanderhoff, Seattle, Wash.; Hattie Grinnell, burlesque, New York; Nellie Wetherill, New York; Harry Morgan, manager, Tacoma, Wash.; R. H. Beebe, Lacon, Ill.; Frederick Matthews, New York; Frank Woodson, variety actor, Boston, Mass.; May Duffie, Goodwin troupe, Missoula, Mont.; Brimsley Sheridan, actor, England; Margaret E. Fay, New York; Enid Leslie, England; W. H. Collings, Evangeline Co., Burlington, Ia.; George A. Parkhurst, New York; Fanny Josephs, actress and manager, England; M. Frederic L maitre, France; W. O. Cromwell, manager Alexander Theater, London; Mary Gray, New York; Spencer Pritchard, actor and playwright, New York; Harry W. Sewall, manager, New York; Hannah W. Clarke, Syracuse, N. Y.; Frederick Corbett, New York; M. Jerome Ravel, pantomimist, Toulouse, France; Matthew Canning, actor and manager, New York; Louis P. Daryl, playwright, France; Benjamin A. Baker, actor and manager, New York; Lilian Grubb, soubrette, Baltimore, Md.; Emilie Rossi, New York; Jeanne Samary, Comédie Française; Dion Boucicault, actor and playwright, New York; Mabel Norton, Hot Springs, Ark.; Alice Gray, Bridgeport, Conn.; George M. Baker, dramatist, Boston, Mass.; Elizabeth Fisher, aunt of Joseph Jefferson, New York; Thomas Dixon, Washua, N. H.; Adolphe Belot, dramatist, France; Ann Russell Hill, Montreal, Can.; John Prindle, comedian, Boston, Mass.

Centenarians.

James Sharey, Huntington, Ind., 100; Mrs. William Calligan, Ansonia, Conn., 101; Mrs. Jane Geoggle, Milwaukee, Wis., 104; Mrs. Stephen Danforth, Manchester, Mass., 100; Nancy Vaughan, colored, Elgin, Ill., 127 (?); Lydia Bacon, Sudbury, Mass.; Polly Osgood, Amesbury, Mass.; Mrs. Patsey Williams, Raleigh County, W. Va., 100; Mrs. John Bryce, Dover, Wis., 100; Sara Ann Gridley, Muskegon, Mich., 104; Kate Currie, Warwick, N. Y., 107; Ruth Woods, Lancaster, Pa., 107; Maplon Chandlee, Sandy Spring, Md., 100; Mrs. Susan Record, Crawfordsville, Ind., 110; Lucinda Gaslee, Glastonbury, Conn., 102; Louisa Elgin, Seymour, Ind., 110; Elizabeth Carroll, Cumberland, Ind., 115; Sally W. Buckman, Lancaster, N. H., 100; Mary Gallagher, Cleveland, O., 102; Daniel Phillips, Lowville, N. Y., 102; Matilda Ruby, Maywick, Ky., 123; Mary W. Johnson, Hubbardston, Mass., 101; Cynthia Hathaway, Savoy, Mass., 101; Frances Price, Alderson, W. Va., 100; Ezekiel Sullivan, Seymour, Ind., 103; Lorenda Smith, Galena, Ill., 100; Blanes Baker, Pitt Co., N. C., 108; "Old Gabriel" (Indian), Salinas, Cal., 151 (?); Levi Stewart, Grand Rapids, Mich., 102; Joseph Hay, Boston, Mass., 100; Warren Burela, Los Angeles, Cal., 101; Dr. Isaac Wilner, New York, 100; Mrs. Windiate, Pontiac, Mich., 103; Jane Harvey, St. Joseph, Mo., 119; Hinda Grose, Philadelphia, Pa., 104; Betsy Cox, Greenville, S. C., 130 (?); Thomas Hawley, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; Santeago Gozales, New Mexico, 106; Joseph Gray, Bethany, Mo., 105; William Reynolds, Pine Hill, Ky., 110; David Carter, Newbury, N. Y., 100; Elizabeth Bassett, Wilmington, Del., 100; Anastatia Parsells, New York, 104; Edward Little, Marcellus, Mich., 100; Francis Christian, Muskegon, Mich., 100; Richard Brewer, Birmingham, O., 108; Patrick Higgins, Elizabeth, Pa., 100; Johanna Kramlick, New York; Henry Martin, Piscataway, N. J., 101; Lydia Brown, Adrian, Mich., 102; Ann M. Tucker, Staten Island, N. Y., 102; Mrs. Watson, Creed Springs, Ill., 103; Jacob L. Fisher, Kutztown, Pa., 100; Mrs. J. T. Swain, Lesueur, Minn., 101; Huldah Rockwell, Westport, Conn., 100; Isaac Endaily, Jefferson County, Indiana; Mrs. Higgins, Parkersburg, Ind., 104; Phœbe Houghton, Northeastern, Mass., 100; Israel Gregory, Rockland, Me., 107; Samuel Parland, Brunswick, Ga., 104; Eva Hart, Cicero, N. Y., 113; Elizabeth White, Newburyport, Mass., 101; Hannah Taylor, Louisville, Ky., 111; Nicholas Costello, Haverhill, Mass., 107; Nancy Goodrich, Bloomfield, Conn., 100; Hester Edwards, New London, Conn., 103; Nancy Coley, Redding, Conn., 102; Susannah Peck, Mount Pleasant, Pa., 102; Sally Brown, Colchester, N. H.; Elizabeth Sands, Baltimore, Md., 101; Patty Galloway, Baltimore, Md., 106; Jesse Stephen, Chillicothe, Mo., 104; John Morgan, Sterling, O., 100; Myla Powell, South Bend, Ind., 106; Sarah Sommers, Clinton, Ga., 101; William Brotherton, Johnstown, Mich.; Katharine Lynch, Chicago, Ill., 104; Edward Harris, Baltimore, Md., 106; Frances Constantine, Philadelphia, Pa., 105; Isaac Rice, Indianapolis, Ind., 106; Elizabeth Thompson, Westport, Wis., 101; Ruth Ann Hilton, Chicago, Ill., 110; Johanna Hartigan, Norwich, Conn., 105; Annie Gilroy, Newark, N. J., 107; Mrs. James Cahy, Easton, Conn., 110; Lydia Fearn, Boston, Mass., 101; Mary J. Mills, Snowhill, Md., 102; Mrs. A. C. Bradley, Latnerville, Ia., 100; Roger Martin, Pittsburg, Pa., 101; Clarissa Towne, Milford, N. H., 100; Robert Kidd, Selby, Tex., 116; Michael Kelly, Chicago, Ill., 103; Isabella Duff, New York, 100; Mary Brown, Providence, R. I.; 104; Hugh Lehort, Galena, Ill., 103; Rachel Anderson, Hopkinsville, Ky., 105; Pedro Antonio Lopez, Santa Fé, N. M., 115; Julia Kane, Gilroy, Cal., 101.

Prominent Chicagoans.

Hassan A. Hopkins, old settler; Judge Joshua C. Knickerbocker; Edward F. Dore, commission merchant; Adam L. Amberg, contractor; Miner T. Ames, coal merchant; William Torgerson, artist; Sheldon A. Clark, publisher; D. H. Denton, commission merchant; Dr. M. Edgar; Theobald Forstal, ex-Pres. Chic. Gaslight and Coke Co.; Walter Treleaven, penmaker; Dr. Frederick B. Norcom; Albert Paul Smith, manager clearing-house; William Bross, TRIBUNE; Conrad Seipp, brewer; Edwin Edwards, Board of Trade; John B. Justin, mechanical engineer; Walter A. Dodson, commission merchant; John N. Clarke, real estate; Oscar Homes, ex-professor Chicago University; Dr. A. W. Hagenbach; Julius Dyhrenfurth; George W. Heath, principal Ogden School; Col. John L. Hancock; Dr. Robert J. Woodruff; Dr. Theodore Schroeder; Charles Hillock, ex-Alderman; Theobald Miller, lumber dealer; John T. Lester, Board of Trade; W. H. Brown, Manager Studebaker establishment; ex-Judge Charles H. Wood; Jacob Miller, old settler; J. Young Scammon; John Green, old settler; Dr. Charles M. Hempstead; Marshall V. Carter, contractor; Valentine B. Dickey; John Van Arman, lawyer; Charles D. Frink, old settler; Marcus C. Stearns, capitalist; Col. E. B. Knox, ex-Colonel First Regiment; Edwin S. Howard, electrician; Hiram H. Belding, manufacturer; H. H. Hurlburt, antiquarian; Cyrus S. Wilcox, contractor; ex-Ald. Michael Kehoe; Dr. Samuel Rush Haven, Andrew Shuman, James A. Pamele, banker; Gen. Julius White, Dr. V. A. Boyes, Wirt Dexter, attorney; Dr. W. H. Byford, Albert Soper, lumberman; John L. Walsh, Postmaster, South Chicago; Orville Olcott, old settler; Henry Decker, attorney; James W. Tuohy, dry goods dealer; Caleb F. Gates, Dr. Joseph P. Ross, Judge John A. Jameson, C. E. Culver, Board of Trade; Abijah Keith, Board of Trade; Thomas Sweeney, Justice of the Peace; Carl Beer, merchant; James Furrell, florist; Dr. Edward H. Horsey; Enos Slosson, real estate; James W. Cobb, iron merchant; the Rev. Luther Stone; the Rev. J. C. Johnson; Judge Harlow P. Smith; Edward Mamerie, old settler; Gen. A. W. Smith, lawyer; Dr. Aaron Gibbs; Dr. J. W. Hutchins; George Sturges, Pres. Northwestern Nat. Bank; Dr. W. C. Maul; Dr. J. Adams Allen; Corydon Beckwith, attorney; Henry F. Spread, artist; Dr. J. B. Chaffee; Emil Dietzsch, ex-Coroner; Dr. R. W. Jones; Gustavus P. Adams, commission merchant; Gilbert Pryor, Board of Trade; Asa Dow, ex-President Board of Trade; the Rev. Dr. W. W. Evarts; Timothy Bradley, ex-Sheriff; Morgan L. Keith, ex-Alderman; William P. Whalen, ex-Alderman; Dr. W. N. Hibbard; Franklin F. Spencer, hardware merchant; Frederick Tuttle, old settler; H. T. Steele, attorney; Dr. W. S. Gee; Hugo Goodman, clothing merchant; Sylvester H. Bliss, chemist; Henry Willetts, carriage manufacturer; Elisha S. Wadsworth, old settler; George H. Smith, carriage manufacturer; Philip Petrie, old settler; Dr. D. Mills Tucker; Edwin H. Sheldon, real estate; James S. Smale, Kenwood; Dr. J. Ward Ellis; Frederick H. Ayers, builder; Henry Field, capitalist.

Prominent Women.

Mme. Olympe Andonard, the leader of the suffrage movement in France; Prudence C. Philies, the famous Abolitionist Quaker teacher; Countess Llano of Spain, sister of Keats, the poet; Abby M. Goodwin, professor of Greek and Latin at Vassar College; Susan C. Vogel, the editor of the Boston *Woman's Journal*; Miss Janet Drake de Kay, daughter of Drake, the poet; Mrs. Booth of the Salvation Army; and Fanny Raymond Ritter, the musical writer.

Heroes Will Not Work.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, before leaving for Cannes, summoned the fighting men of several districts and addressed them in the following terms:

"You are heroes, all of you, but you will not work. Our country would be as rich as it is glorious if you would devote the same ardor to the productive works of peace as you do to the destructive labors of war. I waited for you to recognize yourselves that men must work, but as I have waited long in vain, I now direct that every Montenegrin soldier who lives where vines can be grown shall plant this year 200 vines. Commanders of brigades shall plant 20, commanders of battalions 10, officers of lower rank 5, and non-commissioned officers 1 olive tree apiece, and whoever shall voluntarily plant 2,000 vines this year shall be exempt from taxes for ten years."

The "heroes" made wry faces over the matter, but a command is a command, and they are now busy at the degrading occupation of husbandry. The *Gazette* calculates that the Fourth Brigade alone will next spring plant 800,000 vines, 1,120 olive trees, and that the whole army will enrich Montenegro with 4,000,000 vines and 20,000 olive trees. Nothing could be more significant of the change that has come over the spirit of the times.—*Vienna Letter*.

United States Patents.

During the last 100 years 385,000 patents have been issued by the United States. There have been 600,000 applications.

FIRES OF THE YEAR 1890.

WORK OF DESTRUCTION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

Falling Off in Losses as Compared with Last Year—Estimates of Fires Where the Individual Loss Was Under $100,000—A Significant Study for Underwriters—A Grand Total of $108,412,694, as Against $143,902,670 for 1889.

The losses by fire in the United States for the year show a material decrease as compared with those of last year. The detailed list where the loss in each case was $100,000 or upwards is as follows:

JANUARY.

1. Fire in New York City	$ 225,000
2. Edison electric light plant, New York City	100,000
5. Fire in Wardner, Idaho	100,000
7. City building, Lewiston, Me	250,000
8. Ruff & Kugler's furniture house, Sandusky, O	100,000
11. Macy Bros.' stables, Versailles, Ky	350,000
11. Bryce Block, Muncie, Ind	105,500
12. Monarch distillery, Peoria, Ill	175,000
13. Northern Central Elevator, Baltimore, Md	580,000
22. Freeman Wire Mills, St. Louis, Ill	100,000
23. Fire in Nashville, Tenn	125,000
23. Fire in Boston, Mass	130,000
25. Nevada Block, Cincinnati, O	250,000
27. Fire in Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-Yard	100,000

FEBRUARY.

1. Kansas City (Mo.) Packing Works	$ 100,000
2. Seurs' Building, Boston, Mass	300,000
2. Fire in Danbury, Conn	300,000
2. Fire in Kenosha, Wis	122,000
6. Greeman Matting Works, Brooklyn, N. Y	125,000
6. Fire in Portland, Me	125,000
8. Washington Hall, Paterson, N. J	300,000
13. Fire in Chicago, Ill	400,000
15. Terre Haute (Ind.) Flour Mills	100,000
19. Fire in New Orleans, La	500,000
21. Fire in Toledo, O	150,000
22. Fire in Richmond, Va	220,000

MARCH.

1. Noyes, Nolman & Co.'s boot and shoe house, St. Joseph, Mo	$ 135,000
4. Fire in New York	300,000
9. Fire in Detroit, Mich	250,000
11. Stern & Mayer's clothing house, Cincinnati, O	500,000
11. B. C. Clark's crockery house, Kansas City, Mo	102,000
14. L. Bauerlee's woodenware works, Petoskey, Mich	100,000
14. Cotton warehouse, Peizer, S. C	100,000
15. Fire in Kirkville, Mo	200,000
17. Brown & Merrill's book store, Indianapolis, Ind	165,000
19. Mine fire, Hurley, Wis	100,000
20. Fire in Jacksonville, Fla	142,000
23. Prairie fire in Kansas	300,000
24. Fire in Laredo, Tex	100,000
24. Midway Hotel, Kearney, Neb	150,000
24. Glass works, Canton, O	160,000
29. Fire in New Orleans, La	125,000
30. Kuffman elevator, St. Louis, Mo	250,000

APRIL.

1. Upson Nut company's works, Unionville, Conn	$ 150,000
4. Cameron (Pa.) colliery	100,000
5. Fire in Theresa, N. Y	125,000
8. Texas Standard Cotton-Seed Oil Mills, Galveston, Tex	200,000
9. U. S. Rolling Stock Works, Decatur, Ala	200,000
10. Brooklyn (N. Y.) city railroad supply shops	200,000
13. Plankinton Hotel, Detroit, Mich	125,000
14. Gilbert starch factory, Des Moines, Ia	300,000
14. Northern Pacific machine shops, Ellensburg, Wash	100,000
15. Forest fires, New Jersey	400,000
15. Bonsfield & Co.'s woodenware works, Bay City, Mich	130,000
15. Fire in Omaha, Neb	115,000
16. Fire in Milford, Me	100,000
21. Fire in Harrodsburg, Ky	100,000
22. Neil & Co.'s bag works, San Francisco, Cal	100,000
22. Mining property, Rock Springs, Wyo	1,000,000
23. Wagner Block, Rochester, N. Y	200,000
23. Unicorn Silk Mills, Catasauqua, N. Y	110,000
24. Fire in Greenwood, Miss	124,000
26. Fire in North Pacific Junction, Minn	100,000

MAY.

2. Forest fires, Wright Co., Minn	100,000
5. Fire in Gilboa, N. Y	175,000
6. Singer Sewing-Machine Works, Elizabeth, N. J	1,000,000
9. Fire in Scranton, Pa	200,000
9. Fire in Brooklyn, N. Y	100,000
10. Fire in New Orleans, La	100,000
13. Union Depot, Butte, Mont	100,000
13. Fire in Philadelphia	100,000
15. Winona (Minn.) Flour Mills	300,000
16. Oriel Furniture Works, Grand Rapids, Mich	125,000
16. Nelson shaft buildings, Shamokin, Pa	175,000
18. Fire in Toledo, O	107,250
19. Fire in Salt Lake City, Utah	100,000
22. N. Y. C. R. R. freight-house, Albany, N. Y	175,000
26. Farrelly Building, Morristown, N. J	100,000
27. Fire in Portsmouth, O	100,000
27. Weser's piano factory, New York	125,000
29. Laclede Flour Mills, St. Louis, Mo	150,000
30. Fire at Waiser, Idaho	125,000
30. Spring Palace, Fort Worth, Tex	100,000
31. Fire in Savannah, Ga	100,000
31. Fire in Middlesborough, Ky	200,000
31. Dupont's paper-mill, Louisville, Ky	125,000

JUNE.

5. Fire in Philadelphia, Pa	155,000
7. Zacto Manufacturing Works, Olympia, Wash	150,000
7. Fire in Bucoda, Wash	150,000
9. Hyde & Behman's Theater, Brooklyn, N. Y	200,000
10. Fire in New York	100,000
14. Kettle & Co.'s Oil Works, San Francisco, Cal	200,000
14. Fire in Menasha, Wis	100,000
14. Carter Lead Works, Omaha, Neb	150,000
20. Fire in Milaca, Minn	100,000
24. Fire in Cerillos, N. M	100,000
27. Fire in Carbon, Wyo	100,000
30. Garein & Co.'s wall-paper factory, Rahway, N. J	100,000
30. Fire in Minneapolis, Minn	100,000
30. Allen Bradley Distillery, Louisville, Ky	150,000
30. Fire in Elmira, N. Y	130,000

JULY.

1. Fire in Troy, Ala	100,000
2. Dressed-beef houses, Boston, Mass	125,000
2. Fire in Seattle, Wash	109,000
4. Opera-House Salt Lake City, Utah	200,000
7. Fire in Evansville, Ind	200,000
7. Fire in East Tawas, Mich	265,000
7. Fire in Pullman, Wash	230,000
8. Fire in Spring Lake, Mich	200,000
8. Miller Brewery, Philadelphia, Pa	100,000
8. Southern Cotton-Seed and Oil-Mill, Atlanta, Ga	100,000
8. Globe Tobacco Warehouse, Cincinnati, O	130,000
12. Fire in Delano, Cal	100,000
13. Carey Bros., wall-paper manufactory, Philadelphia, Pa	600,000
13. Fire in Brunswick, Ga	260,000
14. Fire in Dallas, Tex	150,000
15. Security Warehouse, Minneapolis, Minn	900,000
16. Fire in Denton, Tex	100,000
16. Fire in Rockland, Mass	100,000
18. W. U. Telegraph building, New York	150,000
20. Todd Machine Works, Paterson, N. J	150,000
22. Fire in Oroville, Cal	100,000
24. Alson's paint factory, Chicago, Ill	100,000
26. Fire in Wallace, Idaho	500,000
28. Monitor Plow Works, Minneapolis, Minn	115,000
29. Fire in East Saginaw, Mich	375,000
30. Lumber-yard fire, Chicago, Ill	150,000
30. Fire in Seneca Falls, N. Y	700,000
31. Lire in New York	100,000
31. Fire in Walnut, Ill	175,000

AUGUST.

1. Fire in Braddock, Pa	100,000
1. Fire in Tacoma, Wash	100,000
1. Union Cattle Feed plant, Omaha, Neb	180,000
2. Freeman & Co.'s flour mills, La Crosse, Wis	300,000
3. Fire in What Cheer, Ia	100,000
3. Fire in Salem, Ill	100,000
3. Whiteman Paper-Mills, Danville, N. Y	150,000
7. Murray Hall Hotel, Pablo Beach, Fla	210,000
8. White's Wheel Works, Fort Wayne, Ind	250,000
8. Laclede Fire Brick Works, St. Louis, Mo	200,000
9. Fire in Chicago, Ill	125,000
13. Rockwell & Co.'s tannery, North Clarendon, Vt	100,000
14. Bechtner's vinegar factory, Milwaukee, Wis	100,000
14. Kentucky Distillery, Louisville, Ky	1,000,000
16. Patten Co.'s paper-mills, Appleton, Wis	125,000
16. Dunnel print works, Pawtucket, R. I	350,000
18. Jefferson Iron Works, Steubenville, O	100,000
18. Fire in Scranton, Pa	100,000
18. Lion Brewery Stables, New York	170,000
20. Fire in Atlanta, Ga	100,000
21. Thousand Island Park Hotel, N. Y	150,000
22. Fire in Groton, S. D	120,000
24. Sugar mills, Ness City, Kas	150,000
26. McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill	125,000

SEPTEMBER.

1. Bauschard Bros.' Planing Mill, Erie, Pa	145,000
3. Fire in Hiawatha, Kas	150,000
3. Fire in Brooklyn, N. Y	200,000
5. Fire in Philadelphia, Pa	165,000
9. Central Elevator, Ogdensburg, N. Y	500,000
10. Shansky's dry-goods store, Harlem, N. Y	145,000
14. Peckham's Candy Works, St. Louis, Mo	135,000
15. Fire in Lynchburg, Va	150,000
16. Fire in Hanford, Cal	150,000
19. Fire in Whitehall, Mich	150,000
22. Eagle Paraffine Works, Jersey City, N. J	150,000
23. Standard Oil Works, Cavan Point, N. J	100,000
27. Anglo-American Packing House, Chicago, Ill	700,000
28. Distillery warehouse, Milton, Ky	100,000

OCTOBER.

7. Fire in Chicago, Ill	125,000
20. Frank Bros.' dry-goods house, St. Louis, Mo	200,000
24. Fire in Pepperell, Mass	300,000
24. Mare Island Navy Yard	100,000
24. Fire in Vallejo, Cal	100,000
25. Rolling-mill shops, Youngstown, O	100,000
26. Fire in Mobile, Ala	800,000
28. Fire in Eureka Springs, Ark	200,000
28. Fire in Apalachicola, Fla	160,000
29. Northern Pacific Elevator, Eureka Junction, Wash	100,000

NOVEMBER.

1. Fire in Chillicothe, Ill	200,000
1. Fire in New York	650,000
3. Grand and Burlington Hotels, San Francisco	500,000
5. Fire in Denver, Colo	100,000
5. Soap mills, Glastonbury, Conn	100,000
6. Fire in Philadelphia, Pa	185,000
6. Wells Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y	250,000
7. Fire in Owensboro, Ky	150,000
7. Fire in Shreveport, La	250,000
7. Fire in Truckee, Colo	110,000
13. Fire in San Francisco, Cal	125,000
18. English Mills, St. Augustine, Fla	100,000
21. Bamford Bros.' Silk Mills, Paterson, N. J	460,000
22. Bellaire Stamp Works, Bellaire, O	100,000
22. Illinois Glass Works, Alton, Ill	100,000
25. Cheboygan (Mich.) Lumber Co.'s docks	200,000
26. Northern Pacific Hotel, Portland, Ore	150,000
27. Powers' dry-goods store, St. Paul, Minn	180,000
28. Fire in New Haven, Conn	100,000
19. Curtis' Tannery, Ludlow, Pa	100,000

DECEMBER.

1. Campbell cotton and yarn factory, Manayunk, Pa	300,000
3. Scotten's tobacco works, Detroit, Mich	300,000
4. Fire in Pittsburg, Pa	425,000
5. Shephard & Co.'s dry-goods store, Providence, R. I	200,000
5. Cohen's corset factory, New York	200,000
9. Little & Co.'s oil works, San Francisco, Cal	200,000
11. Big Four elevator, Sandusky, O	100,000
13. Fire in Pottstown, Pa	250,000
14. Barnaby's dry-goods store, Providence, R. I	500,000
14. Hax's furniture factory, St. Joseph, Mo	125,000
16. Fire in Monticello, Ark	100,000
17. Burton Block, Chicago, Ill	106,000
17. Christ Episcopal Church, New York	100,000
21. Fire in Athol, Mass	150,000
21. Courtwright - Eustis - Fusilier sugar-house, Louisiana	100,000
24. New England Organ Factory, Boston, Mass	200,000
25. Masonic Temple, Baltimore, Md	300,000
26. Edisto Phosphate Works, Charleston, S. C	200,000
26. Fire in Viroqua, Wis	150,000
27. Little Miami freight depot, Cincinnati, O	150,000
29. Fire in Burlington, Ia	300,000
29. Fire in San Augustine, Tex	100,000

SUMMARY.

January	$ 2,690,000	November	$ 5,050,000
February	2,752,000	December	4,556,000
March	3,179,000		
April	4,029,000	Total	48,187,250
May	5,082,250	Total 1889	90,152,500
June	1,985,000	Total 1888	47,479,000
July	9,284,000	Total 1887	65,158,000
August	4,505,000	Total 1886	40,024,000
September	2,890,000	Total 1885	32,466,500
October	2,185,000		

The total fire losses for the year, where the loss in each case was under $100,000, amount to $60,225,444, which, added to the larger losses, makes a grand total of $108,412,694, as compared with $143,902,670 in 1889, $100,000,000 in 1888, $130,000,000 in 1887, and $115,000,000 in 1886.

CLAIM THEY WERE CURED BY PRAYER.

One Convert Who Saw Heaven and Hell While Entranced.

Muncie (Ind.) Letter in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: The cures by faith have been many, probably the most worthy of mention being the case of Mrs. William Melton, an estimable lady who had been a helpless invalid for the last four years. Mrs. Melton was conveyed one afternoon to the church in a cab, and after being carried to the mourners' bench and thouroughly experiencing a good dose of faith cure, raised up unassisted and walked about the church. Since going home she does her own housework and appears to be as "young as she used to be."

Another case is that of Jonathan Chalfant, a citizen of this county, well known by all the old inhabitants, who had not been able to hear since the war, owing to injuries received at Gettysburg, and for the last ten years has not been able to walk on account of a numbness in the lower limbs. He was cured, so he claimed, by a special prayer that the evangelist offered in his behalf. These reports seem nearly incredible, but there are many other instances of similar character where persons have professed to be entirely cured of diseases that they had suffered with for years.

Probably the most remarkable and strange part of the whole proceedings in the meetings are the number of persons who go into trances and remain stiff and rigid for hours and sometimes days at a time. No doubt the longest time any person ever lay in a trance was Miss Ruth Hughes, who remained in an unconscious condition for seventy hours. She lay on the church floor with nothing under her head but a cloak for a pillow all this time without any nourishment whatever. The young lady related quite an interesting experience while in her vision. She said:

"I heard the groans and cries of the lost, which were too horrible to speak of. When I entered the pearly gates Jesus met me and said: 'Welcome in, but not home yet,' for my work was not yet finished in this world. Jesus wore a white robe. He told me to return to earth and tell the sinners the condition and the dangers they were in, and that he was coming soon. My brother I saw standing at the entrance, but did not talk with him. I saw men and women in Hell burning, and as they burned I plainly could distinguish their cries in struggling to get away from the fiery furnace."

The scenes witnessed at the meetings are not unlike those described by Shakspeare. So connected have been the workings of the minds of those affected with trance or hypnotism at these meetings that the revelations they make after coming out of them are true events. The trance, so called by these peeple, is a hypnotic sleep, and probably attained through the agency of impressions made directly from within the brain, produced by the concentration of thought in a certain direction, and to the exclusion of all else.

Hypnotism, mesmerism, animal magnetism, is a demonstrative power, capable of evoking wery singular phenomena, both in the healthy state and in many functional and nervous conditions. It is asserted that an individual thus affected cannot be aroused from this condition by the most powerful stimulant, an electric shock, or even, it is alleged, by a surgical operation.

Threnody.

Watching here alone by the fire whereat last year
Sat with me tne friend that a week since yet was near,
That a week has borne so far and hid so deep,
Woe am I that I may not weep,
May not yearn to behold him here.

Shame were mine, and little the love I bore him were,
Now to mourn that better he fares than love may fare
Which desires and would not have indeed its will,
Would not love him so worse than ill,
Would not clothe him again with care.

Yet can love not choose but remember, hearts but ache,
Eyes but darken, only for one vain thought's poor sake,
For the thought that by this hearth's now lonely side
Two fast friends, on the day he died,
Looked once more for his hand to take.

Let thy soul forgive them, and pardon heal the sin,
Though their hearts be heavy to think what then had been,
The delight that never while they live may be—
Love's communion of speech with thee,
Soul and speech with the soul therein.

O, my friend, O, brother, a glory veiled and marred!
Never love made moan for a life more evil-starred.
Was it envy, chance, or chance-compelling fate,
Whence thy spirit was bruised so late,
Bowed so heavily, bound so hard?

Now released, it may be—if only love might know—
Filled and fired with sight, it beholds us blind and low
With a pity keener yet, if that may be,
Even than ever was this that we
Felt, when love of thee wrought us woe.

None may tell the depths and the heights of life and death.
What we may we give thee: a word that sorrow saith,
And that none will heed save sorrow; scarce a song.
All we may, who have loved thee long,
Take; the best we can give is breath.

—*A. C. Swinburne*.

Going, but Slow to Go.

It was growing late, and he had several times remarked that he "must be going."

"What business are you engaged in, Mr. Slicker?" she asked with a yawn.

"I'm in the—what business did you think I was in, Miss Clara?" he asked.

"O, I thought you must be an auctioneer," she said.

And shortly afterward Mr. Slicker had "gone."—*Boston Herald*.

Hints to a Reformer.

He presented himself at the editor's door saying, "Sir, I am the great American reformer. Do you want an interview with me?"

"Yes; wipe your feet, take off your hat, stop chewing that tobacco, and sit down."—*Judge*.

HIGH RATE OF INTEREST.

ALLEGATIONS THAT ARE MADE IN A SUIT AGAINST D. H. TOLMAN.

Two-and-a-Half Per Cent Per Month Said to Have Been Charged—S. F. Birdsall Dismisses His Suit Against J. H. Norton—Druggist Hess Is Enjoined in a Suit for Separate Maintenance Brought by His Wife—Notes—The Record.

In a Circuit Court bill William H. and William F. Thomas allege they lost many thousands of dollars by doing business with the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank, the Midland company, and Daniel H. Tolman. They tell a story of usurious interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per month until the interest became the principal.

A loan of $2,650, one for $5,500, and others for $700 and $400 grew into mountains and were soon lost among the interest and collateral securities. For instance, a trust deed involving property worth $25,000 was given to back up the loans, amounting to less than $5,000, and now the complainants find it hard work to get the property back.

An accounting is sought, and Judge Horton issued an injunction restraining any disposition of property until the transactions can be straightened out.

Money Can't Heal the Wound.

On his own motion Samuel Fosgate Birdsall dismissed the $50,000 damage suit he brought last week against Joel H. Norton, the real-estate dealer and banker at No. 94 La Salle street, for the alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Birdsall.

Attorney Purnell, when asked why the suit was dismissed, said: "What good will Mr. Norton's money do Mr. Birdsall. All the money on earth couldn't compensate him for the wrong, and he doesn't want any. The divorce suit against Mrs. Birdsall, however, will be prosecuted to the end."

Injunction Against Druggist Hess.

John C. Hess, druggist, No. 247 Division street, was sued for separate maintenance in the Circuit Court by his wife, Katie Z. Hess, to whom he was married April 9, 1885. She alleges that four days ago he abandoned her without cause, and he has since failed to provide for her. Before he deserted her, however, he induced her to sign a deed to enable him to sell a lot worth $7,000 adjoining his drug store to his brother, Fred Hess, with the intention, it is said, of preventing her from obtaining alimony.

Hess is possessed of real estate worth $20,000 and his personal property consists of an interest of $5,000 in a building society, a $3,000 interest in the Ernst Bros. Brewing company, and a $5,000 interest in the Western Glass Works, besides his drug store. On a charge that he threatens to dispose of his property Judge Horton issued an injunction restraining him from so doing.

The Ordinance Declared Valid.

Judge Scales yesterday rendered his decision in the special assessment case for the building of a main sewer to drain the town of Park Ridge, against which assessment a strong fight had been made. The court held that the ordinance passed by the village Board of Trustees ordering the special assessment was valid. An appeal was taken.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

21,880—Marshall Field & Co. vs. J. M. Clark, coll., etc. Appl. N. W. Bliss, atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

130,886—Catharine Hart vs. Augustus Hart. Bill for div. R. Gregory, solr.

130,887—Thomas Walsh, by next friend, vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co. and Thomas Morrisey. Case, $5,000. J. C. King, atty.

130,888—Charles Baske vs. Charles Brack. Conf. judgt., $172.25. Pinckney & Tatge, attys.

130,889—Charles R. Hawkins vs. F. Belle Hawkins. Bill for div. M. L. Knight, solr.

130,890—Henry G. Dawson et al. vs. Leon Schlossman. Appl.

130,891—Walter S. Patrick et al. vs. Sarah A. Patrick et al. Petn. for partn. J. Humphrey, solr.

130,892—M. B. Leavitt vs. Frederick M. Kantzler. Appl.

130,893—Jacob Brown vs. Pumpelly Storage Battery and Electric Motor Co. Conf. judgt., $12,179.77. Johnson & Bartlett, attys.

130,894—Ferdinand Keickhefer et al. vs. Martin C. Bjornstadt. Same, $202.27. W. R. Wagner, atty.

130,895—Charles Brach, use of Charles Boske, vs. Henry Martschinsky and —— Schlottoch. Garn. Pinckney & Tatge, attys.

130,896—Beatrice Fitch et al. vs. Joseph H. Gray et al. Bill. H. W. Magee and C. H. Willett, solrs.

130,897—Beatrice Fitch et al. vs. I. C. R. R. Co., S. C. R. R. Co., and Barton A. Ulrich. Bill. Same solrs.

130,898—Hugo Hauf vs. Rudolph Seifert. Appl.

WITHHELD CASES—130,877—Wm. Gleason, admr., vs. Thomas C. Boyd. Case, $5,000. Walker & Judd and Donohoe & McNaghten, attys. (Dec. 30.)

130,883—George R. Clark vs. W. R. H. Martin et al. Bill. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, solrs. (Dec. 30.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

87,430—Vincent L. Lorell vs. Louisa and Matthew W. Du Bois. Transcript from Kane Co.

87,431—Firemen's Ins. Co. vs. John Carne Jr., Isaac C. Ogden, and Hiram Coombs. Bill. W. J. Ammen, solr.

87,432—Birnetta Mfg. Co. vs. Albert E. Ruff. Asst., $300. M. B. & F. S. Loomis, attys.

87,433—Melville B. Lord vs. Helena Lisan. Asst., $1,000. Pedrick & Dawson, attys.

87,434—B. Simon vs. Abraham Friedman. Appl.

87,435—Bill. Withheld for service.

87,436—Henry W. Ames vs. Herbert A. Beard. Conf. judg., $62.50. J. H. Fitch, atty.

87,437—C. Sidney Shepard et al. vs. John Ruppert. Same, $196.72. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

87,438—Otto F. Hintze et al. vs. Gustaf A. Johnson, Attchmt., $1,506.45. Gerpheide & Whittlesey, attys.

87,439—Sue A. Taminosian vs. Margatelle E. Dorman, Anna M. and George E. Detwiler. Bill. J. H. Kedzie, solr.

621 B. R.—Harry S. Mecartney vs. David G. Hamilton et al. Petn. to establish title. Lots 3 and 4, Blk. 2, Kimball's sub. in n. e. ¼, 9, 38, 14. F. C. Caldwell, solr.

87,440—T. W. Harvey Lumber Co. vs. Olney G. Gibbs and John Kukac. Asst., $1,500. F. B. Pease, atty.

87,441—In re est. of William Murphy. Appl. from Probate Court.

87,442—Emanuel Strauss vs. Max Kanter. Conf. judgt., $270. D. K. Cochrane, atty.

87,443—Katie Z. Hess vs. John C. Hess. Bill for separate maintenance. A. Tripp, solr.

87,444—Lanwood Pub. Co. vs. James Montgomery. Appl.

87,445—O. Lippincott vs. Simeon W. King. Appl.

87,446—L. T. Belling vs. Frederick Cogswell and Charles Noyes. Debt., $500; das., $200. I. K. Boyesen, atty.

87,447—Withheld for service.

87,448—Eva L. Bugg vs. James P. Whedon. Asst., $700. A. Heap, atty.

87,449—Replevin. Withheld for service.

87,450—Joseph Badenoch Jr. et al. vs. Robert F. Stockton et al. Mech.'s lien. E. F. Gorton, solr.

87,451—Petn. of John E. Wasserstrass to perpetuate test. J. J. Hoch, solr.

87,452—Asst. Withheld for service.

87,453—David G. Hamilton vs. Bernstein Sonne, Berthold Loewenthal, and Internatl. Bk. Bill. S. Straus, solr.

87,454—Clark De Weese, by next friend, vs. Chicago Bridge and Iron Co. Case, $500. G. S. Steere, atty.

87,455—Henry Meiselbar, admr., vs. Marshall Field & Co. Case, $5,000. M. Salomon, atty.

87,456—Herman Richling vs. City. Case, $3,000. Same atty.

87,457—G. Bessey vs. E. A. Colburn and wife. Appl.

87,458—Cooke Brewing Co. vs. Peter Cloutier. Conf. judgt. $235. Hynes & Dunne, attys.

87,459—Same vs. Martin Stapleton and John E. Burke. Same. $176. Same attys.

87,460—Same vs. James Williams and Hugh Sweeney. Same, $214.13. Same attys.

87,461—Equitable S. L. and H. Assn. vs. Frederick Lemdahl et al. Bill. E. A. Otis and D. W. Graves, solrs.

87,462—Albert Stamm vs. Emma Stamm. Bill for div. N. M. Plotke, solr.

87,463—Piano Mfg. Co. vs. J. D. Burrell. Asst., $1,000. Newell & Camp, attys.

87,464—William F. Graves, tr., vs. Amanda L. Lehman et al. Bill. Miller, Starr & Leman, solrs.

87,465—Peninsular Stove Co. vs. M. C. Bjornstad. Attch., $601.21. E. F. Gorton, atty.

87,466—Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. vs. Same. Attch., $803.46. Mason Bros., attys.

WITHHELD CASES—87,398—Charles Bruse et al. vs. Ellen Gayner and D. D. Case. Asst., $1,000. G. W. Woodbury, atty. (Dec. 30.)

87,417—Elizabeth McMahon vs. Kate Smith. Case, $10,000. Mason, Ennis & Bates, attys. (Dec. 30.)

87,427—Charles E. Meyer vs. Ellen Meyer. Bill for div. C. J. Beattie, solr. (Dec. 30.)

County Court—New Suit.

9,092—Charles Lindley vs. Hannah and James Harford. Appl.

The Call for Friday.

JUDGE HAWES—Emergency business.
JUDGE HORTON—No announcement.
JUDGE TUTHILL—General business.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Submitted cases. (Saturday—motions. Motions for new trial continued one week.)
JUDGE BAKER—No call until Jan. 5. No. 888, C. and S. S. B. T. R. R. Co. vs. Strong, on trial.
JUDGE McCONNELL—No announcement. (On Jan. 6 Judge McConnell will take up the call of city condemnation calendar. The call will be 82,082, 82,640, 82,641, 82,642, 82,643, 82,644, 82,645.)
JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE SCALES—Insanity cases.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Adjourned to Monday for claim docket.

Human Bodies Electroplated.

A French doctor wants to introduce his patent process for preserving the remains of the dead. It is not embalming them or yet mummifying them, though the bodies must be embalmed before the doctor's new process takes hold of them. The new idea is to electroplate the whole body and thus preserve to posterity the noble lineaments of those whose estates are sufficiently large to allow the expense. First, the body is embalmed, after which it is dipped into a bath of nitrate of silver. It comes from this bath the color of polished silver. After that the face is subjected to a regular electroplating dip, and comes out burnished copper, ready to be preserved to the latest generations. In order to insure perfect success the face is varnished, and this is the last operation. The burnished copper face is then warranted to remain the same for centuries if treated with reasonably fair care. This opens up great vistas for old families. They can preserve to the latest day the burnished copper countenance of the hod-carrier, saloonkeeper, or tailor who was the distinguished founder of their noble line. Brazen cheeks can be transformed to copper ones. Along with the family spoons, grandmother's corner cupboard, and other relics, the old man's copper-bottomed face can be kept a thing of beauty and a joy forever. All the race can have copper-plated ancestors by and by.—*Jewelers' Catalogue*.

Disputed Ownership.

"Do you own the house?"

"I did last week."

"Sold it?"

"No. We have a new cook-lady."—*Puck*.

1794 1810 1891

EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBIT

—OF THE—

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

JANUARY 1, 1891.

Capital	$1,250,000.00
Gross Surplus	$3,863,330.86

INVESTED AND CASH ASSETS.

Cash and Cash Items	$ 880,028.42
Real Estate Unincumbered	603,675.60
Loans on Bond and Mortgage and Collateral	1,435,000.00
Stocks and Bonds at Market Value	3,527,412.11
United States Bonds	130,500.00
	$6,576,616.13
Reserve for Re-Insurance	$2,418,435.31
Reserve for all Unsettled Claims	295,849.46
Net Surplus over all, including Capital Stock	2,612,330.86
Gross Premiums 1890	3,541,791.88
Net Cash Income	3,339,187.31

AGENCIES IN ALL TOWNS AND CITIES.

G. F. BISSELL, Manager Western Department.
P. P. HEYWOOD, Assistant Manager.

January Investments.

Among others we offer the following list of bonds:

Whatcom County, Wash., School District No. 25 [City of Blaine] 10-20 year	7s
City of Newark, Ohio, School	6s
City of Youngstown, Ohio, School	6s
City of Whatcom, Wash., School	6s
City of Olympia, Wash., School (Capital of the State of Washington.)	6s
City of Astoria, Oregon, 20-year	6s
City of Seattle, Wash., 20-year	5s
City of Chattanooga, Tenn., 30-yr	5s
City of Dallas, Texas, 30-year	5s
City of Sioux Falls, S. D., 20-year	5s
Dodge County, Neb., Refunding	5s
Tazewell County, Ill., Delavan Tp	5s
Des Moines, Iowa, Street Ry. Co	6s
Seattle, Wash., Street Ry. Co	6s

Prices and full information furnished on application.
Write or call for January Bond List.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., BANKERS,

163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
15 Wall-st., New York.
70 State-st., Boston.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Corn Exchange Bank,

At Chicago, State of Illinois,

Before the commencement of business on the twenty-fourth day of December, 1890, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,447,963.83
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	3,106.31
Other bonds and stocks	10,000.00
Cash on hand	1,374,661.79
Due from other banks	1,058,382.25
Total	$6,894,114.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	46,140.88
Individual deposits subject to check	3,752,527.59
Demand certificates of deposit	290,718.43
Time certificates of deposit	100,000.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	72,387.75
Due to other banks	632,339.53
Total	$6,894,114.18

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—I, Frank W. Smith, Cashier of Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANK W. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of December, 1890.
DANIEL J. CARROLL, Notary Public.

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, President.
ERNEST A. HAMILL, Vice-President.
FRANK W. SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Charles L. Hutchinson, Edwin G. Foreman,
Byron L. Smith, Ernest A. Hamill,
Charles Counselman, Chas. H. Wacker,
Sidney A. Kent, A. A. Sprague,
John H. Dwight, B. M. Frees,
Chas. H. Schwab.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER, CHARLES C. YOE.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Edward L. Brewster & Co., STOCK BROKERS

AND

Dealers in Investment Securities,

Corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission and carried on margins.

Chicago Trust and Savings Bank,

N. E. Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

Capital and Liability of Stockholders - - $1,000,000

Accounts opened with deposits of one dollar and upwards.
4% interest allowed on Savings Deposits for all full months.
3% interest paid on daily balance to Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals subject to check.
Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 8:30.
Accounts Solicited.

ORVIS BROTHERS & CO.,

44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

MEMBERS: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Invite SPECULATIVE Accounts for cash or on liberal margins.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago on the sixth day of January, 1891, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Chicago, Dec. 27, 1890. F. C. OSBORN, Cashier.

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE PAR VALUE $100—OUR PRICE, $75 per Share. 150 shares in lots to suit, SCOTT & GAGE, 49 Clark-St.

JANUARY LOANS.

State of Connecticut	3s
State of South Dakota	3½s
State of Minnesota	4½s
State of Idaho	6s
City of Reading, Pa	4s
City of Columbus, Ohio	4s
City of Danville, Ill	4½s
City of Bellaire, Ohio	5s
City of South Bend, Ind	6s
City of Muncie, Ind	6s
City of Cheyenne, Wyo	6s
County of Middlesex, Can	4½s
County of Morrison, Minn	5s
County of Hancock, Iowa	7s
County of Calhoun, Iowa	7s

Full Particulars on Application.

As usual we offer the highest grade loans the market affords. We tender our services to holders of bonds and coupons purchased from the late firm of Kean & Co.

Farson Leach & Co
73 Dearborn-st.

F. G. LOGAN & CO., Commission Merchants Grain & Provisions.

Rooms 4 & 5 Board of Trade.

Speculative Accounts with Proper Margins Solicited.

CLARKSON COWL and DANIEL BUTTERS have this day been admitted to an interest in our firm.
January 1st, 1891.
F. G. LOGAN & CO.

Fort Dearborn National Bank.

Chicago, December 31, 1890.

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Fort Dearborn National Bank will be held at its banking office in Chicago on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before said meeting.
PETER DUDLEY, Cashier.

For Rent.

A large building, suitable for STORAGE, WHOLESALE, OR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES; centrally located; 5 stories and basement; 40x180 feet; 2 elevators, engine, 2 boilers, steam-heating apparatus. Can give immediate possession.

RICE & CREIGHTON,
130 DEARBORN-ST.

S. G. LYNCH, BROKER,
153 Monroe-st.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and Sold on Commission. REPUBLIC IRON STOCK for sale at $28 Per Share.

FOR SALE.

A five-year lease on the 5-story and basement brick building at No. 152 State-st. Rental, $16,000 per year. $20,000 bonus will secure the most favorable lease on the street, which will make the rental aggregate $20,000 per year. Prompt action required.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO.,
407 Tacoma Bldg.

Dividend Notice.

The Directors of the Midland Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3%) three per cent, payable at the company's office, 103 Washington-st., on and after Jan. 10, 1891, to stockholders of record.
C. L. BROWN, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of D. S. Place & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, D. S. Place continuing the business.
Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1890.
D. S. PLACE.
F. A. HENSHAW.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I shall continue the Real Estate, Loan, and Renting Business at 95 Washington st., second floor.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1890.
F. A. HENSHAW.

HENRY C. FREEMAN.
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER,
142 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 8, - CHICAGO.

Examines and reports on mines and processes. Acts as special or permanent advising engineer. Consultations on mining questions and treatment of ores. Extensive acquaintance with the Southern States mining region, Colorado, and New Mexico.

C. W. SPALDING, President.
EDWARD HAYES, Vice-President.
J. P. ALTGELD, Second Vice-President.
H. S. DERBY, Cashier.

Under State Supervision.

Globe Savings Bank.

225 DEARBORN-ST.

CAPITAL $200,000 PAID IN.

Savings Accounts Bear Interest

4%—Four Per Cent Per Annum—4%

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Four interest days each year—January 1, April 1, July 1, October 1. Deposits on or before the 3d of the month bear interest from the 1st.

DIRECTORS:

J. P. Altgeld, Edward Hayes,
C. W. Spalding, Geo. F. Andrews,
J. W. Lanehart, John Hayes,
James A. Weston.

WM. B. WALKER. JOHN H. WRENN.

WALKER & WRENN,

225 La Salle-st., cor. Quincy,
"THE ROOKERY,"

Bankers and Brokers.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.
Members of Chicago Stock Exchange.

Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin. All classes of securities dealt in at above Exchanges.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent.
Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED

By an experienced office financial and credit manager. A1 references. T 116, Tribune office.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 31.	Dec. 24.
New York	$103,004,037	$89,724,859
Boston	14,338,977	13,704,497
Chicago	12,419,406	13,238,000
Philadelphia	....	11,336,736
St. Louis	3,774,441	3,416,021
Baltimore	....	2,059,033
New Orleans	....	2,416,246

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70@80c premium; Boston, par @10c premium; St. Louis, 75c premium.

The year's clearings foot up to $4,093,145,904. The clearings in 1889 were $3,379,925,188. The increase for 1890 is $713,220,714. The percentage of increase is 21 per cent. This marks a record of tremendous commercial progress and activity, a record that no other of the large cities of the country will come near equaling. The clearings for December were $359,253,540. In December, 1889, the clearings were $312,176,053. The increase is at the rate of 15 per cent. This shows less effect from the financial disturbances of December than would naturally be looked for. A great proportion of the business-men of Chicago will receive wishes of a happy New Year with the hope that it may be as prosperous as the year that has just passed. They are quite satisfied with the results of 1890. No class of business-men are better satisfied with the results of the year than the bankers. It is safe to say the Chicago banks never had a more prosperous year. Easier money and lower interest rates are expected by every one as soon as the returning tide of money that is to come with the new year is started. There is little doubt but money is to be easier, but the mere fact that checks will now be dated 1891 will not bring easy money all at once. The release from this stringency will be nothing like as quick as was the locking up. Without question the change from now forward is to be in the direction of improvement, but the change is likely to take longer than a good many people are anticipating. One of the most favorable indications now is the decided improvement in the commercial paper market. Country orders are coming in freely and there is also considerable paper being sold in the city.

A paragraph reprinted yesterday from a St. Louis paper, telling of the manner in which Chicago is being helped financially by St. Louis, was read by Chicago financiers with a good deal of amused interest. "It is a fact well known to every Chicago banker," said a gentleman who is thoroughly informed on the financial relations between the two cities, "that the hardest place to get money out of is St. Louis, above every other city in the country. St. Louis exchange has been running at 40 cents discount for months back, and more offered than there was wanted. If a St. Louis bank ships currency to Chicago one day the chances are nine out of ten that it will draw on the Chicago bank for it the next day."

Wilson & Sturgis reported New York exchange strong at 70@80c premium and some currency being shipped to New York. The demands for interest and dividend payments are of course the reason for the high rates. Sterling exchange was firmer. Cables sold at 484½; bankers' demand, 483¾; bankers' sixties, 479; commercial sixties, 477@477½; commercial demand, 482.

There was no disposition to trade at the Stock Exchange yesterday. After the first call the session was adjourned till Friday. The tone of the market was firm, the inclination to do no business coming fully as much from the buyers as from the sellers. The list of sales were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 C. & C. C. & D. Co.. 60	20 W. C. St. R. R. Co..109¼
10 C. B. & M. Co. pfd. 46¾	10 do..109
50 do 47	10 do..109¼
100 W. C. St. R. R. Co..108¾	100 C. B. & M. Co. b 30. 48
50 do..108⅞	5 Western Stone Co.105
50 do b 30..109⅞	150 N.C.S.R.R.Co..132¼
30 do..109	100 Street's S. C. L. b30 31

BONDS.

$25000 C. G. L. & C. C. 5s.......... 82

Chicago and Eastern Illinois earnings for the third week in December were $82,300, an increase of $17,400.

London dispatches said there were rumors there that a large demand had been made on the Bank of England for gold to ship to New York. Sterling rates have for some days warranted such a demand.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The stock market opened quiet; first prices showed a general fractional decline from yesterday's closing. Exceptionally important changes were in Illinois Central, which opened at 97, 1½ per cent above yesterday's closing, and Omaha, which opened at 20¾, a decline of 1¼ per cent. Lackawanna was notably strong, the first quotation, ex-dividend, being 129⅞, equivalent to an advance since yesterday of ⅜. During the first hour the bears continued to press the advantage which they had at the close of yesterday's business and at the opening this morning, and prices generally yielded another fraction. Atchison declined to 27¾, a loss since yesterday of ¼ per cent; Louisville and Nashville to 71, a loss of 1 per cent; Union Pacific to 41⅞, a loss of ⅞ per cent; St. Paul to 50, a loss of ⅛ per cent. Sugar was notably stronger, advancing in the first hour and a half to 57¼, ⅞ per cent above yesterday's closing.

In the second hour the market gained strength and there was a general recovery. Lackawanna advanced to 130⅜, a gain since yesterday of 1⅜ per cent; Tennessee Coal and Iron to 32⅜, a gain of 1¼ per cent; Sugar to 58⅛; Atchison to 28⅛; Big Four to 59⅞, a gain of ⅞ per cent since yesterday; New Jersey Central to 105, an advance of 2 per cent from yesterday; St. Paul to 50⅞; Union Pacific to 42⅜; and Louisville and Nashville to 72⅛.

The upward movement gained headway in the first hour of the afternoon. Western Union advanced to 76¼, a gain of ⅛ per cent from yesterday's closing, due chiefly to the purchase of some 1,300 shares under the rule for the account of A. E. Bateman & Co. Delaware and Hudson and Chicago and Eastern Illinois advanced 2⅛ and 2 per cent from yesterday's closing, to 129⅞ and 39, respectively. Lackawanna advanced to 131⅜, a gain of 2⅜ from yesterday. Other advances from the 12 o'clock prices were: Burlington ⅛, to 84½; Chicago Gas ⅜, to 34⅜, a net gain of 1 per cent from yesterday; Lake Shore ⅞, to 106⅞; Louisville and Nashville ¼, to 77⅜; Northern Pacific preferred ⅛, to 63⅞; New England ⅛, to 33¼; and Union Pacific ⅛, to 43. Sugar declined to 57¼.

Toward 1:30 o'clock there was a general fractional reaction. In the last hour the market continued strong, prices toward the close being about the highest of the day. Omaha recovered from its early decline, and rose to 23⅜, a gain of 1⅜ from yesterday. The market was only fairly active all the day, but the demand for stocks was steady. Prices shortly before the close showed a general advance compared with yesterday's closing of ⅛ to 1 per cent. Lackawanna showed an extreme gain of 2⅜ per cent.

Money on call closed ranging from 2½ to 9 per cent; last loan at 3; closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 7@9. Sterling exchange quiet but firm at 479 for sixty-day bills and 483¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 140,644 shares, including: Atchison, 6,279; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 26,214; Lake Shore, 5,520; Louisville and Nashville, 9,920; Missouri Pacific, 4,400; Reading, 5,530; St. Paul, 8,027; Union Pacific, 7,010; Western Union, 3,387.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Dec 31	Dec 30
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	300	16	16	16	16¼
Atchison	6,679	29	27¾	28¾	28⅜
C., B. & Q.	2,250	90	88¾	90	89
*Canada So.	1,000	48¾	47⅞	48⅝	49
Canadian Pac.	800	73¾	72⅞	73¾	73⅞
Ches. & Ohio	300	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16⅞
Do 1st pfd	230	42½	41	42½	41⅜
Do 2d pfd	200	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	27⅛
Colo. Coal	1,200	32⅜	30⅞	32⅛	31
C., St. L. & P.	100	13¾	13¾	13⅜	......
C. & E. Ill	200	39	38½	39	......
C., C., C. & St. L.	485	59⅞	58⅞	59⅞	58⅞
Do pfd	140	92	92	92	......
Chicago Gas	2,510	34⅜	33⅛	34⅛	33⅜
D., L. & W.	25,804	132	129⅞	131⅜	130⅜
Del. & Hud	744	132	127¼	13[illegible]	127⅛
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	100	57	57	57	57
Dist. & C. F. Co.	600	43⅜	42¼	42⅜	42⅜
Erie	410	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Do pfd	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	......
East Tenn. 2d pfd.	300	16½	16	16¾	15⅞
G., B. W. & St. P.	450	8	7	8	......
Hocking Valley	600	28	28	28	25½
Hocking Coal	300	17⅛	16	17⅛	15⅞
Ill. Cent	400	97	97	97	......
Jersey Central	530	105⅛	103¾	105⅛	103
‡Lake Shore	5,620	106½	105⅞	106½	109¾
Louis. & Nash	9,720	73⅜	71⅛	73⅜	72
†L. E. & W.	1,350	14¾	13⅞	14¾	13⅛
Do pfd	1,170	55	52	54⅞	52⅞
L., N. A. & C	1,580	19½	17	17	20⅛
Lead Trust	6,225	17½	16⅛	17	17⅛
Mo. Pac	4,400	60⅞	59¼	60⅜	59⅜
Manhattan	200	95⅞	95	95⅞	95⅞
Mexican Cent	100	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Northwest	600	105	104⅛	105	104⅞
New England	2,060	33¼	32⅛	33¼	32⅝
Northern Pacific	2,050	21½	21	21⅛	21⅛
Do pfd	3,300	64	62⅞	64	62⅞
Nor. & W. pfd	200	52⅛	52½	52⅛	......
§N. Y. Cent	680	101½	101	101½	101¼
Nash. & Chatt	200	90¼	9 ¼	90¼	......
N. Y., Sus. & W	1,100	8⅜	7	8⅜	7
Do pfd	1,930	29	26	29	25¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	610	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Nor. Am. Co	955	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
Ogn. S. Line	100	19	19	19	......
Ont. & West	500	15¼	14¾	15¼	......
Omaha Com	1,000	23⅜	20¼	23	22
Pacific Mail	460	33¼	32½	33¼	32½
P., D. & E.	100	15	15	15	......
Reading	4,680	32¼	31⅛	32⅛	31⅛
Richmond Ter.	765	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
Do pfd	310	67¼	65⅞	67¼	65⅞
Rock Island	2,710	70⅜	69⅝	70⅛	69½
St. Paul	7,925	51⅜	50⅛	51⅜	50⅝
Do pfd	100	104½	104⅛	104½	105
St. P. & Dul	100	23	23	23	22⅞
Southern Pacific	400	26⅜	26	26	26
Sugar Trust	6,670	58⅛	56⅛	57⅛	56⅞
Silver B	307,000	104½	103⅞	104¼	103⅜
Texas Pacific	300	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	135	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½
Tenn. Coal	2,355	32⅛	31⅜	32⅜	31⅞
Union Pacific	7,710	43⅜	41⅞	43½	42½
W. & L. E.	1,000	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅞
Do pfd	510	67⅜	67	67⅜	67⅛
Wabash	210	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9½
Do pfd	550	17	16⅞	17	16⅜
Western Union	3,287	76½	75⅛	76¾	75⅞
Wis. Cent	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛

*Can. Southern, ex. dividend 1¼ per cent semi-annually.
†Lackawanna, ex. dividend 1¾ per cent quarterly.
‡Lake Shore, ex. dividend 2½ per cent and 1½ per cent extra.
§N. Y. Cent., ex. dividend 1 per cent and ½ per cent extra.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143	Fargo	140
American	111	United States	66

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	121½	U. S. 4½s, reg	103¼
U. S. 4s, coup	122½	U. S. 4½s, coup	103¼

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

60500 Atch 4s....80@80⅛	5000 NYO&W cn 5s 92⅛@92⅞
22000 Atch inc....48@48⅛	3000 NYS&W 1st rfd g 5s 95½
25000 Can S 2d.... 95	2000 N&W New Riv 1st.112⅝
4000 C&O con 5s.... 95	41000 NoP con 5s...80⅛@82
3000 CB&Q deb 5s.... 99	5000 N R of C 5s....100⅞
2000 C&IC 1st.... 98	1000 OSL 6s....102
20000 DM&M 1 g....28@29	1000 Or Imp 1st.... 88
5000 D&H 1st rg—PD..140	46000 P&R 1st pfd....51@55
6000 ET con gd 5s....101	9000 P&R g m 4s....80@80⅛
3000 FtW&D 1st.... 99⅞	1000 RT coll tr 5s.... 68⅛
9000 Iowa Cen 1st.... 79	1000 RT col tr 6s.... 96⅛
2000 L&N g m 6s....114	13000 Rio G W 1st....75@75⅛
8000 LNA&C 1st.... 90	5000 SLV&TH 1st....112⅛
30000 LacledeG 1st.78⅛@78⅞	3000 SL&IM-CA&T 1st.102⅞
1300 LNA&C 1st...108@108⅛	4000 SL&IM-C&F 1st....101⅛
1000 M of NJ 1st....111⅛	1000 SL&IM 5s.... 90
1000 MLS&W ex 5s.... 98⅛	5000 T P 1st 5s.... 85
1000 M&N 1st 1913 cn...106	11000 TP 2d inc.... 30⅛
7500 MK&T 2d.... 36⅛	12000 TAA&NM 1st.... 92
5000 ML&T 7s....120	2000 UP-D&G 1st.... 78
3000 NYC&StL 4s.... 90⅛	4000 Wab 2d.... 73
5500 NYC x5s....101⅛	3000 WS gd 4s....102⅛
13000 NYLE&W new 2cn ....96⅛@96⅛	3000 WS 4s reg....100⅞
	1000 WNY&P 2d.... 29

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

105 W Nat Bk....97½@99	5000 M&O 6s....62½@63⅛
25 Bank Am....216	10000 NYEl 1st....113⅛@114⅛
10000 Tenn set 3s.... 70	5000 NYLEW new2con 96⅛
15000 Atch inc....48⅛@48⅛	5000 NYS&W 1st reg 5s. 95⅛
30000 Can S 2d.... 95	32000 NP con 5s....80⅛@80⅞
9000 CNJ gm 5s....109⅞	5000 NW25-y d 5s....104
3000 C&O con 5s.... 95½	1000 O&M 2d....119⅞
21000 CRI&P 5s cp.... 99⅞	1000 OSL 6s....102
10000 DSS&A 5s.... 95	2000 OSL&U col tr 5s. 79⅛
7000 Edison E Ill.... 95	48000 P&R 1st pfd....55@56
7000 GH&SA-WD 1st.. 93⅛	8000 P&R 2d pfd.... 35
3000 HT&C g m tr.... 77	28000 P&R 3d pfd..27⅛@28
30000 KyCen 1st 4s..80@80⅛	25000 P&R g m 4s....80@80⅛
10000 Lg Isl gm 4s.... 90	1300 TP 2d inc.... 31
35000 LacideGs 1st.78⅛@78⅞	10000 SL&IM 5s....91@91⅛
7000 LNA&C cn....90@90⅛	6000 SV&NE 4s.... 70⅛
28000 LStL&T 1st..77⅛@80	7000 TAA&C 6s gd.... 84⅞
4000 MetE 2d....103⅛@104	7000 TAA&NM 1st 92⅛@93
4000 MLS&W ex5s.... 98⅛	5000 VaMid g m.... 80
29000 MK&T 1st.... 74⅛	5000 Va M gm gt s.... 81
100000 MK&T 2d....35@36⅛	12000 Wab 2d....72⅛@73
9000 Mo Pac 1st cn....104⅛	5000 WNY&P 2d....29⅛@29⅞

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

48000 Atch 4s....80⅛@80⅛	2000 NYS&W 1st rfg 5s 96
43000 Atch inc....48⅛@49	7000 NC&SL 1st....128
10000 A&P gtd 4s..73⅛@73⅞	1000 NP 1st cp....115⅞
2000 CNJ gm 5s.106⅞@107	27000 NP con 5s... 81⅛@82
10000 CC&I 6s....102⅛	5000 Or Im 1s.... 90
55000 CHV&T 5s....80@80⅛	3000 PCo 4½s reg....105
8000 CHV&T gm 6s..84@86	2300 PDE 2d.... 61
6000 Col Mid 1st.106⅛@107⅛	45000 P&R 1st pfd..55⅛@56
1000 Col Mid 4s.... 70⅛	3000 P&R 2d pfd..36⅛@36⅛
5000 DBC&A 1st.... 93	1000 P&R 3d pfd.... 28⅞
10000 DSS&A 5s.... 95½	35000 P&R g m 4s....80@80⅛
12000 Ft W & D 1s.99⅞@100	9000 R&WP Ttr 6s.... 97
5000 IC 3½s.... 92⅞	15000 RioGW 1st....76@76⅛
2000 I&GN 1st....111	8000 TP 2d inc....31@31⅛
2000 LNA&C con.89⅞@90	6000 TStL&KC 1s...84@85
14000 MLS&W x5s.97⅛@98⅛	1000 VM gm.... 80
1000 M&SP 1st-SWD..112⅛	2000 Wab 1st.... 98
17000 MK&T 2d....36@36⅜	2000 W S gtd 4s....102⅛
1000 M P 1st cn....105	15000 WS 4s reg.... 99⅞
1000 ML&T 6s....112	1000 WN&P 2d.... 30
7000 NYL&W cm....108⅞	2000 WU col tr 5s....100
1000 NYO&W 1st....111	2000 Wis C inc.... 34⅛
8000 NYO&W cn 5s.92@92⅛	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	3,100	28⅛	29	27⅞	28⅞
Bell Telephone	120	209	210	206	210
C., B. & Q.	1,400	88⅞	89⅞	88⅛	89⅞
Fort Wayne El.	95	11	11	11	11
Ill. Steel	25	80	80	80	80
Sugar Trust	750	56⅛	58⅛	56⅛	57⅛
Thomson & H.	150	41⅞	42	41⅞	42
Do Ser. D.	100	6	6	6	6
Do pfd	50	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅞
Union Pacific	1,900	42⅛	43⅛	41⅞	43⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

73000 Atch inc....48⅛@48⅛	1000 C B & N 6s.... 98
32000 Atch 4s....77⅛@78	6000 C & W M 5s.... 90⅞
5000 Mex Cent 4s.... 70	5000 Ill Steel.... 97
10000 Wis Cent 1st.... 94⅛	25000 Mex inc....34⅛@ 35
5000 Lit Rock 7s.... 95	1000 C B & Q cons 5s..102

Money at the clearing-house is 3 per cent, call loans are 5@6 per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 31.—The market closed firm. Pennsylvania, 50@50⅛; Reading, 16 1-16@16⅛; Lehigh Valley, 49@49⅛; Reading general 4s, 80⅛ sales; do 1st pfd, 55⅛@56; do 2d pfd, 36@37; do 3d pfd, 28⅛@29.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The markets were unexpectedly active considering the fact that the last day of the year is ordinarily marked by extreme dullness. Never before in the history of the board has there been so much business on the day before New Years. All of the markets developed considerabe strength and prices ranged materially higher. The last hour of the session was given over to sky-larking and it was practically impossible to do business.

There will be no session of the board today.

A Minneapolis dispatch reported that the receipts at the Pillsbury elevators were 9,000 bu, against 25,000 bu the same day last week.

The local stock of flour at the close of December was 65,540 brls, against 55,650 brls one month ago.

Late in the afternoon puts on May wheat sold at 97½c and calls at 99¼c; puts on May corn were 52⅝@52½c and calls 53⅜c.

The bulls are of the opinion that a sharp cold wave now will, if it gets into the winter wheat district, kill about all of the wheat that is not plowed up.

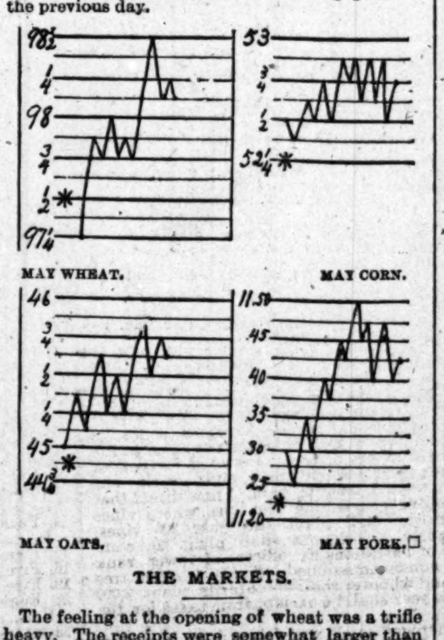
A New York dispatch reports that millers there have made extensive sales for next month, and that they have purchased 10 loads of choice No. 2 red at 2c over May prices there.

It is a rather remarkable fact that the postings on the blackboard show that the recent shipments of wheat, corn, and oats for several days have exceeded the receipts. Attention was called to it by the bulls, who think it quite a strong feature.

Bradstreet's estimate that the available stocks of wheat east of the Rockies had increased over 900,000 bu was regarded with astonishment by the trade, the general expectation having been that there would be a decrease. It was thought that there had been an error of computation that may be discovered and rectified later.

According to Inspector S. H. Stevens the total amount of flaxseed received in this city during 1890 was 7,296,000 bu, or 14,592 car-loads, at an estimate of 500 bu to the car; the receipts for 1889 were but 3,515,500 bu, or less than half that of the year just closed. The inspected shipments for 1890 were 4,627,001 bu, against 2,979,395 bu in 1889. At the close of business last Saturday local stocks were 1,894,610 bu.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations in May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Dec. 31. The stars indicate the closing price of the previous day.



MAY WHEAT. MAY CORN.

MAY OATS. MAY PORK.

THE MARKETS.

The feeling at the opening of wheat was a trifle heavy. The receipts were somewhat larger than expected, and there was some uncertainty about the effect of the Bateman failure. But the strength of the cables showing a general advance abroad and the liberal buying by Hutchinson soon started prices upward, and there was a strong, buoyant market throughout the session. The fact that Bateman was believed to be short in this market and that the wheat would have to be bought in was used with some effect by the bulls, as was the approach of a cold wave. The bears had little to bank on save the moderately large receipts and *Bradstreet's* estimate of the available stocks east of the Rockies, which showed an increase of nearly 1,000,000 bushels of wheat when a decrease was looked for. It had less effect than might have been expected, coming as it did so late in the session when news of any kind cut little figure. The outside business was only fair. Most of the trading was between the well-known local houses. Cudahy was a large seller and White and Russell-Barrell sold quite liberally, Logan, Fowler-Sterling, Bartlett-Frazier, and Gifford being among the best buyers. Gifford, who took about 500,000 bu, sold a part of it later at the higher prices. The closing cables were stronger, if anything, than the first ones, and the market closed firm. The in-store market was quiet, offerings being light and the demand fair. No sales were reported. Samples were in moderate demand, but choice wheat was rather scarce. Free-on-board lots of No. 3 red wintersold at 88@90c, No. 2 do at 92¼@93c, and No. 3 spring at 83@90½c. Total cash sales about 56 cars.

Corn was quiet, active, and strong, part of the strength being due to the advance in wheat and part to the support offered by Hutchinson, who bought when he did anything. While the receipts were considerably in excess of the estimates, there was a good demand from shippers, and with light estimates for today there was no pressure to sell. Foreign advices were firm, domestic markets generally steady. Kansas City received but a few cars of corn, and the warm wet weather in that district was rather bullish than otherwise. Bacon was a buyer, Congdon and Brown sellers. There were no sales of corn in store or to go to store. The sample market was moderately active, with prices about ½c higher. Sample sales were 48@50c for No. 4 mixed, 48@50c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 50@50¼c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow.

The oats market was something in the line of a repetition of that of the previous day, with a fairly active business at figures ⅛@1c higher. The receipts were small and outside markets higher; sellers on future account were conservative and Schwartz-Dupee bought a moderate quantity. But the purchasing by Hutchinson, who seemed disposed to force the market upward, was a chief reason for the advance to 45⅜c for May after a quiet opening at 45c; the nominal close was 45⅜c, or ⅜c net gain for the day. January sold sparingly in exchange for May at 3⅜c discount and closed about 41⅜c, with cash lots in good demand and ½c higher. Free on board sales were at 41@42½c for No. 3 white and 43⅛@44c for No. 2 white.

Rye was quiet, with little business passing, yet the tone of the market was one of firmness, the offerings for either spot or future delivery proving small. No. 2 in store sold sparingly at a previous figure of 65c, with that also paid for January delivery. Samples were salable at 66@67c. Deferred deliveries were inactive, with May salable at a former point of 70c. Barley was quiet with the posted receipts the smallest on the crop. There was a demand for everything desirable, however, and in some instances prices were pushed up 1@2c. Free on board sales were at 58@67c for No. 3 and at 53@67c for No. 4.

Provisions showed unexpected activity, and as the receipts were considerably smaller than estimated prices ruled higher. There were more orders from the outside than usual. Foreign advices noted firm markets and New York was higher. The advance in grain naturally helped provisions to a considerable extent. Allerton was a seller of pork. Armour a buyer of ribs, the Cudahy Packing company a seller. Orr bought pork on the call, which was thought to be for Armour & Co. The belief that the hog movement is pretty well over no doubt induced some of the buying yesterday. May pork opened at $11.32½, sold as low as $11.25, up to $11.50, and closed steady at $11.42½@11.45. Cash lots were $10.25@10.37½ for new. May lard opened at $6.47½, sold at $6.55, and closed at $6.50@6.52½, cash lots being $5.90@5.92½. May ribs opened at $5.75, sold up to $5.82½, declined to $5.80, closing at that, with cash lots $4.60@4.90, according to weight. Cash transactions included 500 tcs lard at $5.90@5.92½, 25,000 lbs Boston cut green shoulders at 4c, and 300,000 lbs short ribs at $4.80.

There was little doing in flour except an occasional lot for export. The dullness is attributable to the holiday character of the trade.

Millstuffs met with fair demand, bran ruling about 50c higher, with sales at $16.50@17.25; middlings sold at $15.75@18.00, and wheat screenings at $12.50@16.50.

Flaxseed showed no essential change, there being little attention accorded the market. The feeling was one of fair strength, with No. 1 in store and on track selling at $1.14¼ chiefly, and sparingly at $1.14@1.14½ closing nominally at $1.14½. Futures were inactive aside from changes January to May at 10½c difference in favor of the latter. May was nominally $1.24½. Timothy seed was lifeless, there being next to nothing on the open market. For January bids were advanced 1c, to $1.24, touching $1.25, with March salable at $1.32 but not offered. Prime cash was about $1.22@1.23, with good country lots salable at $1.15@1.18. Clover seed was scarcely mentioned, with prime about $4.10 and March $4.30.

Considering the fact that the day was wet and unfavorable for handling many kinds of street produce there was a fairly active market on South Water street. Shippers' wants were small, as a rule, but local buyers took hold fairly well and moderate activity was displayed in poultry and fruits. Butter was not active and cheese quiet, with some orders in hand for shipment from store later in the week, buyers preferring to close the old year with small stocks as this is the time for invoicing.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
December	89½	89 @ 90	89⅞
January	89⅞	89 @ 90	89⅞
May	97⅛	97⅛@ 98⅜	98
CORN.			
December	49⅛	........@........	49⅝
January	49⅛	48⅛@ 49⅛	49⅞
May	52⅛	52⅛@ 52⅞	52⅞
OATS.			
January	40⅞	41⅛@........	41⅞
May	44⅞	45 @ 45⅛	45⅜
MESS PORK.			
January	$10.37½	$10.32½@10.60	$10.50
May	11.25	11.25 @11.50	11.42½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$ 5.87½	$ 5.87½@ 5.92½	$ 5.87½
May	6.47½	6.47½@ 6.55	6.50
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 5.10	$ 5.10 @ 5.15	$ 5.12½
May	5.75	5.75 @ 5.82½	5.80

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	17	4	....	21
Spring wheat	47	49	4	100
Corn	14	176	17	207
Oats	28	83	....	111
Rye	3	....	....	3
Barley	....	2	11	13
Total	109	314	32	455

Inspected out: 10,017 bu wheat, 1,524 bu corn, 12,404 bu oats, and 5,255 bu barley. The receipts to be announced Friday are expected to include 110 cars wheat, 165 cars corn, 92 cars oats, and 27,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.	1889.
Flour, brls	24,946	....	19,568	....
Wheat, bu	47,607	....	24,154	....
Corn, bu	162,334	....	176,822	....
Oats, bu	144,542	....	281,658	....
Rye, bu	7,481	....	13,499	....
Barley, bu	34,455	....	42,781	....
Timothy seed, lbs.	63,890	....	115,509	....
Clover-seed, lbs.	62,825	....	3,000	....
Other seeds, lbs.	30,720	....	15,800	....
Flaxseed, bu	12,098	....	4,200	....
Broom-corn, lbs	35,220	....	5,660	....
Cheese, lbs	63,216	....	36,250	....
Butter, lbs	384,651	....	28,360	....
Eggs, cases	1,081	....	567	....
Hides, lbs	715,006	....	917,047	....
Wool, lbs	20,000	....	21,023	....

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 31.	Dec. 30.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 31.	Dec. 30.
Western.				
Chicago	47,607	34,744	24,954	36,656
Milwaukee	31,350	84,350	1,100	550
St. Louis	13,000	20,000	11,000	8,000
Toledo	3,895	4,283	600	9,450
Detroit	5,895	10,109	4,045	2,652
Peoria	2,000	3,000	2,700	2,500
Minneapolis	182,310	164,610	97,960	83,700
Duluth	21,910	6,557	....	4,545
Total	308,027	277,383	142,368	148,053
Eastern.				
New York	18,300	24,600	15,549	52,412
Philadelphia	1,944	12,85	3,749	2,725
Baltimore	2,988	....	40,079	....
Total	23,232	25,885	59,377	55,137
Grand total	331,259	303,268	201,745	203,190
Same days, 1889	....	251,495	....	149,021

The following were reported on passage to the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Dec. 27, 1890.	Dec. 20, 1890.	Dec. 28, 1889.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,020,000	2,220,000	2,060,000
Corn, qrs	410,000	510,000	390,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	Dec. 27, 1890.	Dec. 20, 1890.	Dec. 28, 1889.
Wheat, qrs	740,000	790,000	390,000
Corn, qrs	100,000	120,000	190,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Sales were chiefly in a small way and on local account, with prices much as recently. There was no activity in the market, with poor and medium grades dull at quotations: Fancy separator goods, 28@28½c; fine, 25½@27c; fair to good, 22@24½c; fancy dairies, 20@22c; medium to good, 18@19c; roll butter, 12@14c; packing stock, fresh, 10@11c; old, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Though quiet and slow this market was fully steady, with some inquiry on the part of purchasers looking toward increased business after the first of the month. Quotations: Strictly choice full cream twins, 10⅛@10¼c per lb; do cheddars, 9⅛@9⅝c; do Young Americas, 10⅛@10⅞c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 7½@9c; hard skims, 3@6c; brick cheese, 11@12c.

EGGS—Sales covered a wide range, owing to the variable condition of the offerings, guaranteed fresh laid commanding 23c per doz.; held stock sold at a discount, and ice-house lots were in moderate request.

GAME—The weather was unfavorable for the handling of game, which was in plentiful supply. The demand was fair but not large and prices nearly steady. Good to choice mallard ducks, $3.00@3.50 per doz; teals, $2.00@2.50; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; prairie chickens, $3.75@5.00; partridges, $5.00@6.00; jacksnipe, $1.25@1.50; plover, $1.00@1.25; quail 90c@$1.25; rabbits, 50@75c; venison saddles, 10@11c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Trade was quiet all around, with the weather unfavorable for keeping apples. While holders were inclined to move stocks there was no let down in prices. Other fruits continued steady as follows: Good to choice or fancy apples, $4.00@6.00 per brl, and common stock, $3.00@3.75; bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; Messina lemons, $4.00@4.50 per case; Florida bright oranges, $3.75@4.25 per case; cranberries—Wisconsin bell and cherry, $9.00@9.50 per brl; bell and bugle, $9.50@10.50; Cape Cod, $12.00@12.75. California fruits—Pears, $2.75@3.75 per box of about 40 lbs; Muscat grapes in cases of eight baskets, $3.50@4.25; Tokay do, $3.75@5.00; cocoanuts, $4.25 per 100.

HAY—There was a better market for the desirable offerings of prairie, though supplies continued liberal. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.00@9.50; 11 cars upland prairie at $7.00@8.00. Receipts, 597 tons; shipments, 115 tons.

HIDES—There was a quiet trade and prices remained steady as follows: No. 1 light and heavy green salted, 5c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c; No. 1 calfskins, 7½c; No. 2 do, 5½c; deacons, each, 25@30c.

POTATOES—Though not active general firmness was the rule, the receipts proving rather small. Burbanks commanded a premium over other varieties. Fair to choice Burbanks, 88@93c per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 86@90c; common and mixed lots, 75@85c. Sweet potatoes—Eastern grown, $2.00@2.75 per brl; Illinois stock, $2.75@3.25.

POULTRY—There was relatively little shipping demand, but local buyers were present for most of the small supply, and general steadiness was the rule. Desirable fowls sold readily on the basis of the subjoined quotations: Good to choice hen turkeys, dressed, 12@13c per lb; mixed lots, 9@11c; gobblers, 8@9½c; dressed chickens, 8¼@9½c; dressed ducks, 10@11c; dressed geese, 8¼@10c; live geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—No change was recorded, with a moderate trade at the quotations: Beets, $2.00@2.25 per brl; cabbages, $5.00@8.00 per 100; cauliflower, 75c@$1.25 per doz; choice home-grown celery, 20@35c per doz, and Michigan at a discount; head lettuce, $3.00@3.50 per brl; red onions, $3.25@3.75 per brl, and yellow do, $3.00@3.50; spinach, 40@65c per box; rutabagas, 25@28c per bu in car-lots; white turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.14.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 29	15,432	213	29,129	7,528
Tuesday, Dec. 30	7,401	190	40,035	10,852
Wednesday, Dec. 31	11,000	200	30,000	8,000
Week thus far	33,833	603	99,164	26,380
Same period last week	26,089	777	65,128	13,763
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 29	3,489	101	4,949	1,663
Tuesday, Dec. 30	3,091	6	5,653	4,804
Wednesday, Dec. 31	4,000	100	5,600	3,000
Week thus far	11,580	207	16,202	9,467
Same period last week	6,894	321	18,677	5,432

Today's receipts are estimated at 30,000 hogs, 9,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Receipts were short of expectations and the feeling stronger. Good to fancy native steers sold a shade higher, or 15@20c above last week's closing prices. Exporters and shippers were among the principal buyers. The quality of the offerings was better, and quite a good many cattle sold as high as $5.25@5.40. Comparatively few natives sold below $3.50. Native cows sold principally at $1.70@2.30. Fancy cows sold as high as $3.05. Stock cattle sold at $2.05@3.10. Quotations:

Prime to extra beeves, 1,400@1,800 lbs	$5.25@5.50
Good to fancy 1,200@1,600-lb steers	4.90@5.20
Poor to medium steers	3.00@4.15
Native cows	1.10@30.0
Stockers and feeders	2.10@3.15
Veal calves	2.50@5.00
Texas steers	2.10@3.15
Texas cows	1.35@2.10

HOGS—All classes of buyers bought hogs freely yesterday and prices ruled 5@10c higher, closing firm with a good clearance made. Heavy sold at $3.40@3.90, bulk at $3.60@3.80; mixed, $3.40@3.80; bulk at $3.60@3.70; light at $3.20@3.75; bulk at $3.50@3.70.

SHEEP—The sheep market was fairly active and values were without material change. Lambs averaging 61@110 lbs sold at $4.90@5.20. Native sheep sold at $2.90@5.25, and Westerns averaging 90@132 lbs at $3.50@5.05.

OTHER MARKETS.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700; market active; good steers and cows 5@10c higher, others strong; all sold. Prime 1,200-lb@1,475-lb steers, $4.25@4.70; fair to good 1,050-lb@1,350-lb steers, $4.00@4.40; good butchers' steers, 950-lb@1,175-lb, $3.25@4.50; common steers, 800-lb@1,200-lb, $2.90@3.25; Westerns fair to good cows, $2.00@2.50; good to choice cows, $2.50@3.00; feeders, $2.50@3.00; stockers, $2.00@2.50; oxen, $2.00@3.75; stags, $2.00@3.00; bulls, $1.50@2.75; yearling calves, $3.00@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; moderately active; steady; all sold; light, $2.80@3.35; heavy, $3.50@3.70; mixed, $3.25@3.50; top of market, $3.70; bottom of market, $2.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; nominally steady; natives, $3.00@4.00; Western, $3.50@4.15.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 200 head; market steady; good to fancy native steers, $4.40@5.00; fair to good do, $3.90@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.30; Texas and Indians, $2.30@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,200 head; shipments, 300 head; market easier; fair to choice heavy, $3.50@3.65; mixed grades, $3.20@3.50; light, fair to best, $3.20@3.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, none; market firm; good to choice, $4.20@5.40.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 31.—HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; opened, steady; advance 5@10c on Chicago reports. CATTLE—Receipts, 200; unchanged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork is steady, holders offer moderately; prices unchanged. Lard—Firm; holders offer spot moderately and futures sparingly; prices unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; prices unchanged. Flour—Holders offer sparingly; prices unchanged. Corn—Holders offer sparingly; spot, 5s 5d, firm; January, 5s 4¾d, firm; January, new, 5s 1½d, firm; February, 5s, firm.

COTTON—Spot steady with a fair demand; middling, 5 3-16d; sales, 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,100 American. Futures closed quiet but steady. American middling, L. M. C., January, 5 9-64d buyers; January and February, 5 9-64d buyers; February and March, 5 13-64d buyers; March and April, 5 17-64d buyers; April and May, 5 20-64d@5 22-64d; May and June, 5 24-64d sellers; June and July, 5 26-64d; July and August, 5 28-64d sellers; August and September, 5 26-64d sellers.

New York, Dec. 31.—FLOUR—Receipts, 25,332 pkgs; exports, 3,585 brls, 9,278 sacks; active; stronger; sales 28,700 brls.

WHEAT—Receipts, 18,300 bu; exports, 15,549 bu; sales, 1,032,000 bu futures, 64,000 bu spot. Spot market ⅜c up; quiet; No. 2 red, $1.05⅛ elevator, $1.07⅛ afloat, $1.06⅛@1.08⅛ free on board.

CORN—Receipts, 51,800 bu; exports, 1,000 bu; sales, 608,000 bu futures, 29,000 bu spot. Spot ⅛@⅜c higher; dull; light offerings; No. 2, 59⅛@59½c elevator; 60⅛@60½c afloat; options closing steady on dull trade.

OATS—Receipts, 40,000 bu; exports, 767 bu; sales, 585,000 bu futures, 108,000 bu spot. Spot market higher, firm, moderately active. Options strong, more active.

COTTON—The old year went out like a lion in great style. The advocates of higher prices again had the advantage. January ran up 18 points, February 16 points, and other months 11 to 13 points, but there was a reaction toward the close which left a net advance in January of 6 points and in February 3 points, while some of the later deliveries showed a net loss for the day of 1 to 3 points. The Southern spot markets continued to pluck up courage. The general tone was firm. Options closed barely steady here after sales of 145,900 bales.

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	9,700	9.16	8.98
February	34,000	9.28	9.14
March	30,100	9.40	9.26
April	16,300	9.53	9.40
May	14,500	9.65	9.50
June	14,400	9.75	9.69
July	5,300	9.84	9.70
August	9,100	9.85	9.70
September	3,500	9.61	9.55

SUGAR—Raw, quiet, steady; refined, quiet, steady.
PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady.
EGGS—Steady, quiet; receipts, 1,650 pkgs.
BUTTER—Quiet; rather weak.
CHEESE—Strong; moderate demand.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 25@28c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 22@24c; extra imitation creamery, 22@23c; others, 12@21c; factory choice, 18@20c; others, 8@16c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 28@29c; extra firsts, 25@21c; New York good to choice, 15@22c; low grades, 12@14c; East creamery, choice, 15@26c.

BUTTERINE—Steady, demand fair; solids, 11@12½c; prints 12½@13c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10@12c; Western choice, 9½@10c; lower grades as to quality.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 31@32c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 28@30c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 31@32c; Prince Edward Island firsts, 29@30c; Western firsts, 28c; Michigan choice, 30c; Canadian choice, 28c; choice late held stock, 25@26c; limed, 21@22c.

CORN—Quiet. Shipping prices higher at 65½@66c for No. 3 yellow; high mixed spot, 64½@65c; steamer yellow 64½c; steamer, 63½c; good no grade, 61@62c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Firmer to ship but spot goes slow. Shipping prices, 52¼@53¼c for No. 2 and 54¼@55c for clipped. Fancy clipped, spot, 54@55½c for track lots; No. 2 white, 53c for track lots; No. 3 white, 52c for track lots; low grades nominal, 50@51c.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The year's market closed today with a dull and inactive wheat market, but a steadily advancing one up to noon. Cash wheat opened unchanged with bids, while May sold at ⅛c advance over yesterdays close late in session. The close was steady at ⅛c advance all around for the day. The market closed today at about 15c advance this year over prices of the last day of 1889 all around. Closing prices today were: No. 1 hard, cash, 89½c; December, 90c; January, 90c; May, 99½c; May No. 1 Northern, cash, 86½c; December, 86½c; January, 86½c; May, 95c. Cars on track—Wheat, 25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 21,910 bu; flax, 746 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat opened at ⅛c decline from yesterday's closing prices on light receipts and a reported increase of 950,000 bu east of the Rockies. The market strengthened, however, and advanced, notwithstanding the fact that no advices were received from outside markets. Business was moderate, but prices firm to the close. No. 2 red cash, 93@93⅛c; January, 92⅛@93c; February closed at 94⅛c; May, 96⅛@97⅛c, closing at 97⅛@97⅛c; July closed at 88⅛c. Corn—Opened ⅛c lower, but advanced and ruled firm to the close. No. 2 cash, 47⅛@47⅞c; January closed at 47⅞c; May, 49⅞@50⅛c, closing at 49⅞@50c. Oats—Higher, firm; No. 2 cash, 42c bid; May, 45⅛@45⅛c, closed at 45⅞c bid.

PROVISIONS—Firm; strong upward tendency. Pork—Higher; new mess, $10.50. Lard—$5.65. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, $4.00; longs, $5.00; ribs, $5.12½; short clear, $5.12½@5.25. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $4.62½@4.75; longs and ribs, $5.50; short clear, $5.62½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 31.—WHEAT—The arrivals of wheat were 209 cars and shipments, 158 cars, that left of receipts above shipments less than the mills ground here in the 24 hours. The demand was good for wheat, and much of the offerings was disposed of before the trading was interrupted by sport. The prices obtained were rather higher than the closing of Tuesday, with the buying of the usual character for milling, shipping, and elevator handling. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, December and January, 90⅛c; track, 91⅛@92c; No. 1 Northern, December and January, 87⅛c; May, 95c; track, 88⅛@89c; No. 2 Northern, December, 84c; track, 85⅛@86c.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm; No. 2 winter, red, and spot, December, 95c; January, 97⅛@97⅛c; May, $1.03⅛@1.03⅛. Corn—Western firm; mixed, spot, year, January, and May, 57c; steamer, 55c. Oats—Dull. Rye—Nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,988 bu; corn, 9,746 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,079 bu; corn, 9,746 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 31.—GRAIN—Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, 47⅛c; No. 3 yellow, 47⅛c; No. 2, 47⅛c; No. 3, 47⅛c; No. 4, 46⅛c. Oats strong; No. 2 white, 42⅛@42⅛c; No. 3 white, 41@41⅛c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.
RECEIPTS—Corn, 28,200 bu; oats, 12,500 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Corn, 20,200 bu; oats, 24,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 31.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 35½c.

Oil on Troubled Waters.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can you inform me as to the authorship of the familiar saying, "To pour oil on troubled waters"?
OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[The origin of the expression is lost in obscurity. There is a story told by the venerable Bede in "Ecclesiastical History" (731 A. D.) A priest called Vitta was sent into Kent to fetch King Edwine's daughter, who was to marry King Oswirra. He was to go by land and return by water. Before his departure Vitta visited Bishop Aidan, who had the reputation of performing miracles. The Bishop gave him a pot of oil, predicting that Vitta would encounter a storm on his return. He told Vitta to cast the oil on the water when the storm came and he would be saved. The storm came and the ship was about to founder when Vitta remembered the pot of oil and did as he had been told. And the angry sea became quiet. This is vouched for in the books as an actual occurrence.]

Had to Be Healthy.

Watts—"I don't believe the present generation of boys is as healthy as boys were in our day. Do you?"

Potts—"No. But when you and I were young the medicines were so nasty that a boy was never sick unless forced to it."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

GEORGE T. ECKARDT, State Street, City: "Ecce Homo," "Behold the man."

A READER, City: Make your request to "Adjutant of First Regiment, I. N. G., city."

M., City: "Myosis" means contraction, or too small perforation, of the pupil of the eye.

"A COUPLE OF PAPAS," St. Louis: THE TRIBUNE is not authority on slang phrases of the day.

D. E. F., City: Tell your friend to write to Moses P. Handy, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

S. W., City: Such a query as you propose to THE TRIBUNE should go to Superintendent George Howland, City-Hall.

INDIGNATION, City: Why do you want to use gas unless you intend to pay for it? As to your second query ask a lawyer.

D. GIBSON, City: The safe plan would be to make your inquiry by mail of one of the hospitals in New York before you go there.

W. J. SCOTT, City: You will have to submit your query to some dealer in guns. There are several in this city. See the directory.

A. L. CARTER, No. 3838 State street, City: THE TRIBUNE does not know the address of the manager of the Electric Mineral Ore Detector.

W. N. C., City: If you did not agree to pay any particular amount and you can prove that the "setter" is your property you can get it.

A READER, City: If Miss Alcott's book, "Little Women," has as its foundation any woman in particular THE TRIBUNE has not been so advised.

CONSTANT READER, City: According to the best information which THE TRIBUNE can obtain Sitting Bull was never in Chicago as an attraction to any show.

STRANGER, West Twelfth street, City: You will find a city directory in the first drug store you enter. In the fore part of it you will find a directory of every church in the city.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, City: The query to which you refer was stated as plainly as the English language would allow. It was also law, and whatever statement was made can be relied upon.

INQUIRER, City: The Gospel as written by Mark is regarded as the most complete history of the Savior's ministry. You will find by reading it the information you seek concerning the crucifixion.

C. E. WILSON, City, asks "How many miles can a man walk per day in traveling the distance between Chicago and St. Louis?" Not as many as he could travel if he were traveling from St. Louis to Chicago.

STEADY READER, City: The man from whom you purchased furniture had the right to assign your notes to another. But the notes cannot be collected except as they fall due. You should see the man from whom you made the purchase and learn from him if he did assign the notes.

"ONE OF YOUR READERS," City: A body buried at sea does not sink to the bottom unless the water where it is buried is very shallow. It is usual in such cases, we believe, to attach a heavy weight to the feet of the corpse and the body is put into the water feet foremost. There are not as many sea burials as formerly.

Venus.

EAST DUBUQUE, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please give in your "Queries and Answers" the name of the bright star now visible in the east at about 6 o'clock in the morning?
SEVERAL READERS.

[The planet Venus was in conjunction with the sun Dec. 3 and is now a morning star. Undoubtedly it is the object referred to.]

In Search of Society.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Two young ladies desire to join a social and literary club composed of young ladies and gentlemen. They have no acquaintances who are members of such a society. Please inform them how access can be obtained into such a place.
LUCILE.

[Any society that chooses to do so can answer "Lucile" through this department of THE TRIBUNE.]

Chinook Winds.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me what cause the "chinook" winds—i. e.: How did they receive that name, and are there any other winds that are called "chinook" that are not, that blow over the Northwestern States? What time of the year do they blow, and in what direction do they blow?
T. E.

[The name is given to a warm, dry westerly or northwesterly wind which is felt at intervals on the eastern slopes of mountains in the extreme Northwestern part of the United States. In the winter and early spring it causes a rapid disappearance of the snow.]

Canadian Wool.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—How is it that in Canada, which has nearly as high a tariff on English fabrics as the United States, I can buy of a first-class merchant tailor a suit of clothes for, say, $30 which of like material and workmanship will cost me in our boasted free land $40, and in favor of the United States and against Canada is better climate, greater competition, and more ample resources in the way of wool production and a monopoly on cotton production?
K. HUGHES.

[It is not true that the Canadian tariff on woolen fabrics is as high as ours. It averages only 30 per cent. Ours was formerly 70 and is now nearly 100. The prices of labor among the Canadian tailors also is lower than among ours. The facts not being correctly stated by our correspondent it follows that the deductions are valueless.]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty, for $1,000 and upwards, were filed for record Wednesday, Dec. 31:

West Seventeenth st. 144 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 29 (M. Vrchota to J. Petr)	$ 4,350
Lot 10, Blk 23, University Sub. Sec 6, 38, 14, dated Dec. 29 (J. Vrzak to J. and M. Waindl)	1,700
The premises No. 768 Walnut st, dated Sept. 28 (D. and E. Sadler to R. Chapin)	3,800
Fifty-seventh st, n w cor of Kimbark av, s f, 35⅛x100 ft, dated Nov. 11 (J. K. Busse to M. C. Daemicke)	6,000
South Park av, bet Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh sts, w f, 48x122 ft, dated Sept. 11 (L. F. Bouton to J. M. Grimes)	1,000
Lots 253 and 254 Allerton's Englewood add, Sec. 19, 38, 14, dated Dec. 13, (E. A. Cummings to J. C. Stephens)	1,100
Lot 411, Same add, dated Dec. 10 (Cunningham & Nichols to A. W. Harlan)	2,000
Humboldt blvd, 125 ft n of Linwood st, w f, 25x129 ft, dated Dec. 24 (Estate of Jas. Carter to B. C. Riehl)	1,200
Thirty-seventh court, 193 ft e of Laurel st, n f, 75x147 ft, dated Dec. 13 (A. E. and G. M. Brown to J. E. Bellew)	1,300
Irving place, 120 ft s of West Kinzie st, w f, 30x124 ft, dated Dec. 20 (W. S. Harbert to the Vulcan Iron Works)	2,500
Brooks av, between 74th and 75th sts, w f, 20x125⅛ ft, dated Aug. 13 (J. C. Scovel to B. Gage)	3,500
Hastings st, 24 ft e of Paulina, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 18 (D. Lowe et al. to P. F. Buckley)	3,000
Maplewood av, between North and Waubansia, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Dec. 20 (C. Snow to O. C. Lumdk)	2,050
Dayton st, s e cor of Blackhawk, w f, 233⅛x126 ft, dated Dec. 3 (S. H. Robbin to Independent Brewing Association)	18,000
North Halsted st, s w corner of Blackhawk, e f, 233⅛x125 ft, dated Dec. 3 (A. P. Woodworth to same)	37,000
West Seventeenth st, 144 ft w of Wood, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 29 (J. Petr to M. Vrchota)	2,300
Maxwell st, 377⅛ ft e of Union, n f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 19 (J. C. Krasa to S. Goodkind)	7,500
West North av, n w corner of Commercial st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 31 (Estate of A. Kane to B. Aumann)	2,600
Elk st, 181⅛ ft n w of Ashland av, n e f, 24x100 ft, imp, dated Nov. 17 (J. Muller to W. Mede)	1,700
Throop st, 120 ft n of Eighteenth, w f, 24x125 ft, imp, dated Dec. 2 (F. Dvorak to J. Cermak)	8,125
Forty-fifth st, 144 ft e of Wright, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 22 (J. B. Thomas to J. Looby)	2,400
Western av, n e cor of Seventy-first st, w f, 97x125 ft, dated Nov. 12 (E. A. Cummings to J. B. Eggers)	4,100
Wabash av, 175 ft s of Seventy-seventh st, w f, 25x160 ft, dated Dec. 1 (F. J. Wisner to J. E. Strong)	1,000
Loomis st, n e cor of Fifty-seventh, w f, 48⅛x124⅛ ft, dated Oct. 31 (E. A. Cummings to R. Caniff)	1,730
Clybourn av, s e of Western av, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 31 (W. H. Weckler to J. Carmody)	1,200
Catalpha st, 354 ft w of Southport av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 10 (Killian & Puffer to H. Hanson)	1,810
Rhodes av, 166 ft s of Sixtieth st, w f, 33⅛x123⅛ ft, dated Dec. 31 (J. M. Price to J. W. Horr)	1,000
Catalpha st, 254 ft w of Southport av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 10 (Killian & Puffer to A. Kaul)	1,775
Humboldt av, 146 ft e of Meade st, s f, 148 ft to alley, with other lots in same Sub., dated Dec. 23 (Clark & Marston to F. M. Crawford)	1,200
Clybourn av, s e cor of Halsted st, triangle of 71x70 ft, imp, dated Nov. 3 (T. J. Leonard to H. Altenhofen)	24,500
Lincoln av, 250 ft n w of Noble, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 22 (A. J. Weckler to C. D. Bohl)	1,750
Oakenwald av, bet Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, w f, 40x140 ft, dated Dec. 29 (J. J. Parker to M. A. Brooks)	6,000
Honore st, bet Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth, 120 ft to alley, dated Dec. 26 (J. Collett to J. T. Allin)	14,880
Avenue "K," 50 ft n of One Hundred and Sixth st, e f, 50x175 ft, dated Aug. 22 (Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to E. D. Norton)	1,200
Oak st, 79⅛ ft w of Sedgwick, n f, 52x86⅛ ft, imp, dated Dec. 31 (C. E. Carlson to J. A. Lina)	34,000
Laflin st, 150 ft s of Fifty-second, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Nov. 11 (E. A. Warfield to J. and A. Bodinet)	1,100
Fremont st, bet Belden and Webster avs, e f, 29 4-10x124 ft, imp, dated Dec. 31 (H. J. Piggott to C. E. Goebel)	10,250
Sangamon st, 120 ft n of Seventy-eighth, e f, 40x124⅛ ft, dated Dec. 30 (D. S. Place to J. H. Long)	1,650
Leavitt st, 75 ft s of Bross av, e f, 25x137 ft, also Lot 8 in same blk, dated Dec. 24 (J. Anderson to C. M. Madson)	3,600
Fifty-ninth st, s e cor Robey, n f, 84x120 ft, dated April 5 (E. A. Cummings to J. Connor)	1,480
Stock av, s of Riverside Parkway, w f, 23x107⅛ ft, also Lot 44 same sub, dated Oct. 20 (J. Sabath to W. Kolscek)	1,016
Stock av, s of Riverside Parkway, w f, 50x107 ft, dated Oct. 20 (same to F. Formaneck)	1,300
Stock av, s e cor of Riverside Parkway, n f, 40⅛x125 ft, dated Oct. 20 (same to same)	1,275
Calumet av, s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 125x25 ft, dated Dec. 27 (F. W. Campbell to G. C. Furst)	19,000
Premises No. 113 N. Sheldon st, dated Dec. 24 (M. E. Jackey to T. Bilek)	3,100

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Marvin st, 143 ft w of Washtenaw av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 10 (J. Houdek to V. and M. Mayer)	1,575
Sixtieth st, 79 ft e of School, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 1 (J. M. Young to O. S. Whesler)	4,000
Millard av, s e cor of Twenty-eighth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 17 (E. A. Titcomb to M. E. Hall)	5,500
North Robey st, s e cor of Augusta, w f, 46x125½ ft, dated Dec. 31 (C. Bobzien et al. to J. A. Orb)	3,800
School st, 418 ft e of North Halsted, n f, 37½x102½ ft, dated Sept. 1 (H. Dierks to E. C. Crowley)	3,700
Rhodes av, 140 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 20x164¾ ft, imp, dated Dec. 31 (A. Doolan to J. Doolan)	8,500
La Salle st, bet Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth, e f, 32 ft to alley, dated Dec. 19 (Catholic Bishop to Thomas J. Prendergast)	1,500
Maryland av, 98 ft n of Sixty-sixth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 5 (W. H. Wherli to L. E. McDowell)	3,250
Maryland av, 248 ft n of Sixty-sixth st, e f, 100x125 ft, dated Dec. 13 (C. A. Shlorff to M. J. Boardman)	6,700
Ashland av, n e cor of Forty-sixth st, w f, 48x121 ft, dated Dec. 29 (L. Kamp to L. Kamp Jr.)	2,500
Dashiel av, 47 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 75x124 ft, dated Dec. 31 (J. Emmett to J. Norbury)	10,000
West Twentieth st, 274 ft w of Throop, s f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Dec. 30 (A. Kozel to J. and M. Twaroh)	3,000
North Carpenter st, 117½ ft n of Indiana, e f, 30x116 ft, dated Dec. 31 (Master in Chancery to K. C. Fossum)	4,325
Owasco st, bet West Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth, 175x125 ft, dated July 18 (C. A. Patterson to J. H. Gay)	3,500
Osgood st, 227 ft s of Belden av, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 27 (J. M. Howe to F. Amman)	1,650
Logan st, 288 ft w of Wallace, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 26 (F. A. Schmidt to F. Herzog)	2,700
Dania av, 168 ft s of Bloomington, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 30 (O. Erdevig to A. Spadone)	3,560
Wright st, 30 ft n of Sixty-fifth court, e f, 32x126 ft, dated July 1 (W. Eakins to N. M. McEldowney)	3,700
Mayfair st, 327 ft e of Perry, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 14 (Killian & Puffer to P. G. Johnson)	1,875
Mayfair st, 227 ft e of Perry, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 14 (same to H. G. Saunders)	1,880
Ashland av, 198 ft n of Belleplaine, w f, 50x161 ft, dated Nov. 10 (same to W. F. G. Mueller)	1,780
Perry st, s e cor of Catalpha, w f, 108x161 ft, dated Nov. 10 (same to A. C. Carll)	4,795
Monroe st, 90 ft e of Market, n f, 60x198 ft, with building Nos. 248, 250, and 252, dated Dec. 28 (Edward Koch to J. P. Labahn)	200,000
Morris st, bet Wallace and Wright, n f, 72x124 ft, dated Nov. 5 (D. G. Hamilton to W. Frink)	1,650
Colfax av, s w cor of Eighty-third st, e f, 172x125 ft, with 75x125 in same blk, dated Nov. 1 (I. T. Dagan to W. H. V. Rosing)	3,211
Colfax av, bet Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth sts, e f, 471x125 ft, with 297x125 ft in same blk, dated Nov. 1 (W. H. V. Rosing to W. J. Taylor)	9,958
Monroe st, e of Maryland av, s f, 50x121 ft, dated Nov. 9 (G. H. Parks to E. A. Talcott)	1,800
Thirty-seven lots in Campbell's Add, n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 13, dated Sept. 26 (J. H. Campbell to G. W. Henry)	9,292
Larrabee-st, s e cor, of Garfield av, w f, 48x123 ft, imp, dated Dec. 30 (J. A. Linn to C. E. Carlson)	18,000
Butterfield st, near Fifty-seventh, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 7 (F. Grossman to M. A. Hageman)	1,000
Same prop, dated Dec. 26 (M. A. Hageman to S. P. Carlson)	3,600
Buena av, 275 ft e of Clarendon, n f, 50x65 ft, dated Dec. 20 (H. J. Peet to J. M. Rogers)	2,500
Cottage Grove av, 25 ft n of Seventy-third st, w f, 75x125 ft, dated Feb. 15 (F. B. Wood to N. E. Flanagan)	3,000
West Taylor st, 114 ft e of Halsted, n f, 36x100 ft, dated Dec. 31 (D. J. Hogan to P Gandiano)	8,200
Wood st, 139 ft s of Bloomingdale rd, w f, 23x123 ft, dated Dec, 29 (F. Zumdziuski to L. C. Bonney)	2,700
Winthrop pl, 439 ft s of West Polk st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 26 (M. Divlin to J. Kynder)	4,000
Elizabeth av, bet Eighty-second and Eighty-third sts, e and w f, 100x125 ft, dated Dec. 22 (F. Foster to L. Lepman)	1,800
Palmer st, 150 ft s of Washington av, w f, 50x152 ft, imp, dated Nov. 1 (R. Geer to L. P. Davis et al.)	1,975
Lot 21, e ½, s e ¼, s w ¼, s w ¼ Sec 5, 37, 15, dated May 1 (H. Doneddin to J. Lorscheider)	1,000
State st, near Sixtieth, e f, 26x100 ft, dated Dec. 30 (E. A. Walsh to H. C. Walker)	4,575
OUTSIDE SALE.	
Pt of n e ¼ Sec 5, 37, 12, dated Dec. 31 (A. Chytraus to Kraus & Mayer)	16,200

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

E. E. Murray, two-story frame flats, Seventieth st and Langley av, to cost $2,500.

E. D. Murray, two-story frame flats, Seventieth st and Lawrence av, to cost $1,800.

A. M. Johnson, two-story frame flats, No. 6809 Langley av, to cost $1,500.

Mrs. Julian De Crut, one-story frame cottage, Ninety-fourth st and Stony Island av, to cost $1,000.

Mrs. M. Lanchon, two-story frame flats, No. 4922 Atlantic st, to cost $2,800.

H. Griseke, two-story frame flats, No. 6058 Peoria st, to cost $1,500.

J. Allway, two-story frame flats, No. 5015 Center av, to cost $2,500.

Mrs. Sowder, two-story and basement brick flats, No. 4339 Lake av, to cost $3,000.

John Jana, three two-story brick flats, No. 514 Twenty-ninth st, to cost $9,000.

Emilie Menniaster, two-story brick flats, No. 1336 Lexington av, to cost $3,500.

August Dorsch, one-story brick rear addition, No. 68 Bauman st, to cost $1,300.

S. Kurger, three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 3661 Michigan av, to cost $10,000.

A. Larson, five one-story brick cottages, on Rhine st, to cost $5,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD OPEN-FACED WATCH; five leaved clover of jewels in back. Return to Richelieu Hotel and be rewarded. J. M. DOTU, Clerk.

LOST—HEAVY GOLD LOG CHAIN BRACELET; by returning same care Joseph Fect, jeweler, party will be rewarded. Address V 67, Tribune.

LOST—ROUTE BOOK NO. 14. $2 REWARD IF returned on or before the 3d of January, to BOWMAN DAIRY CO., 70 N. State-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—PARTIES WHO SAW THE ACCIDENT Christmas night corner of May and West Madison-sts. in which a young man was killed by a cable grip-car will confer a great favor by sending their name and address to his brother. CHAS. P. WAGNER, Room 10, 162 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PERSON WHO BY MIStake took lady's silk umbrella marked Mrs. M. N. Kelly from Indiana-av. car Monday afternoon last leave at O. W. RICHARDSON & CO., Wabash and Adams, and receive reward?

PERSONAL—F. E. O.: A HAPPY NEW-YEAR. CLAIRIE.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—HAPPY NEW-YEAR—WILL YOU continue this year as of yore to pay war prices for watch repairing when we quote you prices to suit the times; watch glasses, 10 cents; cleaning, mainspring, etc., $1; all other work equally low; warranted two years; watch cases gold plated, $1; old jewelry made new or no charge; $100 reward for any watch we can't repair; nickel alarm clocks, 75 cents. RICHARD T. WALLACE, practical watchmaker and manufacturing jeweler, 56 Sate-st., between Lake and Randolph.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS FOR CHRISTMAS gifts at importers' prices and trade terms. Examine my stock before purchasing.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Diamond Importer,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN HAVing any discarded garments or stocks of goods, or old gold or silver they would like to receive cash for, I will purchase to ship West. Address V 19, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—UNION DETECTIVE SERVICE, best in the world, confidential, moderate charges. 125 South Clark-st. Supt. J. H. LOBELL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AND reliable office man; have been ten years with present firm. Address S 143, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AT ONCE BY A REGIStered pharmacist. Address Lock Box 92, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper; one year's experience; references. Address T 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS competent bookkeeper; best of city references. Address T 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG FIRST-CLASS penman and bookkeeper; experienced in office duties, with perfect knowledge of German, French, Portuguese, Spanish, and English languages; moderate salary; first-class references. T 39, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER AND BOOKkeeper by single man of 31; 6 years with last employer; A1 city references. Address V 21, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK BY EXperienced young man; good habits and references. Address V 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE ASSISTANT, private secretary, or stenographer and typewriter; exceptional references. Address V 17, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AT OFFICE WORK BY young man; experienced, good habits, and references. Address V 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (27); strictly temperate, law office and real-estate experience, typewriter; prominent references; $12. Address V 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ADDRESSING ENVELopes or similar work, by young man employed evenings. Address W. N., Commercial Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—IN REAL-ESTATE OFfice by experienced man. Address A E 51, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer and general office work, who can keep a set of books; can refer to present employers and others. Address V 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS stenographer and typewriter and general office work; thoroughly experienced, with A No. 1 references. Address V 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer; five years' experience in legal work. Address V 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; best city references. Address T 128, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN FOR STAtionery or fancy goods house by energetic young man with some experience; will work on commission for good house. References. Address V 73, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN 30 YEARS old, with some experience as traveling salesman; can speak German; good references. Address V 37, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN; YOUNG man, 7 years' experience in retail fancy drygoods and notions, desires position as salesman and territory; will make liberal terms. A1 references. Address V 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CITY SALESMAN BY an experienced dry-goods man, having trade established and well posted; best of references; would like to represent a manufacturer or importer. Address V 29, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman in dry goods. Address V 60, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SMART, ENERGETIC boy, 17 years old, in bank, insurance, or real-estate office. Address V 8, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT CANDY-maker. Address C. MERMIGAS, 84 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WATCHMAKER; good workman. Address F D 15, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; UNderstands the care of horses; reliable. Address G. ANDERSON, 129 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman willing to make himself useful; city reference. Address T 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; man to take care of horses and woman to do general housework. Address T 115, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER IN HOTEL or grocery business, by a party having mature experience and first-class references. Address S 144, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN by reliable party; good references. Address T 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN OF 35, WITH means, who has for 10 years been partner in a manufacturing business, desires a position or a partnership. Address V 23, Tribune office

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED GENtleman accustomed to traveling, to care for invalid who wishes to travel for health. Best of references. Address V 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR ANY responsible position; best of references and bonds if required; will furnish horse and buggy; salary no object. Address T 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS collector or other outside work; is working at present in an office, but prefer outside position. A1 city references. Speaks English and Scandinavian. Address V 9, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS CASHIER or light office work to partly clothe herself. Address V 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY bookkeeper; highest references. V 59, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady stenographer and typewriter; well educated and refined; desires position in insurance or some large office. References. Address V 51, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT LADY stenographer, 5 years' experience, desires to make a change; only permanent position with first-class house wanted, references; competent to do clerical work. Address M S 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; salary not so much an object as position; references. Address T 6, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL IN private family; second girl or care of children; references. 782 N. Leavitt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply 300 Loomis-st., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in private American family. Call at 246 N. Market-st., MRS. DAUN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS cook or general housework. Apply 12 Cass-st., 2d flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS colored girls for general housework. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS HOUSEkeeper; understands housework thoroughly; good seamstress; no objection to children or to leaving city; widower's family preferred. Best of references. Address V 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HOUSEKEEPER; references. Call 2837 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LAUNDRESS WHO can do up fine linen and silk underwear. Address T 124, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—NEW-YEARS, FOR housekeepers, cooks, kitchen, general girls. EXCELSIOR REGISTRY, 559 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGLISH LADY SPEAKing Spanish wishes position as traveling companion. Address T 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS men as floor-walkers. Apply to E. HILLMAN, Boston Store, 118-124 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH drug business and bookkeeping to take charge of city desk in wholesale drug house. Address V 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NORWEGIAN CORrespondent with some knowledge of English and bookkeeping. Address V 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—GERMAN CORRESPONDENT—MUST be experienced office hand and know some English. Address V 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper; state fully your references and experience, also salary expected, or no attention can be paid. Address V 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN AND READY ACcountant; steady work; wages not over $7 per week. Call Jan. 1 or 2. Briggs Mfg. Co., 197 Michigan-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS BILL AND ENTRY clerk; must write a good hand and be quick at figures; salary $35 per month to begin with. Address V 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER. ADdress stating age, references, and salary expected, T 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant in office; good, steady place for the right man; applicant must live on the West Side; state age, experience had, and salary expected. Address V 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EDUCAtion, who writes well, for office work in wholesale store; salary $6; state business experience and reserences. Address T 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeper; salary moderate; state city references and experience. Address T 114, Tribune.

WANTED—COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; NONE but first-class man, with first-class references, need apply. Address T 122, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHER AND TYPE writer. Apply 437 Illinois-st.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; YOUNG MAN; competent; permanent. Address T 103, Tribune.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL SHARES IN our land syndicate which will pay shareholders over 100 per cent profit; the acre tract is only 5 miles from Court-House and choice investment; good commissions. H. S. BRACKETT & CO., 14 La Salle-st., with M. D. Birge & Co.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS TEA AND and cigar salesmen. Useless to apply unless having an established trade east of Mississippi River. H. C. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CITY SALESMAN to represent an established Chicago oil house; must have experience in the business with large consumers of Lubricating Oils and grease compounds; liberal salary to the right man. Address LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS, P.-O. Drawer 168.

WANTED—TRAVELERS HAVING ESTABLISHed connection with grocery trade to sell Keuka Grape Catsup on commission. Keuka Grape and Fruit Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SYRUP AND JELLY salesman to travel in Iowa and Missouri; none but experienced men commanding trade in these States need apply. Address, with references, M S 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN. THE WHEELER-FLETCHER CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL CARBONIC acid to the mineral-water trade; also salesmen to sell carbonic beer pumps for saloon use. Apply 437 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, LIVE TRAVELING SALESman for Oregon and Washington; must be familiar with the drug business and come well recommended; good salary to the right man. Address CANNING, WALLACE & CO., manufacturing chemists, Portland, Ore.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS THAT can take a "side issue" for any of the Western and Southern States can hear of something to their advantage by addressing T 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR wholesale millinery house. V 65, Tribune.

WANTED—THREE GOOD GENERAL SALESMEN familiar with life insurance or building associations; will guarantee $10 to $20 per day. Apply personally at 225 Dearborn-st., Rooms 418 and 419.

WANTED—SALESMEN—THE CENTURY COMpany desire first-class salesmen in this city and State on the Century Directory, Life of Lincoln, etc. McDONNELL BROS., General Agents, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON THE ROAD TO SELL advertised shoe for ladies; retails for $2.50; Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri; 5 per cent commission. Ross Shoe Co., 151 Monroe-st.

Designers.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD DRAFTSMEN AT ONCE on general machinery; give references and salary expected. Bucyrus S. S. & D. Co., Bucyrus, Ohio.

Boys.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS old; must be possessed of common sense, and write a fair hand. Address V 34, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—CANDYMAKER—AN A NO. 1 MAN TO work on chocolate and hand-made creams for a Western factory, in a city of 40,000 inhabitants; must be sober, industrious, and capable of turning out a stylish line of goods; would prefer a man who, if necessary, could also work on penny goods. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, M S 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—CUTTERS AND TAILORS—THE Cleveland Cutting School, now in the twelfth year, had a larger attendance for 1890 than ever before and indications point to its being crowded during the entire winter of 1891. "What is the reason?" Simply this: cutters produce better results with the A. D. Bude New Method than by any principle of cutting taught.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER. REFERences required; permanent position. 124 North Clark-st.

WANTED—MAN ON BAND SAW; MUST BE first-class. H. M. ROSENBLATT & CO., 237 E. Monroe-st.

WANTED—TAILORS AND OTHERS TO LEARN the art of cutting. 164 La Salle-st., Room 67. H. WASECA.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER AND REPAIRER for town in Indiana of 30,000. The Weber Company, 78 State-st.

WANTED—2 MILL MEN IN PAINT FACTORY. Senour Mfg. Co., near Twenty-sixth-st. and Archer-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE, ENERGETIC PARTY IN every place to introduce our goods; we have a new line that will sell at every house and agents can reap a harvest between now and the holidays; will pay a salary of $35 per month, if preferred, and furnish a team free. Address, at once, Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN OF GOOD address as day watchman and elevator starter in large office building. Address with references V 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STRONG MAN FAMILIAR WITH cellar work in wholesale drug house. Apply to HUMISTON, KEELING & CO., 145 Lake-st.

WANTED—TEACHER OF BOOKKEEPING AND penmanship for city school. Address T 125, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT DENTIST; STEADY EMployment to the right party. Call s. w. cor. Halsted and 12th-sts. DR. C. W. LICHTENBERG.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO BUY OR SELL suits and overcoats, made to order on easy payments. Call 97 Adams-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—SWEDE LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO do office work and act as Swedish correspondent; state experience. Address V 77, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; ACCUrate, rapid on machine, educated; $10. Address T 102, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER, ONE HAVing typewriter preferred; state experience and salary wanted. Address T 120, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 185 Oakwood-blvd.; wages $4 per week.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl for general housework, except washing; small American family; good home; good wages. Must be well recommended. 334 La Salle-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; American or German; wages $4.50 a week. Call at 3339 Vernon-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; private family. 1813 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GIRL TO CARE for children. 3246 Forest-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN GIRL with best of references to act as maid and seamstress. Call Friday after 12 o'clock at 1836 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A FRENCH GIRL FROM 10 TO 14 years old as a companion for a little girl 8 years old; must speak pure French and have good references. Apply at 2828 Prairie-av.

WANTED—PASTRY WOMAN WHO CAN BAKE bread. Apply at New Julien Hotel, 63d-st. and Steward-av., Englewood.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT GOLSEN'S, 912 TACOMA BUILDING—

Fine sample-room, business district	$4,000
Splendid restaurant, receipts $35 daily	600
Fine corner grocery, South Side	700
Elegant cigar store, centrally located	1,500
Elegantly-furnished 6-room flat	250
Coal and feed business, South Side	1,000
Corner restaurant, near Palmer House	1,000
Confectionery and cigar store, only	250
Saloon, adjoining police station	800
First-class steam laundry, South Side	1,000

And anything else you wish to buy.

A CORNER SAMPLE-ROOM TODAY AT GREAT sacrifice. The WHEELER-FLETCHER CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

AN 18-ROOM ROOMING-HOUSE; GREAT BARgain today for $1,000. The Wheeler Fletcher Co., 167 Dearborn-st.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 3-STORY AND basement marble swell front, Michigan-av., near 18th-st., 36 rooms, comprising 3 houses, with nice barn to each house, in fashionable locality, rooms full of nice people; must be sold at a sacrifice on account of ill health for $3,000; $1,000 cash, balance time; long lease; a small fortune in this property for the next few years. Call quick. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

BUELOW, BLUECHER & HEIMANN, REAL ESTate and investment brokers, 217-225 Dearborn-st., Rooms 837 and 838; For sale—Houses, lots, and all kinds of business. Money loaned on good security at cheap rates.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 45-ROOM HOTEL near Auditorium and Michigan-av.; every room full of first-class people; must be sacrificed on account of ill-health at once for $5,000 cash. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED 14-ROOM RESIdence, Michigan-av., near 14th-st.; walking distance; will be sacrificed for $1,200, half cash, balance time; can rent rooms enough to pay house rent and running expenses. GEO. W. COLE, 707 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—THE CONTROLLING INTEREST.

together with the office of President with salary of not less than $3,000 per year, in one of the oldest wholesale and retail machinist supply companies and hardware institutions in Chicago. The President of the company on account of his age must retire; the business has increased from $140,000 in 1889 to $200,000 in 1890; shows a new profit of over 20 per cent on the investment. The firm rates in the mercantile agencies "A1," and is controlled by some of the best known business-men at Chicago; $60,000 will purchase controlling interest; $10,000 cash, balance time to suit purchaser; this is worthy of investigation.

GEO. W. COLE & CO.,
707 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—60-ROOM HOTEL, NEAR FASHIONable theater, elegantly furnished with elevators, steam heat, and electric lights, private baths, on a main street, run on the American or European plan, making money; house and furniture nice, new, and clean. For private reasons this property can be sold for the next few days for $6,000; $2,000 cash, balance on terms to suit; a grand bargain for a live man who means business. GEO. W. COLE, 707 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—RETAIL AT HALF-PRICE—MANUfacturers' samples of ladies' underwear, woolen and cotton, all sizes and colors, Friday and Saturday. Room 42, 151 Monroe-st. Take elevator.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT IN HEART OF CITY, near corner; one of the nicest outfits in Chicago; nice, new, and clean; first-class condition; rent only $100 per month with five years' lease; steam for heating and cooking free; lighted by electricity; silverware in abundance; can be purchased for the next few days at $3,500. Take notice there is a five-year lease. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BAR AND RESTAURANT, $4,000.
4 saloons, Madison-st., $1,500 to $15,000.
4 drug stores, all corners.
2 cigar stores, $1,000 and $1,500.
1 market and grocery, $1,500.
1 jewelry store, West Side, $2,000.
THOMAS CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—GOOD STOCK general merchandise located on best corner in city of Fairfield, Clay County, Neb.; invoice about $5,000; reason of sale wish to settle estate of head of firm deceased. Address MRS. E. PATTERSON, Fairfield, Neb.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SALOON; WEST Side; other business to attend to. Address V 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—A ONE-HALF INTEREST in two of the best located saloons in Chicago; a fortune for some one. Address V 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM, OPposite Chamber of Commerce; cheap. 45 La Salle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—A $6,000 STOCK CONSISTING OF stationery, books, wall paper, etc.; location best city between Chicago and the Pacific coast. Apply to E. G. WRIGHT, Inter Ocean Building.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, AN electrotype foundry with first-class line of custom; favorable lease, with steam power, passenger and freight elevators. Address T 119, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY, OLD CORNER STAND, 2 horses, and wagons, and fixtures; $425; stock at invoice. GRIFFIN, 5624 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT; ELEgant and central; $400 monthly profit guaranteed; $5,000; $2,000 cash. Address T 118, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LIGHT MACHINE-SHOP, WELL EStablished; good chance for party wishing to run business end. Address T 112, Tribune office.

HAVE ROYALTY WORTH $3,500 CASH MONTHLY in Chicago; want superintendent with capital and influence with city officials. X 46, Tribune.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A BARGAIN IN A livery stable, grocery store, restaurant, hotel, or lunch-room, hardware store, drug store, sample-rooms, furnished house or flat see our list before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

I CAN INVEST $10,000 IN A GOOD-PAYING LEgitimate business with quick returns. Address V 61, Tribune office.

IN CHICAGO; MANUFACTURING OF BICYCLES; an opening for four good men with some cash to invest; money not as much an object as good men for the management; secretary, treasurer, manager, and city salesman. For particulars, THOMAS CLUCK, 32, 92 La Salle-st.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN WILL, FOR FOUR WEEKS, work for $10 a week to test business; if satisfied, he has several hundreds to invest. Address V 7, Tribune office.

PATENT FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR will take partner and manufacture; investigate. Address V 35, Tribune office.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME TO A GOOD, live, energetic man with from $6,000 to $10,000; will bear closest investigation; one who can give entire services preferred. Address T 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR MEN TO INVEST UNITED $50,000 in one of Chicago's old business houses standing A1; positions go along, if wanted, worth $1,500 and $2,000 a year each. This is real, down facts. Open for few days only. THOMAS CLUCK, 32, 92 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—GENERAL MANAGER AND TREASurer for publishing company who can invest $2,000; desirable position; good salary. V 22, Tribune.

WE HAVE THE BEST BARGAIN AND CHEAPest rent in a South Side 56-room hotel in Chicago. Particulars, BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

YOUNG MAN WITH BUSINESS EXPERIENCE has $200 and services for permanent business. Address V 31, Tribune office.

$1,000 BUYS A WELL-ESTABLISHED, PAYing 17-room boarding-house full of boarders; select neighborhood; reasonable rent; walking distance; the best bargain in town. Address T 68, Tribune office.

$1,300—RESTAURANT—LOCATION NO. 1—Rent low; easily managed; pays well; will stay two weeks and post inexperienced buyer. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st., R. 25.

AGENTS WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR fine line ladies' French corsets and waists; liberal commissions and ready sales guaranted. Address Chapin Corset Co., Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—AGENTS AND SALESMEN TO EASY payment suit and overcoat clubs; good salary paid. Call at 97 Adams-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SIX-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK and stone modern office building on a prominent corner in the heart of the city; steam-heat, elevators, etc. The property is well rented and has an excellent future. Price $175,000; part trade may be taken. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—
With free switching.
Lots or acres directly on the Belt Ry., Stock Yards, Ft. Wayne, E. Ill., Grand Trunk, C. & W. A., Atlantic and Wabash railroads; within the old city limits; easy terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY SAML. POLKEY, 90 LA SALLE-ST., Room 20—Business property, manufacturing property, residence property.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF VAcant property; valuations given on application. Taxes paid and assessments adjusted without cost. List your holdings with us. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE, CHOICE CITY LOTS, WORTH $400 each, for $200. W. S. DAY & CO., 514 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

TO ALL

BUYERS OF AND DEALERS IN

SOUTH SIDE AND HYDE PARK

REAL ESTATE.

☞ A few special bargains for sale—
Drexel-av., nr. 53d-st., 100x125, e. f.
Jackson-av., nr. 53d-st., 100x120; stone curb and walks.
Farwell-av., cor. 65th-st., 300x37½; only $25 per ft.
65th-st., nr. Langley-av., 96x120, s. f., $45 per ft.
63d-st., cor. Champlain-av., 55¼x110.
57th-st., corner Kimbark; only 4 minutes' walk to Jackson Park; both streets improved with sewers and macadam.
Kenwood-place, nr. Grand-boulevard, 50x124; choice and cheap.
Vincennes-av., cor. 45th and 46th-sts.; also a large list of other property on Vincennes-av.
Forrestville-av., nr. 46th-st., 50 ft.; all street imp.; $95 per ft.
Midway Plaisance, nr. Drexel, 75 ft.; $200 per ft. only.

BARGAIN FOR BUILDER.

A strip of 300 feet of shallow frontage on one of the best avenues near the coming prominent center of Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st.; elevated railroad will be within two blocks and cable is same distance; will pay handsomely to improve; only $25 per ft.

ALSO A BUNCH OF LOTS,

About 2¼ acres, near the junction of Stony Island-bld., South Chicago-av., and 79th-st.; only $25 per ft. for the whole tract.

South Chicago-av. triangular in South Chicago, 104 feet, only $5,000.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV. PROPERTY.

This thoroughfare is becoming the most prominent retail business street of Chicago and is the backbone of the great South Side. I quote only a few special properties:
Cor. 93d-st., 75x115, $50 per ft.
Near 93d-st., 400x125, $50 per ft.
Cor. 94th-st., 175 feet, running to next street, $75 per ft.; double frontage.
Cor. 91st-st., 50x150, $60 per ft.
Near 87th-st., several inside lots.
Cor. 68th-st., 100x122, $115 per ft.
Near 65th-st., 50 or 100 feet, $125 per ft.
Cor. 60th-st., elegant location for hotel.
Cor. 53d and 54th-sts.; both choice corners. ! !
Corners 51-st.-blvd.; such corners are limited.
Cor. 50th-st.; very deep.
Near 48th-st.; 100 feet.
Near 47th-st.; 100 feet.
Near 45th-st.; 30 feet.
47th-st., several corners between State and Cottage Grove-av., at reasonable prices.
Other property throughout the South Side.
Correspondence solicited.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av. Telephone, 10,067. City office, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 111. Telephone, 1,584.

FOR SALE—45 LOTS IN KENSINGTON, $350 EACH.
N. E. cor. of Chauncey-av., $2,500 each.
4 lots on 76th-st., $1,000 each.
195x125 Cottage Grove-av., $20,000.
24 lots in Constance, $16 per foot.
5 acres on Drexel-av., $3,000 per acre.
12 lots on Drexel and Schell, $500 each.
4 lots on S. Chicago-av., Blk. 13, $60 per foot.
96 lots on State and Wentworth, $13 per foot.
5 lots on Schell-av., $26.
113x125, cor. Engleside-av. and 55th, $25.
19 lots on Halsted-st., $30 per foot.
100 ft. on May st., $16 per foot.
S. w. cor. Loomis, 232x132, $16 per foot.
S. e. cor. Ashland and 83d-st., 100x125, $20 per foot.
Cor. of 74th-place and Jefferson, 240x125; cheap.
Cor. of Ellis-av. and 72d-st., $52 per foot.
N. e. cor. of Rhodes and 77th, $25 per foot.
2 lots on Greenwood-av., $700 cash.
N. e. cor. of S. Chicago-av. and 73d, $9,000.
N. w. cor. S. Chicago-av. and 73d, $9,000.
S. e. cor. of Cottage Grove and 71st, $20,000.
100x167, on Dearborn-st., $35 per ft.
23 lots on 74th and Center-sts., $16 per ft.
500 feet on 93d and the Electric road, $40 per ft.
2 lots on St. Lawrence-av., e. fronts, $1,400 each.
100 feet in Blk. 7 of Cornell's, $80 per ft.
IMPROVED PROPERTY.
4531 Cottage Grove, 2-flat building, $7,000.
50 feet on Cottage Grove-av., improved, $6,000.
25x150 on 45th-st., improved, cottage, $3,000.
2 houses on St. Lawrence-av., $33,000.
4 houses on Langley and 72d-st., $4,000.
3 on 71st-st., $4,000.
10 houses on S. Chicago-av., $4,000.
As I am owner and exclusive agent for the above I can make terms to suit purchaser. J. LENNON, 607 Tacoma Bldg., or Lake Shore depot, Cottage Grove and 71st-st.

FOR SALE—AN OPPORTUNITY—

GROVELAND-AV.

4-STORY STONE FRONT APARTMENT BUILDING.

RENTALS PER YEAR, $4,000. PRICE ONLY $33,000

Leases run 1 and 2 years; an especially good investment.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

FINE CORNER.

Vicinity 31st and Dearborn-sts.

PRICE $12,500. RENTALS $1,525 PER YEAR.

Lot 60x100; covered with 5 frame buildings.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BOULEVARD RESIDENCE, stone front, 10 rooms, handsomely finished; to be sold at once; $16,500. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

58X115,

VERNON-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST.

Fine building lot.

SPECIAL PRICE THIS WEEK.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

50 feet on Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., all between 53d and 54th-sts.

ALSO

corner on Stony Island blvd., 100x160, near 70th-st.
Here are four bargains. Address

JULIUS WAHL,
45, 115 Dearborn-st.,
Exclusive Agent, Telephone 1378.

FOR SALE—TO SPECULATORS AND BUILDERS—37th-st., corner, near cable and South Side elevated road, 120x123, at $175 per foot; worth $250 per foot to improve with a medium class of flats; liberal arrangements will be made with persons contemplating improvements as to terms. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST., beautiful modern residence, rock front, 12 rooms, handsomely finished; will be sold at a sacrifice; $14,500. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENT IN 2-STORY, stone, brick, and terrecotta block of 4 elegantly finished flats; large corner; stone walks; South Side; favorable terms. Address T 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. RESIDENCE, THREE-story, 12 rooms, elegantly finished and strictly modern; lot 61x186, east front; large new barn; $20,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE HUNDRED FEET on river by two hundred feet deep to Lumber-st. between 17th and 18th-sts. G. F. SHIPPEY, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—

A magnificent leasehold on Wabash-av., north of 16th-st., elegant new stone front building, every room rented, 99 year lease without revaluation; will yield investor 8 per cent net on price asked, $35,000; a great bargain for 4 days.

Metropolitan Investment Company,
302 Owings Building.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV. RESIDENCE, N. W. corner, brown stone, 11 rooms, new, large barn; 25x124; $10,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—State-st., north of 12th, west front, with a 4-story building; bargain to close an estate. CHAS. T. GILBERT, Sole Agent, 540 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME PRAIRIE-AV. RESIdence, Bedford stone front; 9 rooms; strictly modern; $9,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$4,250—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR 35TH. Good frame and barn, rents for $504.
46th-st., south front, near Champlain-av., new modern two-flat brick building.
37th-st, near Halsted, corner with new four flat brick; well rented, at a bargain.
M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— BARGAIN. FOR SALE. Washington-st., near 5th-av., 40x180, improved, at a decided bargain if taken at once. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., JUST NORTH OF 12th-st., 40x165, $1,500 per foot. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

A GREAT BARGAIN.

The cheapest corner to be had on Wabash-av., north of 39th-st., 100 feet, at $200 per foot.
H. S. MERRITT & CO.,
406, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

ON RHODES-AV.,

Near 32d-st. (choice location), modern brick house; every convenience; $6,000.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON VINCENNES-av., 3-stories and basement; hardwood all way through; very cheap; part time, part cash. Call room 23, 97 Clark-st., Reaper-blk.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE CORNERS, IMPROVED, paying 9 per cent net. Have few vacant corners which will pay 10 per cent to improve. Call on us for South Side real estate. P. F. McCARTHY & CO., State and 39th-sts.

FOR SALE—
$8,250—Stone-front flats, Forest-av., near 35th-st.
A. H. KINKAID,
31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—
50 ft. on Calumet-av., n. e. cor. 42d-st.
24 ft. on Ellis-av., south of 55th-st.
T. F. O'NEILL, Owner, Gore's Hotel.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY STANDISH & SCHOLL,
118 Dearborn-st. Telephone 5329.
Branch offices { 71st and Cottage Grove. Tel. 10,190. 51st and State-sts. Telephone 11,016.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR BY INVESTING IN ONE OF OUR

BARGAINS IN SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS FRONTAGE.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
100x120, n. w. cor. of 48th-st.
100x120, s. w. cor. of 47th-st.; ripe for improvement.
100x125, north of 54th-st.; bargain for a few days.
48x130, north of 56th-st.; make us an offer.
96x130, north of Midway Plaisance.
50x125, e. f., south of 67th-st.
140 ft., cor. of 71st.; will bear investigation.
50x125, s. w. cor. of 72d-st.; cheap for cash.
179x125, s. e. cor. of 73d-st.; an excellent corner.
104x125, s. e. cor. of 75th-st.; speaks for itself.
75x125, w. f., north of 77th-st.
63x125, s. e. cor. of 80th-st.; cheap.
50x125, w. f., south of 81st-st.

SOUTH CHICAGO-AV.
140 ft., cor. of 71st-st.; in saloon district.
75x125, adjoining the above; will sell together or separate.
75x125, s. w. f., 25 ft. n. w. of Schell-av.
100x130, s. w. f., near Drexel-av.
58x130, n. e. f., near Shell, $10 per foot below market.
33x130, n. e. f., near 73d-st., very cheap.
50x130, n. e. f., near Greenwood-av.
125 ft., n. w. cor. Greenwood-av.; best corner on the avenue.
157 ft., s. e. cor. Greenwood-av., with good 2-story house.
150 ft., cor. 73d-st.; excellent place for coal-yard.
50x125, s. w. f., near Woodlawn.
175x125, s. w. f., near 74th-st.; a bargain.
287 ft., cor. 76th-st., including an old improvement.
94 ft., cor. 83d-st.; an excellent investment.
141 ft., cor. 67th-st.; well worth investigation.

STATE-ST.
50x160, w. f., near 48th-st.
23x118, e. f., near 50th-st.
75x101, e. f., near 51st-st.; will pay well to improve.
25x161, w. f., near 51st-st.
54x161, w. f., near 51st-st., a bargain.
26 or 52x101, e. f., near 52d-st.; cheapest piece on the street.
100x161, cor. of 57th-st.; one of the few good corners left.
25, 50, or 75 ft., e. f. south of Cloud-court.
25x161, w. f., near 75th-st.
100x161, w. f., next to cor. 75th-st.; very choice.
100x161, near 69th-st.; cheap.
200 ft., bet. 72d and 73d-sts., e. f.; will divide.

75TH-ST.
100x105, s. e. corner of Wentworth-av.
100x130, n. w. corner of Dearborn-st.
48x161, n. w. corner of Wabash-av.
200x161, s. w. corner of Wabash-av.; will divide.
104x125, s. e. corner Cottage Grove-av.; splendid investment.
25x125, south front, near Cottage Grove-av.; cheap.
50x125, north front, near Drexel-av.
75x125, n. e. corner of Schell-av.
57x125, s. e. corner of Schell-av.; will pay to improve.
100x125, north front, near Nutt-av.

79TH-ST.
55x125, s. w. corner of Schell-av.
180x125, s. e. corner of Schell; cheapest piece in the market.
130x125, n. w. corner of Schell; very cheap.
130x125, n. e. corner of Drexel; a bargain.
600x125, s. e. corner of Dobson; will sell cheap.
125x125, n. w. cor. of Dobson-av.
600x125, n. e. corner of Chauncey-av.
130x125, n. e. corner of Nutt-av.
130x125, n. w. corner of Brooks; will pay to investigate.

FOR SALE—
CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY.

50 ft. on State-st.; leased 99 years at 6 per cent interest on price asked.
Building on Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
Good building on Randolph-st., near Clark.
4th-av. 25 ft. well located, $28,000.
Wabash-av., near 13th-st., 25x120 ft.

BUILDINGS FOR SALE ON LEASED GROUND.

A fine corner building leased to two tenants, worth $150,000, on which it pays 6 per cent net. A property worth $50,000 will be taken in part payment; a country place north of Chicago preferred.

Building worth $75,000 leased to one tenant pays 7 per cent; smaller improved property taken in exchange.

TO LEASE 99 YEARS WITHOUT REVALUATION.

A large, prominent corner near the Board of Trade.
Randolph-st., 20 feet near State-st.
A large property with two street frontages near Post-Office; suitable for large office building or hotel.

B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AT DAUPHIN PARK; only $500 each; one-tenth cash. Address V 42, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—SEVEN RAILROADS.
Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (5 roads), and B. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.
126 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep. Tel. 2737.
208 ft. on railroads by 627 ft. deep.
410 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.
Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years.
Also many other desirable locations. Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO MAKE $300. Van Buren-st., near California-av., choice lot, 25x125. Call without delay. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PROPERTY—75X150 ON Desplaines, near Adams; improved; a fine investment for a capitalist. FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER, Bankers, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. Adams-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story basement and sub-cellar stone front house; A1 condition; hot water heating; 13 rooms; lot 26x183. Call at once for special figure. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
250 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTED-st., investments. H. O. STONE AND CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OAKLEY-AV., 470—2-STORY brick, 6-room flats. Inquire up-stairs.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

—SACRIFICE—

660 Van Buren-st., near Wood, 3-story and basement stone front, store and flats; well built.
I mean business for immediate sale. Call at once.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—50 FT., VACANT, S. F., 1475 AND 1477 Washington-blvd., 400 ft. from Garfield Park; fine improvements both sides. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st. Tel. 2737.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE.
50 ft. corner W. 12th-st., $85.
50 ft. W. 12th-st., near Homan-av.; snap.
175 ft. or any part W. 12th-st., near Kedzie, $75.
100 ft. at Douglas Park, $55; ¼ cash.
BRANDENBERG & GILBERT,
503 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON MADISON AND 42D-sts., $75 to $80 per ft. ALEX. WATSON, 411 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$2,000 BUYS 241 FAIRVIEW-AV., WITH 8-room house, corner lot, and barn, if sold today.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—N. W. CORNER RANdolph and Clinton-sts., 151x153 feet; long time given. C. S. ENGLE, R. 58 Metropolitan Blk.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—10 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. Address Owner. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-boulevard, near Western-av.; 166 feet deep; 18 minutes from Wells-st. depot; fare 6¼ cents; $650 a lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1390 W. MONROE-ST., 2-STORY AND basement, under erection. Call at owner. A. C. BERG, 179 S. Halsted-st. See for yourself.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—$2,700 CASH buys equity in 2 brick houses, 3 lots; 40 per cent profit in three months. Address T 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NO. 951 MADISON-ST., BEING A large store, 25x83, two stories of double flats above, paying a good income on price asked. Inquire of JOHN S THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK, in a delightful location, an elegant 13-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size, this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE STONE-FRONT residence, modern style, in excellent location on the North Side, east of Dearborn-av.; hardwood finish; steam heated. Address M S 19 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—835 SEMINARY-AV., 8-ROOM HOUSE in A1 condition at a decided bargain to a quick buyer. A. W. STANMEYER, 306 North-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., SOUTH OF DIvision, store and flat building; rented to one tenant for $1,200 per annum; price $12,000 cash. GODFREY SCHMID, Room 610, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000, ORCHARD, NEAR DEWEY-CT.; light, convenient two-flat dwelling, paying 12 per cent. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE
On Bellevue-place, the handsomest street on the North Side; price $21,000.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—48 FT. ON SHEFFIELD-AV., 500 FT. north of Center-st. Apply to owner, A. DRUIDING, 27 Metropolitan Block.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—KENWOOD AND HYDE PARK.
MODERN RESIDENCES FROM $7,500 TO $35,000.
Choice locations near I. C. R. R.
Washington-av., near 58th-st., modern house, $12,000.
Woodlawn-av., Kenwood, fine brick house, e. f., with 50 feet; bargain; for $25,000.
Kimbark-av., fine modern house, $20,000.
Forty-second-st., 2-sty. brick, near C. Grove, $7,800.
Forest-av., near 31st-st., modern house, e. f., $8,000.
Ellis-av., near 31st-st., fine brick, $16,000.
Bowen-av., near Vincennes, 2-sty. brick, $10,000.
Monroe-av., near 54th-st., frame, 40x168, $6,600.
42d-st., near St. Lawrence-av., modern house, $7,500.
Kenwood, 3 blocks from 47th-st. depot, modern 12-room detached house, with 46 feet, $12,000.
Kimbark-av., near 52d-st., modern 10-room house, $10,000.
Kenwood, near depot, choice 10-room residences, $8,500; new and modern.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—75TH-ST., COR., NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av., 132x100 ft.; price $85. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—CHEAPEST 50 FEET ON Cottage Grove-av., near corner 63d-st. for a few days only at $160 per foot; cheap at $180. H. S. BRACKETT & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE FRONT HOUSE; ALL modern improvements; east front; between the boulevards and north of Washington Park; worth $10,000; will sell for $8,000 if taken immediately; must sell; investigate this. GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CORNERS—SOUTH—

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY THESE.

The largest city of the world is growing right under our feet. The World's Fair and the "L" road are coming sure, and they will both be on the South Side. Now is decidedly the time to buy this property.

150 feet—Michigan-av., corner 79th-st.
600 feet—Michigan-av., corner 79th-st.
450 feet—Michigan-av., corner 78th-st.
600 feet—Michigan-av., corner 81st-st.
133 feet—Michigan-av., corner 81st-st.
600 feet—Michigan-av., corner 83d-st.
600 feet—Wabash-av., corner 76th-st.
300 feet—Wabash-av., corner 78th-st.
150 feet—Wabash-av., corner 79th-st.
600 feet—Wabash-av., corner 80th-st.
133 feet—Wabash-av., corner 81st-st.
300 feet—Wabash-av., corner 82d-st.
600 feet—Indiana-av., corner 75th-st.
600 feet—Indiana-av., corner 77th-st.
600 feet—Indiana-av., corner 79th-st.
300 feet—Indiana-av., corner 81st-st.
600 feet—Indiana-av., corner 81st-st.
300 feet—Indiana-av., corner 83d-st.
600 feet—Prairie-av., corner 75th-st.
600 feet—Prairie-av., corner 77th-st.
600 feet—Prairie-av., corner 79th-st.
300 feet—Prairie-av., corner 79th-st.
600 feet—Prairie-av., corner 80th-st.
300 feet—Prairie-av., corner 81st-st.
600 feet—Calumet-av., corner 79th-st.
600 feet—Calumet-av., corner 80th-st.
300 feet—Langley-av., corner 75th-st.
200 feet—State-st., corner 77th-st.
50 feet—State-st., corner 77th-st.
300 feet—State-st., corner 78th-st.
600 feet—State-st., corner 80th-st.
600 feet—State-st., corner 81st-st.
600 feet—State-st., corner 83d-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

$550. $550. $550. $550. $550. $550. $550.
$550. CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS. $550.
$550. STONY ISLAND-BOULEVARD, $550.
$550. ADAMS-AV., MADISON-AV. $550.
$550, JEFFERSON-AV. $550.
$550. and $550.
$550. EIGHTY-THIRD-ST. $550.
$550, $550 and up. $550.
$550. Investment Unsurpassed. $550.
$550. Equitable terms. $550.
$550. GEORGE & WANNER, $550.
$550, 17 Major Block, 145 La Salle-st. $550.
$550. $550. $550. $550. $550. $550. $550.

FOR SALE—
By LOEB & GATZERT,
CHOICE HYDE PARK PROPERTY.

ELLIS-AV., bet. 65th and 66th-sts., 50 or 100 ft., at only $60 per ft.
GRAND-BOULEVARD, near 40th-st., 50 or 100 ft., at $225 per ft.
INDIANA-AV., corner 77th-st. to 78th-st., $30 per ft., 600 ft.
PRAIRIE-AV., corner 77th and 78th-sts., $30 per ft., 600 ft.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 48th-st., 50 ft., $250 per ft.; all assessments paid.
MICHIGAN-AV., corner 81st and 82d-sts., 600 ft., $25 per ft.
INDIANA-AV., corner 81st and 82d-sts., 600 ft., $25 per ft.
SOUTH PARK-AV., corner 80th-st., 6⅜ acres, only $25,000 for the block.
STONY ISLAND AV., near 77th-st., 75x199, east front, $85 per ft.
LOEB & GATZERT.
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
50, 100, or $1,000 ft. frontage on Jackson Park, including several fine corners at the main entrances to the World's Fair.
40 ft., south front, on 66th-place, only 125 ft. west of Stony Island-blvd., at low price for few days.
100 ft. on Hope and Star-avs. at a sacrifice. Owner non-resident.
50 ft. on Robertson-av., near corner 63d and Stony Island-blvd.; $65.
100 ft., south front, on 61st-st., joining corner 61st and Stony Island-blvd.; bargain.
50 or 100 ft. on 67th, near s. w. corner Jackson Park. This is desirable, as it is at entrance to Fair.
50 ft. on Wharton-av., near 63d-st, at $70 ft.
We have acres and vacant lots in all parts of city. Call for list. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 803 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—BEGIN THE NEW-YEAR RIGHT—Buy the two remaining lots in the Dauphin Park Land Association; only $500 each; $50 cash, per lot; balance easy. These are $150 cheaper than adjoining lots. For particulars, plats, etc., call at 806 Tacoma Bldg., or attend the meeting there Friday evening, when the syndicate closes. C. H. THOMPSON & CO., 806 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—RHODES-AV., E. F., BET. 70TH AND 71sts., 29x124 ft., at $31 per ft.; spot cash. T. C. RIVERA, 908 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—COR. 74TH AND VERNON-AV., $35. Cor. 74th and South Park-av., $35. Cor. 83d-st. and Kingston-av., $25. FRED I. FEE & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE SPECIAL BARGAINS ON 79th-st.; 3 corners near Cheltenham station. Also snap on Ontario-av., and two on Bond-av. I. S. MAHAN, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT 200 FEET WEST OF Jackson Park, also one one block from Woodlawn Station; have got to sell. If you mean business address V 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 50-FOOT LOT RIGHT AT main entrance at World's Fair site that will double in price in six months that I am obliged to sell; it is a snap. Address V 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEAR 103D-ST. AND EWING-AV., Ironworkers' sub., close to new shipyards, 54 lots, $400 each, to be sold together. M. A. WELLS, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 EACH BUYS THE LAST TWO lots on Cottage Grove-av., near 91st-st.; business property within 3 blocks of the new Illinois Central R. R., shops. GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., Basement.

FOR SALE—A NEW-YEAR'S PRESENT—DREXel-av. lots, near 85th-st., only $450. Calumet-av. lots, near 85th-st., 25x162, a present at $450. Schell-av. lots, near 74th-st., $575. Vincennes-av. lots, east front, near 66th-st., $1,000. McChesney-av., east front, near 69th-st., $1,050. Drexel-av. lot, near 62d-st., 47¼ feet; price too low to quote. State-st., corner of 93d, lots from $450 upwards. Watch those lots increasing in value. A choice New-Year's present. 'Phone 2510. HUGH DALEY, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., NEAR 45TH-ST., NEW 3-story residence, rock front, 11 rooms, hardwood; lot 21x150; east front; one of the most select locations in Kenwood; $10,250. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST., TWO-story frame residence, 10 rooms; lot 50x161; fine barn; all in good repair and very attractive; $8,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BERKELEY-AV., NEAR 45TH-ST., new 3-story brown-stone residence, 10 rooms; very handsome; $10,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANS-AV. RESIDENCE, NEAR 48th-st., new, 2-story and cellar, stone front; 8 rooms; east front; $5,700. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST OF JACKSON PARK, NORTH of 59th, corner, 72 feet frontage; bargain. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, R. 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—$1,000 BUYS AN EAST FRONT LOT AT Parkside, Seip-av. and 72d-st.; will sell for $1,500 before June 1st next. GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—309 43D-ST., NEAR EVANS-AV., 2-story and basement brick building; lot 19x50; rent $510; at a great bargain. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
FINE LOT ON DREXEL-BLVD.,
Near 47th-st., 100x250; price low.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A CORNER HOUSE ON LAKE-AV.,
In Kenwood district; 8 rooms, stone front; price $9,000; easy terms.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—115X120 FT., N. E. COR. DREXEL-AV. and 61st-st.; $100 per ft., one-half cash; must be sold Jan. 2. T. C. RIVERA, 908 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—5153 PRAIRIE-AV.—A MODERN 8-room stone-front house, finished in hardwood; price only $5,500; easy terms. C. B. OTT, Owner, 5540 State-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EQUITY IN NEW MODERN BRICK and stone residence flats in Englewood at half value of equity. 419 Rookery Building.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE ON 57TH-st., near Winter; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP, $4,000, CORNER RESIdence in Englewood: at a great bargain if bought immediately; must be sold; only $1,000 cash required. Address V 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CENTER-AV., 50TH AND BRONSON-sts., choice lots; $425; monthly payments; best on the market. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st., or M. FINEGAN, 4952 Center-av.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD, CUYLER, AND SUMmerdale lots; $400 and upwards; new houses at bargain prices; easy terms. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE-BLVD., NEAR Nellie-av.; 100 feet frontage; a choice lot; low price. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK LOTS $450, WORTH $800 must sell. WALTER B. PHISTER, 119 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

EVANSTON AND VICINITY.

WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND VACANT. ALSO DESIRABLE ACRE TRACTS ON NORTH SHORE AND SHERIDAN ROAD.

Buyers should call on us, as we are posted, having lived there twenty years.

RICE & CREIGHTON,
130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
MORGAN PARK.
Bunch of lots on the ridge one block from depot; sidewalk laid, streets graded; abstract each lot; must sell; $350 each; ¼ cash.
CHAS. T. GILBERT,
Room 540 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—ONE OF THE MOST desirable homes in the village; in first-class neighborhood; on the ridge; large grounds; barn and all in perfect order; can give immediate possession; a great bargain. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEGIN THE NEW YEAR BY DEciding you will pay no more rent and buy one of those 6, 7, or 8 room houses at Berwyn on easy terms. Suburban Building Co., Room 707, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AND SMALL ACRE tracts, adjoining Kenilworth, on the lake; blocks with sidewalks for syndicates; bargains. L. C. & J. C. KEELER, 5, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 81 Dearborn-st., main floor.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PRATT & ELY ARE AGENTS FOR the Kensington addition to La Grange, which contains 258 choice homes.

Lots 50x133 feet.

Sewers, water, macadam streets, cement sidewalks, and elm trees 30 feet high, 2 feet in circumference, will be put over the entire addition in the early spring.

The lots are offered on easy terms at $750 each, or $15 per front foot, with all improvements paid for.

Beautiful homes 27 minutes from the heart of Chicago.

All thrifty, enterprising business men who want homes in a growing town where there is every social privilege and every city convenience, are cordially invited to call and visit with us.

We don't give chromos and picnics; we give you LOTS to think about and facts to investigate.

The owner of the Kensington addition will buy for cash anything which any one offers elsewhere at the price of $15 per foot with like improvements paid for in any addition one-half the size of the Kensington addition.

The public can be its own broker and call and sell to him for cash at once at our office.

PRATT & ELY,
132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—NEW 8-ROOM MODERN house, 50-ft. lot, near depot; $6,500. R. D. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NEAR THE SCHOOL AT Tolleston; very cheap. PERRY RUSSELL, R. 15, 166 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—

NORTH SHORE ACRES.

50 acres on Sheridan-drive, with several hundred feet riparian right on lake shore, offered less than any property between the city and Winnetka.
3½ acres, Sheridan-drive, near Forest-av., $2,900.
25 acres, Sheridan-drive, near Rogers Park.
10 acres near Llewellyn Park Station; ripe for subdivision; offered at great bargain.
20 acres at Kenilworth Station, $900.
WINNETKA—5, 10, 15, 20, or 40 acres near station, at $125, $150, $200, $500 per acre.
We have for sale acres near all the following stations: Rogers Park, North Evanston, Wilmette, Grosse Point, Lake Side, Winnetka, Kenilworth, etc. Call for our list before purchasing.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES.
10 acres at intersection of Sheridan Road and Ridge-av., in Evanston, at less than surrounding acres have sold for.
13 acres corner of Sheridan Road and Hill-st.
5 acres at Highland Park.
RICE & CREIGHTON,
130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
40 ACRES
At Clyde, on the C., B. and Q. R. R. and new line of Illinois Central R. R., within 2 minutes' walk of station on both roads; fine, high land and a beautiful piece for subdivision; has nearly 750 feet frontage on Ogden-av. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
The owner of 54 acres which are ripe for subdivision wants party to buy half interest. $6,000 cash will do the job. Will show profit of 100 per cent. Address owner, V 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
W. MADISON-ST.
40 acres near Maywood, at only $700 per acre; a snap bargain.
LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES, ADJOINING EDGEWATER Depot and in the midst of the great Edgewater improvements at about the price at which wild acres are selling one or two miles further north; reasonable terms. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Exclusively Agents, Room 32, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON 95TH-ST., IN SOUTH Chicago; ripe for subdivision and 100 per cent profit. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
40 acres on 63d-st., near Western-av. This property will subdivide into 400 lots and can be retailed at once at $500 for inside lots and $750 for 63d-st. lots. Price of this tract only $2,500 per acre. Can more than double your money by subdividing.
LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK—3½ OR 6¾ ACRES; the finest piece of acre property in the market; near the park; $40,000 per acre. J. H. KEELER & CO., 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—38 ACRES AT A BARGAIN, AS OWNer must sell; terms easy; within 4 miles of city on good railroad. Address T 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ACRES—OPTION FOR SALE AT original acre prices at Harvey, or present owner will take half interest. Address V 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
Harvey, Harvey, Harvey acres.
20 acres cor. 159th and Halsted; bargain.
W. J. TAYLOR, 164 Dearborn, R. 612.

FOR SALE—1,500 ACRES ON ROCK ISLAND R. R.; 16 miles out at great bargain; also 1,200 acres on Wabash R. R.; 20 miles out, $70 per acre. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—
80 acres in Sec. 5, southeast of Hammond, now offered for $400 an acre; 100 per cent profit can be made on this choice piece by spring.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON RAILROAD, IN SEC. 1, Town Worth, $400 per acre; nothing else there for sale less than $550. T. C. RIVERA, 908 Tacoma Bldg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A farm of 85 acres on shore of Lake Michigan, about 5 miles from Grand Haven; all under high state of cultivation with large orchard of apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc.; clear; a decided bargain at $2,500.
MADDEN BROS.,
167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—PALATKA, FLA., 135 ACRES; THOUsands of choicest fruit and nut trees; acres of grapes. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

Four-story and basement cut-stone front building, 44x140 feet deep; lot 44x146 feet deep to an alley; situated on the most desirable block in the City of St. Paul, Minn. Property earning now $11,434 gross annually, or $9,786 net, equal to 6 per cent on a valuation of $163,000. Entire fourth floor and part of third floor not yet rented. Present income is from leases to perfectly responsible parties, expiring May 1, 1894, which lessees will undoubtedly wish to renew. Owner desires to use the money in his business, and will sell for $120,000 cash, or half cash and balance 6 per cent mortgages. Owner will take lease for term of years from buyer at 6 per cent interest, say $7,200 per year, should buyer desire it. Photograph of building will be furnished those desiring same. This property is cheap at $150,000. Address
Lock-Box No. 444, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN, MAPS sent free. Apply to N. M. REYNOLDS, 5131 Cornell-av., Hyde Park.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CLIENT THAT WILL buy 25-foot corners in any part of the old city limits on business streets or near manufacturing establishments, vacant or with improvements, from $4,000 to $15,000, suitable for saloon business. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 620, 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OWNERS TO LIST THEIR PROPerty with us; we will push it, advertise it, and charge nothing unless sale is made. ROBERTS, WILLIAMS & CO., 717 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—WE HAVE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO buy equities in flats and business property; must be bargains. DOTY BROS & CO., 155 Washington-st. and 582 W. Madison.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made. HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, PROPERTY south of 39th and east of State; no charge unless sale is made. MARK T. LEONARD, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—BETWEEN ASHLAND AND HOYNE avs., on Washington, Warren, Monroe, or Adams-st., good lot, 25 to 40 feet, with or without cheap frame building, or modern brick and stone residence be considered. If you have a bargain call. M. D. BIRGE & CO. 146 La Salle-st. Telephone 1222.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE CUSTOMER north shore acres or South Side acres east of State-st. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE FROM $50,000 TO $100,000 TO invest at once in a well rented flat building or down-town business property; will deal with owners or brokers. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS ONLY, A DETACHed stone-front house with 8 or 9 rooms; must be modern; $7,000 to $10,000; must be a bargain; West or South Side. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GOOD LOT FOR $500; 3½ YEARS bond secured by trust-deed on real estate; interest on bond 8 per cent, paid semi-annually. 615 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—100 FEET OR MORE; SOUTH SIDE corner preferred; price from $2,000 to $4,000; must be bargain. A. WATSON, 411 Cham. of Com'ce.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $50,000 TO INVEST IN REtail BUSINESS PROPERTY, IMPROVED OR VACANT, or good paying FLAT BUILDINGS. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS, $25 TO $50 A FOOT, near the parks. Address T 108, Tribune office.

WANTED—ADVERTISER WANTS TO INVEST $75,000 in good North Side flats, apartment building, or manufacturing property. Address V 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO LOTS WITHIN TWO miles of Court-House. Will give as first payment cottage and lot in Pasadena, Cal.; value $1,500. Address V 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOME NORTH 39TH, EAST STATE; about $6,500; full particulars. T 72, Tribune.

WANTED—BARGAINS IN LOTS; MUST BE bargains. Address T 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD EQUITY IN A CORNER ON West Side; will pay $1,000 cash. Address A R 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FLAT BUILDING, EAST OF Ashland-av.; good value, about $11,000. Address V 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY GROUND UNDER THE building and lease back for 99 years; no delay for the money. F. M. CLARKE, 606, 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT; FROM $5,000 TO $7,000. Address T 110, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—$4,000 AND $5,000 CASH TAKES equity in choice brick block, 4 flats, corner, superior throughout; South Side. Address T 92, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—ATTRACTIVE HOMES IN Southern California for Chicago property. E. H. HYDE & CO., 1023 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR EXCHANGE—COAL AND TIMBER LANDS in Eastern Kentucky, 983 acres, for Chicago equities or good clear farms. Address A R 67, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM, GRAIN ELEVATOR, town and city property, clear; want stock of goods. Address Box 295, Frankfort, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FAMILY GROCERIES, good Illinois grain or stock farm, 120 acres, for $3,000; 2 miles from Mississippi River and railroad town. C. KIRKHAM, 2255 Indiana-av.

TO EXCHANGE—$500 FINE COUPE AND HORSE for lot, and will put in some cash. Room 4, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY AND NEW MODERN brick and stone residence and flats in Englewood for clear property; prefer residence; will give a good bargain. 419 Rookery Building.

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PRATT & ELY,
132 La Salle-st.

TON—NEW 8-ROOM MODERN
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ER, 89 Madison-st., Room 18.

S NEAR THE SCHOOL AT
ap. PERRY RUSSELL, R. 55,

PROPERTY.

SHORE ACRES.
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W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Room 32, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

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132 La Salle-st.

near Western-av. This prop-
o 400 lots and can be retailed
de and $750 for 63d-st. lots.
y $2,500 per acre. Can more
by subdividing.
& GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st.

ON PARK—3½ OR 6⅔ ACRES;
re property in the market;
per acre. J. H. KEELER &
ommerce Building.

ES AT A BARGAIN, AS OWN-
easy; within 4 miles of city on
ss T 53, Tribune office.

S—OPTION FOR SALE AT
s at Harvey, or present owner
Address V 54, Tribune office.

arvey acres.
d Halsted; bargain.
AYLOR, 164 Dearborn, R. 612.

RES ON ROCK ISLAND R. R.;
at bargain; also 1,200 acres on
s out, $70 per acre.
N. 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

southeast of Hammond, now
re; 100 per cent profit can be
ly by spring.
R & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

ES ON RAILROAD, IN SEC. 7,
er acre; nothing else there for
C. RIVERA, 908 Tacoma Bldg.

REAL ESTATE.

on shore of Lake Michigan,
rand Haven; all under high
with large orchard of apples,
etc.; clear; a decided bargain
MADDEN BROS.,
167 Dearborn-st., Chicago

NKA, FLA. 135 ACRES; THOU-
fruit and nut trees; acres of
D & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE.

DID INVESTMENT.
ment cut-stone front building,
x146 feet deep to an alley; sit-
irable block in the City of St.
y earning now $11,454 gross an-
qual to 8 per cent on a valua-
fourth floor and part of third
Present income is from leases
le parties, expiring May 1, 1894,
oubtedly wish to renew. Owner
oney in his business, and will
r half cash and balance 6 per
ner will take lease for term of
per cent interest, say $7,200 per
esire it. Photograph of build-
d those desiring same. This
150,000. Address
k-Box No. 444, St. Paul, Minn.

PERIOR, WISCONSIN, MAPS
to N. M. REYNOLDS, 5131 Cor-

TATE WANTED.

VE A CLIENT THAT WILL
rs in any part of the old city
reets or near manufacturing
t or with improvements, from
e for saloon business.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st.

RS TO LIST THEIR PROP-
will push it, advertise it, and
s sale is made.
BERTS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
717 Chamber of Commerce.

VE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO
flats and business property;
DOTY BROS & CO.,
ngton-st. and 582 W. Madison.

WNERS OF REAL ESTATE
ale call on us; no expense or
e is made.
& MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

CUSTOMERS, PROPERTY
of State; no charge unless
T. LEONARD, 84 Washington-st.

EEN ASHLAND AND HOYNE
on, Warren, Monroe, or Adams-
feet, with or without cheap
dern brick and stone residence
have a bargain call.
BIRGE & CO. 146 La Salle-st.
Telephone 1222.

MMEDIATE CUSTOMER,
es or South Side acres east of
McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

VE FROM $50,000 TO $100,000 TO
a well rented flat building or
roperty; will deal with owners
& McNAUGHTON, 85 Dear-

OWNERS ONLY, A DETACH-
use with 8 or 9 rooms; must be
must be a bargain; West or
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st.

LOT FOR $500; 3½ YEARS
trust-deed on real estate; in-
cent, paid semi-annually. 615
e.

T OR MORE; SOUTH SIDE
; price from $2,000 to $4,000;
WATSON, 411 Cham. of Com'ce.

O $50,000 TO INVEST IN RE-
PROPERTY, IMPROVED OR
ing FLAT BUILDINGS.
TFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

T LOTS, $25 TO $50 A FOOT,
ddress T 108, Tribune office.

TISER WANTS TO INVEST
rth Side flats, apartment build-
property. Address V 56, Trib-

R TWO LOTS WITHIN TWO
ouse. Will give as first pay-
in Pasadena, Cal.; value $1,500.
office.

E NORTH 39TH, EAST STATE;
articulars. T 72, Tribune.

INS IN LOTS; MUST BE
s T 84, Tribune office.

EQUITY IN A CORNER ON
y $1,000 cash. Address A R 41,

D FLAT BUILDING, EAST OF
value, about $11,000. Address

UY GROUND UNDER THE
back for 99 years; no delay.
CLARKE, 606, 85 Dearborn-st.

AND LOT; FROM $5,000 TO
110, Tribune office.

XCHANGE.

AND $5,000 CASH TAKES
ick block, 4 flats, corner, supe-
th Side. Address T 92, Tribune.

—ATTRACTIVE HOMES IN
for Chicago property. E. H.
mber of Commerce.

COAL AND TIMBER LANDS
y, 983 acres, for Chicago equi-
Address A R 67, Tribune.

FARM, GRAIN ELEVATOR,
operty, clear; want stock of
6, Frankfort, Ind.

OR FAMILY GROCERIES,
or stock farm, 120 acres, for
ssissippi River and railroad
2255 Indiana-av.

D FINE COUPE AND HORSE
in some cash. Room 6, 102

UITY AND NEW MODERN
dence and flats in Englewood
for residence; will give a good
Building.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FARMS AND CASH FOR GOOD mdse. Address S 150, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FROM 1 TO 20 CHOICE SOUTH and West Side lots for horses or house and lot. W. S. DAY & CO., 514 Chamber of Commerce.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

I HAVE EVEN $4,000 I WILL LOAN AT LOW INterest on good real-estate security. CHAS. H. KNAPP, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real-estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; funds on hand; no delay or charge for drawing papers; large loans at low rates a specialty. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOWEST RATES ON
IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
No delay. Will loan in amounts
of $2,000 and upwards.
BOGUE & HOYT,
Real Estate Board Building,
N. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN large and small amounts, at
5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.
LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 307 and 308.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 5½ per cent, 6 per cent, and 7 per cent.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 and 157 Washington and 582 Madison.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT.
MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 TO $15,000 on improved real estate security at current rates.
H. M. BACON,
R. 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURED PAPER, 90 days or 6 months. B. A. ULRICH, 90 Washington-st., second floor.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr., s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN—$2,500, $3,000, OR $6,000 ON GOOD REAL estate. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
Tel. 630. 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MEMBERSHIP IN CHICAGO STOCK Exchange. Call 923 Chamber of Commerce.

$4,000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS—INTERest 4½ per cent paid semi-annually; first mortgage given on large farm in Southern Wisconsin, valued at three times the amount. Railway expenses allowed. Address A R 66, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 per cent on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, secured notes, goods in storage, furniture, pianos. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call to R. HEYMAN, Room 4, second floor, 142 Dearborn-st., S. W. Cor. Madison.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—ANY LOANS made at lowest market rates. W. R. THRASHER, 103 Washington-st., main floor.

CASH ADVANCED ON STOCKS OF MERCHANdise; auction sales solicited; all transactions confidential. Address V 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent, in large and small amounts.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale, less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST., THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST., "GROUND FLOOR."

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.
"GROUND FLOOR."

$20 TO $500 LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos, jewelry, etc.; any good security; no removal of property; low rates; honest dealing. KNOWLTON, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 402.

$50 TO $500 TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIanos, or any good security at lowest rates. GEO. WRIGHT, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION, LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.

50x100 75x100 100x100 272x100	Harrison, near Desplaines-st.
100x126 150x126 250x126 1,000x156	Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. systems and Taylor-st. Can furnish any size wanted.

Address owner, (Tel. 2737)
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—FOR REMOVAL, NICE FRAME house; all improvements. 565 E. Division-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARKER & JACKSON FURNACES, THE BEST IN use; also several good kind second-hand furnaces, 1818 Wabash-av.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W., 21 Park-av.

WANTED—FOLDING BED AND DRESSER; (wire form with bust.) Address V 84, Tribune.

WANTED—FURNITURE OF 4 OR 5 ROOMS. Address T 109, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

A BARGAIN ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS: A cozy 6-room and bath flat, furnished complete for housekeeping; price $500, $400 cash, balance on time. Call first flat, 3213 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—20 ROOMS ELEGANT FURNITURE at 88 Fourth-av.; great bargain.

LEASE AND FURNITURE, 16 ROOMS, $1,000, SPOT cash, South Side. Address T 117, Tribune office.

WE HAVE SEVERAL HANDSOMELY FURNISHed and profitable rooming and boarding houses for sale on Wabash-av., Michigan-av., and other parts of the city. Look under the head of "Business Chances" in today's paper and you will see what we have for sale. Call at once; this property will advance after the 1st of January. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 707 Chamber of Commerce.

WE HAVE AN 18-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, Michigan-av.; walking distance; long lease; $75 per month; paying good returns; best spot cash bargain on the avenue.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS; rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

MILLER'S OLD BOOKSTORE—
Great bargains in standard books. Cash paid for books and magazines. Send for catalogue. Write or call. No. 2 Arcade, rear of 155 La Salle-st.

HOSPITALS.

HOME FOR LADIES, BEFORE AND DURING confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZARA, 1409 Wabash-av.

LADIES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND auditor, No. 94 Washington-st. Telephone 2,835.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of reference. G. L. MARCHAND, 112 Clark-st., Room 523.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 SIXTEENTH-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms with board.

48 BRYANT-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ALCOVE room with board; gentlemen preferred.

51 30TH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED, HEATED room; excellent board; price reasonable.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, WELL FURnished front room, with board.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—SINGLE ROOMS WITH board.

1515 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms; first-class table and home comforts; call quick before best rooms are taken.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV. — DESIRABLE ROOM, with first-class table.

1636 MICHIGAN-AV.—CHOICE LOT OF ROOMS, elegantly furnished, to rent with first-class board; just opened. Reference.

1905 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE ROOM ON PARlor floor; also large room on 3d floor; good table; reasonable terms.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED WARM room with bath connecting; first-class board.

CALUMET-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.—A GENTLEMAN desiring superior accommodations with board in private family can address T 70, Tribune office.

North Side.

8 WASHINGTON-PLACE, OFF DEARBORN-AV.—Choice of rooms; board.

63 RUSH—LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD; also single room.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; excellent board; home comforts; reasonable.

187 DEARBORN-AV.—A SINGLE ROOM WITH hot and cold water, excellent table board.

191 DEARBORN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM for two with board; references.

234 ONTARIO AND 130 DEARBORN—PLEASANT suite of rooms, also two large singles, nicely furnished, with board.

236 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ALcove, convenient to bath; also less expensive, with board. References.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—TWO DOUBLE AND TWO single rooms; board if desired.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE, WARM furnished rooms, with good board; reasonable.

391 SUPERIOR-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE, WITH good board, for two; reasonable rates.

406 SUPERIOR-ST.—2 PLEASANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with board; select.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with excellent board; location select; near Lake-Shore drive. Address V 86, Tribune office.

West Side.

49 ASHLAND-BLVD.—BOARD; ALCOVE ROOM; fine location; small family; few boarders.

415 WASHINGTON-BD.—A LARGE, PLEASANT furnished room, with board; south front; good locality.

440 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—PLEASANT rooms, 2d floor, all conveniencies; good table; reasonable.

450 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—TWO FURNISHED rooms; also single rooms; good table; first-class location; all modern conveniences.

Miscellaneous.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA—$3 weekly; transients, 50c; 4 minutes from Court-House; restaurant, popular prices; steam heat, elevator, hot water; Turkish baths, 50c; no extra charge for all night; newly ventilated; table d'hote, 5c.

Suburban.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN private family; nice suburb, 5-cent fare; very reasonable price. Flat, 5 rooms, unfurnished, to rent; water, etc.; very reasonable price; close-in suburb, 5-cent fare; no smoke. Call Room 23, No. 97 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Hotels.

CHICAGO HOTEL—ROOMS, 25C. TO $1.00; WEEKly $1.50 to $3.00; at 156 Clark-st.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, OPPOSITE THE Rookery Building, 135 Adams-st., new and modern; rooms steam heated; beds have no equal; elevator service; strangers should stop at the Midland; rates $1 per day. F. H. THOMPSON, Propr.

WAVERLY HOTELS AND
TEMPERANCE COFFEE-HOUSES,
Clark and Lake-sts. and 262 Clark-st.,
Adjoining Board of Trade; half block from general Post-Office.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR YOUNG LADY MUSICal students in private families where the comforts of a home can be had at moderate cost; references. Address, with full information, Chicago Musical College, Central Music-Hall.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—AND LARGE SOUTH FRONT ROOM—By young couple in private family, between Ashland and Western-avs., Park-av. and Jackson-blvd. Address T 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS, BY THREE YOUNG men; private family where there are no other roomers preferred. Satisfactory references furnished. Address V 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—GOOD, AND WELL FURNISHED ROOM by a gentleman where he can have use of bath every morning; private family preferred. Address T 124, Tribune office.

BOARD—NEW-YEARS IS A GOOD DAY TO DROP in and look over our list of O. K.'d rooms; suites for housekeeping; no charge. CARR & CO.,
461 Rookery.

BOARD—THE BEST, CHEAPEST, THE QUICKest way to rent your rooms is by listing with G. H. GORDON & CO., 225 Dearborn-st., Suite 504-506.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, Superior instruction in shorthand, also in phrase writing and typewriting; full course, $40; dictation for all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1029 Chicago Opera-House. E. F. WALLACE, Prin.

BOOKKEEPING AND SHORTHAND STUDENTS and class victims desiring practical instructions, home exercises corrected. Address A E 59, Tribune.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY—American Express Building, 78 East Monroe-st. Second term will open Jan. 5. Apply at once. Private instruction a specialty in fine waltzing and latest society dancing. Call from 11 to 2 o'clock.

ENGINEERS WANTED TO ATTEND A SPECIAL evening class for steam engineers. Terms $1 per month. P. NISSEN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE DOES PRIVATE tutoring; terms reasonable. Address T 64, Tribune office.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPING and writing day and night; 125 Dearborn-st.; preferable to business colleges. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co. Call for circular.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPing and writing, day and night, 125 Dearborn-st. Preferable to business colleges. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co. Call for circular.

KRETLOW'S DANCING SCHOOL—OPENING OF beginners' class—Apollo Hall on Blue Island-av., Friday, Jan. 2, 1891; Klare's Hall, 70 North Clark-st., Monday, Jan. 5. Particulars at the hall or my residence, 177 E. Indiana-st.

NEGLECTED EDUCATION—INSTRUCTION strictly private; English, French in all branches, Latin, mathematics; bookkeeping a specialty at the new English-French Academy, under the management of PROF. G. CHRISTIE, A. B., University of France, assisted by competent instructors.
Prepares pupils for colleges, high schools, teachers' examinations.
Terms moderate. Lessons given in pupils' residence. Apply at academy, 598 West Monroe-st., or at residence, 216 Ogden-av.

PIANO AND BANJO LESSONS BY COMPETENT teacher; $10 per term. 3140 Forest-av.

SHORTHAND—IF A TEACHER CANNOT REPORT a speaker his services are valueless. All systems taught by J. S. WHITE, court stenographer, Room 5 Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st., beginning Jan. 2, 1891.

SHORTHAND — SEVENTEENTH YEAR — THE Chicago Athenæum maintains the most thorough school in the West; classes kept full; good demand for competent stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOVERNESS—A REfined, educated young woman desires position as companion or governess; English in all its branches, French, elocution, music, etc. Seven years' experience. Address MARY GREEN, Romeo, Mich.

TEACHERS' SCHOOL, HAYMARKET THEATER Building; preparation for teachers' examinations a specialty. Write or call for circular.

THE INSTITUTE, RIVER FOREST, ILL.—WINter term, Jan. 2. Send for catalogue.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION—H. PETRIE, SUITE 58, Japanese Building, corner State and Jackson.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE NEELY SHOE—
$2, $3, $4, $5, $6.
CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS,
50c to $3.
Open evenings. NEELY BROS.,
152 West Madison-st.,
One door east of dime museum.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

GRAVEL AND CEMENT ROOFING—OLD ROOFS repaired; all work guaranteed; now is the time to prepare for winter; estimates free.
JNO. N. COFFIN, 5 Wabash-av., 5th floor.

MACHINERY.

ASSORTMENT OF 22 KINDS OF STEAM ENgines and boilers, 2 to 25 horse-power, stationary and marine; own manufacture; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

POSTAGE-STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

ANCIENT COINS BOUGHT AND SOLD; POSTage stamps of all nations. Illustrated coin catalogue, 10 cents. STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL.

WANTED — ALTO SINGERS; CATHOLIC Church. Address T 79, Tribune office.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADEMARKS OBTAINed. CHAS. C. TILLMAN, 38, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 Dearborn-st.—The stone-front, 9-room residence No. 3313 Indiana-av.; very cheap to May 1. Key at 3349, second door south.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST.—fine large 9-room house; first-class repair; cheap rent to May, 1892; possession at once. RHODES BROS. & CO., 418 Home Insurance Bldg.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence. Particulars at 66, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, 3122 Rhodes-av. Also 9-room house, 139 37th-st. Inquire at 3155 Rhodes-av. or 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2344 PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO-STORY and basement stone-front house, 11 rooms. Wabash-av., near 22d-st., furnished house, 20 rooms, in fine order.
A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1925-1927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO 15-room houses, separately or together. Good for boarding-house purposes.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO.,
407 Tacoma Building.

West Side.

TO RENT—51 S. ASHLAND-AV., LARGE STONE front residence; adapted to boarding-house purposes. CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 867 PARK-AV., COR. ALBANY, 7-room cottage; $15 per month; key at 873 Park-av. GEO. NICHOLS, 53 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—COVINGTON, LA., NEAR NEW Orleans—Comfortable furnished house for winter or longer. H. F. COFFEE & CO., 225 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICE 5-ROOM FLATS WITH ALL CONveniences; new building, 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av.; janitor service; well lighted and ventilated; only 10 minutes' walk to Court-House; janitor on premises to show flats. JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS; BATH, PANTRY, laundry; furnace rooms; new; very nice. Calumet-av. and 32th-st. W. D. BISHOPP, 3633 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—349 WABASH-AV., 2D FLOOR, $45; 3D floor, $40; reduction until May 1.
SAWYER & GARRETT,
89 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—THREE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOM apartments, Prairie-av. and 31st-st.
F. T. HASKELL, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, 232 MICHigan-av.

TO RENT—DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT SEVEN-room modern brick flat, northeast corner of 64th and Winter-sts., Englewood; 5c fares. Secure now a winter and summer home. No children.

West Side.

TO RENT—

4-room flat, 14 Morgan-st.	$14.50
5-room flat, 8 Morgan-st.	18.50
5-room flat, 274 W. Randolph-st.	25.00
6-room flat, 276 W. Randolph-st.	27.50

Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 274 Randolph-st., or V. H. SURGHNOR,
85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLATS; every modern convenience; well lighted; good neighborhood; rent cheap. Call at 1029 Adams-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT; JANITOR SERVice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., third floor.

TO RENT—FLAT; MODERN; 7 LARGE ROOMS; low rent. 220 S. Sangamon-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED FLATS, corner North Clark and Schiller-sts.; 7 rooms and bath. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO.,
407 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—204 NORTH CLARK-ST., FIRST FLAT, 6 large rooms. GALT, 804 Opera-House Building.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE NEW FURNISHED rooms; steam heat, gas, and bath; private family; 5 minutes' walk; splendid location. Address V 29, Tribune office.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS COR. PINE AND Ohio and cor. Pine and Illinois; others cheaper, from $10 upwards. Inquire Hoyt Renting Office, cor. Pine and Indiana-sts. Open all hours.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED NINE-room flat; hot water, heat, and janitor service; will rent reasonably to May 1; exceptionally good references required. Apply before 11 a. m. or after 5. 410 Oak-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A NICE 7-ROOM FLAT; FURNITURE for sale; everything complete; good location; close to steam and cable-cars; will sell cheap if sold within a week. Address V 72, Tribune office.

Lake.

TO RENT—NORMAL PARK—LIGHTEST AND prettiest small flats in city, 6804 Yale-st., 3 and 4 rooms; $13 and $18; new brick building; janitor, etc.; open today. D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLATS IN STANLEY BUILDing, 4043 and 4045 Ellis-av.; elegant, convenient, pleasant, and accessible; equal to Chicago's best; janitor in basement. THOMAS ORDAN, owner.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, WITH PIANOFORTE, an elegant flat of 5 rooms; cable cars to door; cheap until May 1. 5161 State-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM APARTMENT IN the Rosalie, cor. 57th-st. and Rosalie-ct.; steam heat and janitor service. CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—GENTLEMEN WHO WANT all the luxuries in the shape of quiet, richly-furnished, well-kept room in a first-class, respectable house at about one-half hotel prices, call at Dearborn Park Building, 5 and 6 East Washington-st.; steam heat, elevator, etc.; table first-class.

TO RENT—119 FIFTH-AV.—LARGE WELL FURnished rooms, first floor, reasonable.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—TWO LARGE SUNny rooms, furnace heat, suitable for parlor and bedroom; private family. 401 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR floor; also other rooms. 2525 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ROOM; everything new and first-class. Inquire at 193 E. Washington-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—322 MICHIGAN-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL and newly furnished front alcove; steam heat and all modern improvements; also small room.

TO RENT—1222 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished east and west rooms, to desirable parties only. References.

TO RENT—259 MICHIGAN-AV., SUITE OF FURnished front rooms, with bath; also other rooms.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, COMFORTAble furnished double and single rooms, well heated; rent very reasonable; references. 2021 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED rooms, with gas, bath, and heat, at very moderate terms. 2408 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; central location. 2210 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, SECond floor; $10 monthly; for gentlemen. 52 24th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED FRONT room for gentlemen; references. 261 Dearborn-av., opposite Union Club.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIana—Newly furnished, steam heat, hot water baths free; elevator; $3 weekly; transients 50c; restaurant by Compagnon, late Chicago Club; table board $1 day; table d'hote 50c; Turkish baths 50c.

TO RENT—242 LA SALLE-AV.—A PLEASANT single room for gentleman.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECond-story front and back rooms; breakfast if desired. References. 531 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—289 OAK-ST., SOUTH FRONT, ALCOVE; also other rooms; furnished; modern conveniences; references.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, ALL conveniences for gentlemen; private American family of three; fine location, near State and Division. Address V 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, suitable for 2 gentlemen; also a single room. 254 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—408 CHESTNUT-ST., COR. RUSH-ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen.

West Side.

TO RENT—337 LEAVITT-ST., NEAR HARRISON, newly furnished parlor and bed-room; fire, gas, bath; board if desired; two gentlemen; small family; no other roomers; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished; gas, bath, heat; man and wife or two gents. Call at 40 S. Center-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—SOUTHERN exposure; will allow light housekeeping. 414 Washington-blvd.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room, steam heat; near 43d-st. station Ill. Central Ry. 4305 Berkeley-av., Flat H.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1891—
Corner store and basement,
State-st., near Harrison,
50 feet front.
KEEBLER & CO., Exclusive Agents,
Tel. 5045. 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
State-st., between Monroe and Washington, two stores and building.
Clark-st., store, near Madison-st.
For saloon, corner store, $3,000; prominent location. ROUNDS & CLOUGH,
156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES 3202—3204 COTTAGE Grove-av.; new; rent reasonable.
GEORGE M. SCHMIDT,
419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE, 540 WABASH-av. Apply to janitor on premises all day, or
JAMES WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT store, 203 5th-av.; immediate possession.
F. T. HASKELL, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 59 MARket-st., between Randolph and Washington; reduced rent. Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—374 W. LAKE-ST., GOOD STORE, 25x80. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE SMALL STORE, 321 OGden-av.; plate front; only $18. D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

North Side.

FOR RENT—ONLY ONE STORE LEFT IN block of ten, corner Wells and Eugenie-sts.; living rooms in rear. Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND REtail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, FLOORS, AND BUILDings. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE ON third floor of Owings Building, corner Dearborn and Adams; handsomely decorated; in first-class order. Inquire immediately 302 Owings Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—(HALF PRICE) AT 127 LA SALLE-ST.—Large main floor office, smaller third floor office, and top floor sleeping-rooms. Call Room 9.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH USE OF RECEPtion room, in elegantly furnished office in Chamber of Commerce. Address A R 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SUITE OF CORNER OFfices in Mallers Building, best of light and fireproof. J. B. MALLERS, 226 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED OFFICE or desk-room, cheap; Chamber of Commerce Building. Address T 105, Tribune office.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—LARGE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick barn, 24 stalls, and accommodations for an equal number of vehicles; rear of 538 and 540 Wabash-av. Apply to janitor on premises all day, or
JAMES WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—

Nos. 42 and 44 Michigan-av., four-story and basement building, 43x75 feet; over 16,000 square feet floor space.

PRATT & ELY.
132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—WILL BUILD A FACTORY TO SUIT any good tenant in almost any location desired and give lease at low rental for term of years, commencing May 1st. We have a large list of vacant manufacturing property to improve. If none of our land suits you we will buy land that does and improve it. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—NO. 265 S. WATER-ST. and No. 244 Lake-st.; entire building 25x100 feet four stories and basement, running through from South Water to Lake-st.; freight elevator, etc.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x100; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner.
THOMAS MACKIN,
276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND ROOMS, WITH POWER in modern manufacturing buildings located on the North, South, and West Sides. We handle the most extensive list of property of this description of any office in Chicago. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1 OR MAY 1—A 60-ROOM hotel near the corner of State and Van Buren-sts.; 5 year lease. KEEBLER & COMPANY,
Down-town Renting Agents,
Tel. 5045. 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—39 AND 41 S. CANAL-ST., SECOND floor; also basement, with engine if desired.
SAWYER & GARRETT,
89 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSES AND MANUFACturing buildings all over the city. If you expect to make a change now or later send us word and we will call on you and keep your wants in view. We are prepared to erect buildings to suit tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 floor, 45x175; 1 room, 45x90; 1 45x70, 1 45x55, 1 30x30; from $40 month upward; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers; low insurance; best location in the city. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, SUITABLE for warehouse, manufacturing, or wholesale business; elevators, engine, boilers, steam heat, etc.
RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — CHEAP—A LARGE MANUFACTURing building (brick) on the West Side. Will sell at a bargain 2 tubular boilers now in the building.
MAURITZON BROS.,
78 La Salle-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—SAML. POLKEY, 90 LA SALLE-ST.—Renting and management of property a specialty.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—
WE SOLICIT
THE RENTING, CARE, AND MANAGEMENT OF HOUSES, OFFICE BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING, AND APARTMENT BUILDINGS.
Remember we have a separate and special department for above branch of our business under the direct supervision of an experienced and able man.
Special attention is given to the interests of nonresidents. DAVID M. McLEAN & CO.,
97 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE CAN GIVE YOU MORE information about a boarding place in fifteen minutes than you can find out by yourself in a week, and it costs you nothing. G. H. GORDON & CO.,
225 Dearborn-st., Suite 504-506.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE ARE HAVING A great many calls for rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with and without board; parties having unoccupied rooms and wishing them rented will do well to list them with WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS LIST YOUR houses, flats, and stores for rent with
REXFORD & BELLAMY, Room 20, 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM ON SOUTH SIDE for a young gentleman, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; new house, north of 30th-st. preferred. References exchanged. Address T 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OR flat on South Side, owner to board for rent. Address V 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MEDIUM-SIZED OFFICE by real-estate firm in down-town center. State rental and full particulars. Address V 49, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping; reasonable; for two ladies; North Side preferred. Address V 14, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE ROOM, WITH telephone, in good locality, for merchandise brokerage; give full particulars and price. Address V 62, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—RESIDENCE AND BUSIness property. Owners consult with SAML. POLKEY, 90 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, IN BASEment or first floor, for real estate dealer; best of references given and required. Address E. C. S., 5063 Lake-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN CHRISTIAN family, with or without board, by gentleman; state terms; must be moderate. T 111, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots. These lots are clear and are in the best part of South Englewood inside of the city limits and within four blocks of two stations on the Rock Island suburban line. These lots will be exchanged at their cash value, as to which I invite close investigation. The title is perfect and a certified abstract will be furnished with each lot. This is by no means the class of property which is usually offered in trade for horses, but is property in a subdivision where lots are being constantly sold for cash to a good class of buyers. I am in a position to place horses and owners desiring to sell can in this way get a good, full price instead of sacrificing their horses, as must be done for cash at this time of the year. O. J. BARRETT,
94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car-barns.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO, DEC. 31, 1890.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT Mr. Fred K. Morrill has this day withdrawn from our firm. W. F. COBB & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
This is to notify the public that the firm of Louis Weber & Son has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. A. Ostrowski retiring and the remaining members of the firm assuming all debts.
LOUIS WEBER & SON.
L. Weber. Daniel B. Weber. A. Ostrowski.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnership firm of Roche & Farwell heretofore doing business at 33-35 River-st.
IS THIS DAY DISSOLVED.
P. J. ROCHE.
Chicago, Dec. 31.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE REGULAR annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Real Estate and Land Company will be held at the office of said company, Room 1, No. 97 Clark-st., in the City of Chicago, on Thursday, Jan. 8, 1891, at 12 o'clock m., for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before it.
HERMANN BENZE, Secretary.

THE FIRM OF JOHN M. MARIS & CO. IS DISsolved this day by mutual consent, John Franklin retiring. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1891.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—IRON SAFE, MEDIUM SIZE, suitable for vault or office; cost $60; will sell for $27. 85 Dearborn-st., Room 315.

FOR SALE—NEW ROLL TOP DESK. HOPKINS & HASBROUCK, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE MAHOGANY DESK AND MAhogany chair; cheap. Room 3,
Tribune Building.

WANTED—OFFICE DESK; MUST BE GOOD and cheap for cash. Room 30, 80 Dearborn-st.

WANT TO BUY A ROLLER-TOP DESK; CHEAP. Room 23, No. 97 South Clark-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—ADvice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

WAGES, NOTES, BOARD BILLS, AND BAD debts of all kinds collected at once. 76 Fifth-av., Room 14; open evenings till 8 and Sundays 11 a. m.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—SIX GENUINE WATER SPANiel puppies; cheap. Address V 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — THOROUGHBRED YORKshire skye and fox terriers. Barn, 2128 Calumet-av.

A FEW CHOICE, FRESH COWS, WITH young calves, for sale at my farm. Will deliver in city. Inquire at office, 379 West Randolph-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 289 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one 11x14 crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS

CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.

Our new warerooms (the most beautiful in the United States) are now open, and a large assortment of

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS MANUFACTURED BY

CHICKERING & SONS,
CHASE BROTHERS,
MATHUSHEK & SON, AND
S. T. GORDON & SON,

on exhibition and for sale at reasonable prices and on most liberal terms. New scales, new repeating action, French pitch.

OVER 400 PIANOS TO SELECT FROM.

Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to CHICKERING & SONS' PATENT COMBINATION OF THE AGRAFFE AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte.

An unlimited guarantee with every CHICKERING and CHASE BROS. piano.

Reasonable prices; cash or monthly payments.

This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros. purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. New pianos to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash-av. Andrews Building.
FRANK H. KING, Manager.

ADAM SCHAAF
CORNER W. MADISON AND MORGAN-STS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOS.

In addition to our large stock of new Schaaf, Vose & Sons, Decker, and Kroeger pianos we offer for sale the following second-hand instruments; every piano warranted to be as represented; salesrooms open evenings:

3 upright pianos	$125, $135, $145
4 Vose & Sons	$175, $190, $200, $250
4 Kroeger & Sons	$175, $200, $225, $250
4 Schaafs	$150, $165, $175, $225
1 Mathushek	$140
3 Deckers	$175, $200, $250
5 uprights, each	$100
6 squares, all makes	$20 to $70

Some of these pianos are practically as good as new. Any of the above can be purchased on easy payments to suit buyers.

200 pianos to rent at $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SOMETHING FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT—

DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ANTIQUE OAK.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MAHOGANY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN FIGURED ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN POLISHED EBONY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MOTTLED WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ROSEWOOD.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ENGLISH OAK.

DECKER BROS. BABY GRAND PIANOS.

DECKER BROS. PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

These pianos are the highest type of the manufacturer's skill, and are the nearest approach to the ideal perfection yet attained by any maker.
Do not decide what piano you will purchase before you have seen and heard the DECKER BROTHERS pianos.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., and 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

REASONS WHY
you should buy your piano at
W. W. KIMBALL CO'S.
BECAUSE—They sell strictly on the one-price system.
BECAUSE—They give the best value for your money.
BECAUSE—Their instruments are standard, and exactly as represented.
BECAUSE—They fully guarantee all goods, and their responsibility is unquestioned.
BECAUSE—When you buy a second-hand piano, you can get price paid for it, any time in two years, towards new piano.
BECAUSE—You can be accommodated on time payments if desired.
BECAUSE—You will have the largest stock in the city to select from.
BECAUSE—They sell on easy terms and at lowest prices.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

"NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD."

DECKER BROTHERS' Matchless Pianos.

To buy a cheap piano because it is cheap is very poor economy. The best is really the cheapest in the end and infinitely more satisfactory. We can satisfy the most critical, for the matchless DECKER BROTHERS' PIANO HAS NO SUPERIORS.

ESTEY Pianos. CAMP & CO. Pianos. ARION Pianos.

THE ESTEY PIANO, with its new repeating action, broad, full tone, and even scale, affords the musician all the technical possibilities of the grand piano, together with all the advantages peculiar to the upright.

ESTEY Organs. CAMP & CO. Organs.

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
Prices ranging from $200 to $1,000.
Pianos and organs to rent, with privilege of subsequent purchase.
Tuning, repairing, and moving by skillful workmen.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

BUY A
SCHAAF } CHICAGO-MADE PIANO.
SCHAAF } PIANOS.
SCHAAF } Factory 15, 17, 19, 21 Clinton-st.
Seven-year warranty given with each piano.
Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CHICKERING PIANO—
In fine order.
$10 down, $8 monthly.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

PIANO BUYERS
PIANO BUYERS
PIANO BUYERS
should not fail to take advantage of the present opportunity offered for selecting an instrument from the largest and most complete assortment of STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, KURTZMAN, LESTER, GEO. W. LYON, and other pianos ever exhibited in this city.
This most magnificent display of especially selected instruments for the holiday trade, and our favorable prices and terms commend themselves.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.
The only authorized representatives in Chicago for the
STEINWAY PIANO.
STEINWAY PIANO.
STEINWAY PIANO.

STECK, STECK, STECK.
CONOVER, CONOVER, CONOVER.
COLBY, COLBY, COLBY.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC. C. A. SMITH & CO. C. A. SMITH & CO.
JEWETT, JEWETT, JEWETT, JEWETT,
PIANOS.
From $200 upwards. Cash or installments.
Renting. Tuning. Repairing.
AYRES & WYGANT CO.,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
HIGHEST GRADE.
Prices moderate. Terms to suit.
First-class pianos for rent at reasonable rates.
Bargains in second-hand square and upright pianos.
Warerooms, 156-158 Wabash-av.
Manufactory, 91-93 East Indiana-st.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
A fine selection now on exhibition at manufacturer's warerooms. Perfect in
TONE, ACTION, AND WORKMANSHIP.
Elegant cases in new designs. Sold for cash or monthly payments at
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. New upright pianos to rent. Rent allowed if purchased.
B. SHONINGER CO., 225 State-st.

FINE, ELEGANT CABINET GRAND UPrights, slightly soiled in show windows (can be repolished), at a decided bargain. Cash or easy payments. Also

1 Miller	$100	1 Marsh	$25
1 Knabe	150	1 Boardman & Gray	50
1 Steinway	200	1 Waters	80
1 Treyser	95	1 Miller	85

Chicago Music Co., 195 and 197 Wabash-av.

LEFT WITH US ON SALE—FINE, LARGE Upright piano; 7⅓ octaves; triple strung; price, with cover and stool, $135, cash or payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

NO FANCY PRICES
FOR PIANOS AT
223 Wabash-av.,
J. O. TWICHELL.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $250 ON PAYments; rent, $4; squares, $25 to $150; rent, $3.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

10 SQUARE PIANOS—
ALL MAKES.
$5 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE—

1 Chickering	$190	1 Hazelton	$155
1 Weber	150	1 Fischer	175
1 Bauer	185	1 Emerson	165
2 Vose & Sons	150	1 Haines	125

Payments, $5 to $10 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

HAZELTON PIANO, HANDSOME ROSEwood case, in fine condition; a bargain; $175; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
Strictly first-class in
TONE, ACTION, AND WORKMANSHIP.
Durability guaranteed. Manufacturer's prices.
Cash or time payments. Pianos to rent.
B. SHONINGER CO. 225 STATE-ST.

SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS,
145-147 Wabash-av.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
Look for our list of bargains in this paper Sunday.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225.
French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$100 BUYS A HAINES BROS. PIANO.
A bargain.
Easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

UP ONE FLIGHT—LOW RENT MAKES low prices; a fair upright, $50; others at $100, $125, and up; also a large stock of new Kranich & Bach, Wegman, Krell, Bryant, and others; easy payments; or rent. J. A. BRYANT,
207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's.

GENUINE OLD VIOLIN $75; BARGAIN IN GOOD violins, new and old, guitars, etc.; also repaired, exchanged; pianos and organs for sale, repaired, tuned. NICHOLSON, 203 Chicago-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CLAIRVOYANCE — MME. MARREE, THE great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, born with a double veil and greatest prophetic gift of second sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; $5,000 challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on dead and living friends or enemies, on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Marree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. All believing themselves conjured or bewitched should wear the charm of the ancient talisman for good luck. Advice to young men how to gain riches and what best adapted for, and to business-men their gain or loss in worldly goods. Advice to ladies how to gain happiness and peace. Mme. Marree predicted President Harrison's election and the assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. Was the only one predicted the World's Fair in Chicago from the commencement. Her predictions are always exactly and truthfully fulfilled; you believe what you hear and know yourself. Warns the public to beware of all who imitate her name and advertisement. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 337 West Van Buren-st., above Aberdeen, first flat. Always at home. All call and know the truth.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

STORAGE.

A SAFE PLACE IN WHICH TO STORE FURNIture, pianos, and merchandise is the Chicago Storage Warehouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Proprs.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,274.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE — LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; 6-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,573
E. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $350 CASH; INVENtion will be manufactured on royalty; large profit. Address V 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $10,000, IN A FIRST-class new hotel enterprise in Chicago, to open May 1, new building; will make $50,000 a year; owner of building will take half interest. Address T 113, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $20,000 TO $25,000; brewery in Chicago; 9 to 10 per cent guaranteed. Address V 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000, SPECIALTIES in children's clothing. Address T 7, Tribune.

WANTED—A CARPENTER CONTRACTOR AS partner in a sash and door manufactory; must have some capital. Address A R 39, Tribune office.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADY IN COMFORTABLE HOME WOULD BOARD infant, small children or invalid. 2122 Calumet-av.

WANTED—1,500 TONS 56-POUND STEEL RAILS; part cash, balance on time. Address V 10, Tribune office.

STANLEY LECTURES—4 SEATS IN FIRST ROW center of first balcony, $3 each, $5 pair. Best seats in the house. Address V 36, Tribune office.

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Ocean Steamers.

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CUNARD LINE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS
IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent,
170 Washington-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT
STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent,
South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.—Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland	* 8:00am § 5:20pm ‡11:00pm	*10:35pm § 9:30am ‡ 7:00am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30am *11:00pm	7:00pm ‡ 7:00am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30am	1:15pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00pm * 7:30pm	* 1:15pm * 4:00pm *11:00am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:30pm	7:00am
Green Bay & Menominee	*11:30am	7:00am
Sioux City, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‡ 6:00pm	9:30am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*11:10pm *11:40am	7:15am 2:15pm
Kansas City and St. Joseph	*11:10pm	7:15am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‡Daily.
For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Burlington and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:30 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:50 pm	†10:30 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:20 pm	†10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	† 6:30 am	† 9:00 am
Worth Accomodation	†10:00 am	† 1:50 pm
Worth Accomodation	† 3:50 pm	† 7:55 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex.	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Local Ex.	9:05 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12:30 N'n	1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11:30 pm	1:35 pm
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	11:00 pm	7:45 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	9:00 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5:00 pm	9:15 am

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Office 188 Clark-st. Depot Harrison-st. & Fifth-av. Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:30 p. m. daily; 11:30 p. m., except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	*12:05 pm § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm	* 6:10 pm § 8:30 am § 7:00 am
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§11:00 pm	§ 2:50 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:30 pm	§ 8:00 am § 9:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am † 9:00 pm X 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm ‡ 7:00 am X 1:50 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 3:00 pm * 7:30 pm	* 4:00 pm § 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	§10:30 pm * 8:00 am *11:30 am § 5:00 pm	§ 6:25 am §10:00 am * 1:50 pm * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am §10:30 pm	* 1:50 pm § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm §10:30 pm	§10:00 am § 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:15 pm	* 7:00 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:10 pm *10:30 am * 6:30 am
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:10 pm
Rockford via Harvard	* 9:00 am	*10:25 am
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 6:00 pm	*10:25 am
Dixon and Sterling	* 8:40 am	*10:15 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

GREAT ROCK-ISLAND ROUTE—PASSENGER Station corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and at station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 1:30 pm	¶ 1:15 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:30 pm	* 1:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 5:30 pm	* 1:50 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 7:00 pm	* 8:55 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:05 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:05 am
Council Bluffs night Express	*10:30 pm	* 7:35 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 pm	† 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison Night Express	* 11:00 pm	* 6:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 29th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:15 am	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	* 8:20 pm	* 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	* 8:20 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	† 2:35 pm	† 4:25 pm
Springfield Express	*11:25 pm	* 6:30 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	† 4:30 pm	† 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:00 pm	‡ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:35 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	‡ 1:00 pm	o 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	† 4:15 pm	†10:35 am
Rockford & Freeport Express		
Dubuque & Rockford Express	† 8:35 am	

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.—(NORTHERN Pacific R. R. Co. lessee.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire	† 8:30 am * 5:00 pm *10:45 pm	* 7:00 pm * 9:50 am * 7:00 am
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	* 5:00 pm *10:45 pm	* 9:50 am * 7:00 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	† 8:30 am * 5:00 pm *10:45 pm	* 8:55 pm * 1:50 pm * 7:00 am
Burlington Passenger	† 4:25 pm	† 9:50 am

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark-st. Depot Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st. cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:35 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 3:00 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Limited	* 5:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:35 pm	* 7:50 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	*11:55 am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office 67 Clark-st. Depot foot of Lake-st.

Nov. 30, 1890	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05 am	† 7:25 pm
Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 4:35 pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled	*12:20 pm	* 4:50 pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	* 3:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†11:20 am
Night Express	§ 9:25 pm	¶ 6:40 am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 pm	* 8:05 am
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 3:10 pm	† 4:35 pm
Grand Rapids Sleeping Car	*11:10 pm	* 8:15 am
VIA CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.		
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 9:00 am	† 4:35 pm
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	† 4:40 pm	† 6:30 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*11:15 pm	† 7:05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday. ¶Ex. Sunday. §Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:30 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*10:15 p m
Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKEFront, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10 a m	†6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:45 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 p m	* 8:35 a m
Night Express	*10:40 p m	* 5:50 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:05 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 8:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:25 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 4:55 pm	x10:35 am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro. Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:30 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:35 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:30 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:05 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:00 am
New York & Boston Day Ex.	§ 10:30 am	§ 8:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:30 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 8:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 6:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	§11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*11:15 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:25 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:50 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 9:15 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES. — MADISON AND Canal streets, Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express	F † 8:15am
	Penna. Special	P *10:20am
	Fast Line	F * 3:15pm
	Penna. Limited	F * 5:00pm
	Eastern Express	F * 7:10pm
	Atlantic Express	F *11:30pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South		P * 9:15am P * 8:30pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:30 a. m., P *7:10 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:20 p. m., F *5:10 p. m., P *9:20 p. m.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:30am	6:55 pm
Do Night Express	8:35pm	7:20 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE"—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:15 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 111 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. E. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 19 Clark-st., Chicago.

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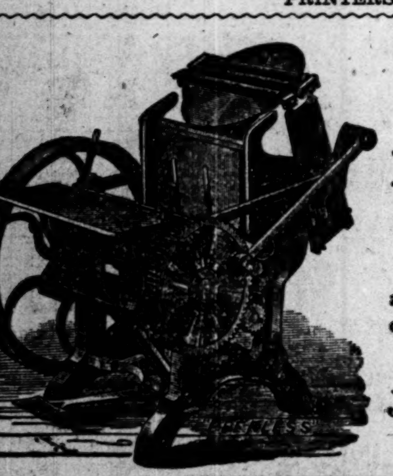

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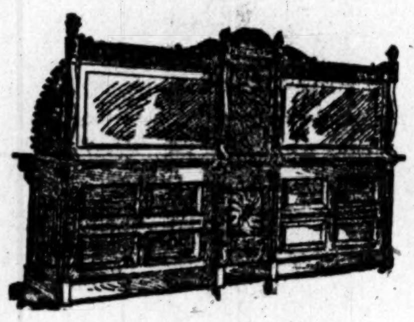

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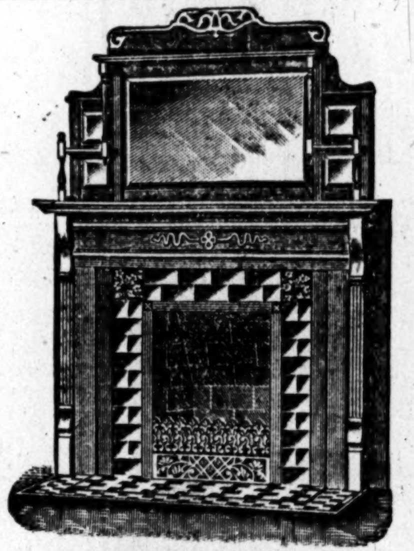

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New Insurance Issued (over)	$7,000,000.00
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— 454,167.40
— 79,061.27
— 17,924.00
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Pages 17 to 24.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART THREE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1891—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE COMMERCE OF 1890.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF CHICAGO FOR THE LAST YEAR.

Larger Receipts of Live Stock, Oats, Corn, and Lumber; but Wheat, Butter and Wool Show a Large Decrease—An Active Movement of Produce at Better Prices—A Big Gain in Manufactures, Especially in Packing, and a Fair Increase in Wholesale—The Trade of the City Measured by $1,380,000,000, Being a Gain of 17 Per Cent, with an Increase of 21.1 Per Cent in the Bank Clearings.

The commercial record of Chicago for the year 1890 presents a far greater variety of incident and movement than usual. It is one of contrasts. Business was active on the whole, but that of the first three or four months was comparatively dull, and prices were depressed to the lowest notch, the weakness being led by farm produce. Exceedingly irregular weather, especially during the first six months, a comparatively poor crop yield in the West, the passage of the Silver bill increasing the coinage of that metal, the animated discussion which preceded the passage of the McKinley bill and did not cease when that became a law, the excitements incident to preparations for holding in this city the great Columbian Exhibition, and the financial stringency due to the semi-panic in railroad and other securities in England and New York were the most salient features. Each of them had a direct and important bearing on the volume of trade in its different departments, on the prices paid for property, and the profits realized by merchants and manufacturers. The previous widening of the city limits, an extensive transfer of business ownerships to foreign and domestic syndicates, and the agitation of schemes for important diversions to other localities, all conspired to give an extraordinary amount of interest to the commercial record of Chicago for the latest census year.

Twelve months ago the grip was almost epidemic with us, the weather being wet and warm and the winter an open one up to that time. Jan. 12 brought a blizzard which raged from the Northwest to far in the Southwest, and the 21st witnessed the first zero weather of the season in this city. Then it was warm again, some days being almost summerlike in temperature. Feb. 20 was intensely cold, with frost at Cairo and Cincinnati. Eight days later the mercury sank to 32 at New Orleans and ranged far below that further North over a broad stretch from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains. March 27 brought a snowstorm here, a cyclone at Louisville, and a bad blizzard in the West. May 6 there was frost in Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana. Then it turned warmer. June 20, the vicinity of Earlville in this State was swept by a tornado, and the last week of that month was an intensely hot one in this region. The early part of July brought news of exceptionally wet weather in Europe, imperiling the crop yield there. Aug. 11 frost indications appeared in the Northwest, and it came along the 19th and 22d, being succeeded by heavy rains in the West. Sept. 13 a heavy frost closed the record of the crop year, and after that the weather was again of the open kind till last week, presenting indications of a third mild winter. These conditions sufficiently account for the unusually small yield of the cereals and fruits, with the bad failure of the potato crop, as noted elsewhere.

In spite of these irregularities there has been a steady flow of produce to this city, great during the earlier months and less voluminous afterwards, but all the time keeping pretty even pace with the demand except that there was a glut of corn in February. Our trade in live stock, and with it the packing business, was larger than ever, local stocks of provisions being as a rule more generous than those of grain. There was a good distributive business for both, to the Eastern States and to Europe, and an active demand for return merchandise to the country further West, which as a rule was found to be well supplied with funds even during the time of greatest financial tightness in the cities. Our manufacturers in general had "a busy time," and the wage scale was maintained with less difficulty owing to the rise in prices of produce due to the reduced supply as well as the strengthening in quotations attendant on the National legislation about silver and the tariff. Activity in the building trades as well as in real-estate speculation was fostered by the wish to get ready for taking advantage of the World's Fair, and there have been no strikes of consequence in our midst, though England and later a portion of Australia have witnessed a bitter struggle between capital and labor. The coal trade is the only one that has been really dull, and that was a consequence of continued mild weather, yet the receipts were larger. The business is threatened with a further reduction by the bringing of natural gas into the city from the Indiana fields, now that it has been found possible to artificially increase the pressure required for its flow through pipes. It is thought that by the close of the coming year not far from one-fifth the number of residence buildings in the city may be supplied with natural gas, the net charge of 50 cents per 1,000 feet being about equal to $10 per ton for anthracite coal.

The total addition to the track mileage of the railroads in the United States during the year is reported as 6,280 miles, against 5,195 in 1889 and 6,679 miles in 1888, the latter being but little more than half of the 12,667 miles laid in 1887. The total amount completed to date is 167,172 miles, a little more than 22 per cent of which has been laid in the last five years.

The course of events in other countries has been watched by commercial men with unusual interest. There has not been much talk about war in Europe, though Russia sent a belligerent note to Turkey in July. But the opening up of a large part of the continent of Africa to appropriation by European Powers, with the stimulus it afforded to commercial enterprises there, was not without interest to Chicago men, and some orders for machinery to go to the Cape region were filled here. The closing of many of the iron furnaces in the west of Scotland because of the collapse of the speculative boom in iron warrants had some effect on the trade in this country. The news from other parts of the New World was of far greater importance. The July revolution in Buenos Ayres was the first note of warning heard by many in regard to the dangerous condition of affairs in the Argentine country, which culminated five months later in the assignment by Baring Brothers to a syndicate headed by the Bank of England. It is now known that this event and the facts connected with it were the cause of the financial throes that visited Wall street six weeks ago, which changed the ownership of a vast mass of stocks in our railroads, with the result of bringing about what promises to be a radical alteration in the management of the leading Western lines.

The European element has taken a much more active part in business in this city than at any other time in our history. In former years it had speculated extensively in grain and provisions, by cable order to buy and sell speculatively as well as on the export movement. This has been continued, the wheat market being at times perceptibly influenced by it, while a large part of the trading in pork was for London. But English capital has now assumed both direction and control to a considerable extent in each department. The syndicate purchase of the Munger-Wheeler system of elevators, Nov. 15, 1889, has given them the ownership of so much storage room that they were able to dictate terms to the rest last summer. The buying up of the Union Stock-Yards, with some adjacent packing-houses, has given them an even greater prominence in the live-stock interest, and other "industrial" investments have also attracted large amounts of British capital. Most of this is believed to have been subscribed by people in moderate circumstances, while the $2,000,000,000 said to have been placed in this country in the last few years through the medium of Wall street was chiefly sent by the capitalist class who were most directly affected by the pressure connected with the Argentine troubles. As a consequence there was little or no withdrawal from Chicago during the November stringency, and this fact may have had more to do with the absence of excitement here than is generally supposed.

Trusts and their methods have been badly discouraged by the courts, and some of them have taken on new forms intended to obviate the legal objections to such combinings. But it is evident the associative plan for repressing superfluous production and limiting the costs of transacting an intensely competitive business is gaining in favor among capitalists, manufacturers, and merchants. The consolidation of iron manufacturers in this city and the association of the men who make the great bulk of the agricultural machinery of the country are two prominent examples. Present indications are that the idea will be made the basis of several other combinations the coming year, whether for good or evil must be determined by the event.

The opinion that the principle can be applied to railroad management without coming into hopeless conflict with the terms of the Inter-State Commerce law and those passed by some of the Western States has long been argued more or less positively by leading stockholders and managers. It is now about two years since the formation of the "Gentlemen's Association" was thought to promise relief from the evils of mischievous competition among carriers. After a few months of trial the organization was abandoned, and a subsequently formed Inter-State association met with no better success. But the idea was not given up, and is now understood to be the dominant one in the movement that took public shape about the middle of last month when Gould, the Rockefellers, and a few others bought a voting majority in some of the principal Western lines, and opened negotiations for organizing everything west of Chicago under one management. It has since been announced as the settled policy to consolidate interests to a sufficient extent to cut off the worst effects of competition. Some candid observers appear to think that a great reform can be effected by such an arrangement, not only in the cutting down of rebates but in lopping off many useless expenditures, while giving the public an equally good and cheap service. Their chief difficulty lies in the inability to believe that a new management would be content with this, and thus avoid collision with existing laws on the one hand and a strong popular will on the other, capable of making itself heard in a demand for fresh legislation in case the old should prove insufficient to check the greed of a grasping monopoly.

The railroads have done much better than might be inferred from the reports of rate-cutting squabbles and scalping methods of handling passenger transportation, which have indicated a bad state of demoralization among the managers much of the time. The reports of earnings published from time to time show a good business on the whole, but it cannot be denied that freight prospects point to a decreased carrying business between this and next harvest time, which will tend to even worse cutting as a result of the greater competition for smaller patronage unless that be checked by the five years' agreement for a distribution that can be performed so as to eliminate disastrous competition.

The following columns contain a summary of the business of the city for 1890 on the same plan as that adopted by THE TRIBUNE at the close of each of many years past. The totals do not include speculative transactions in produce, except those sales which have been followed by actual delivery of the property once on its way between the producer and the consumer. Of course those values have been affected by speculative ups and downs in the markets, but that does not alter the fact that the business is counted on a strictly cash basis. The estimates do not take account of the value of buildings, except as the preparation of materials for their construction has swelled the totals in the list of manufactures. As they also omit the transfers of real estate, which were unusually numerous during the last twelve months and at generally much higher prices, owing to the excitement of the market by the prospects for the World's Fair, the total forms a smaller proportion of the bank clearings than in former years. That the total is not unduly inflated is evident from the fact that the statement for the whole business of the city in property that is subject to change of place and form is equal to about 36 per cent of the clearings by the associated banks of Chicago.

The following is an approximation to the total value of our trade in 1890:

Produce trade	$462,400,000
Wholesale	486,600,000
Manufactures	538,000,000
Total	$1,487,000,000

These three departments, however, overlap each other, especially the last two. A great many items have been counted twice, as material manufactured here has been sold at wholesale by the manufacturer. Following the same plan as in former years, we estimate for the doubling up, and deduct from the above $107,000,000. We then have the following:

Total trade of 1890	$1,380,000,000
Total trade of 1889	1,177,000,000
Increase	$203,000,000

Or a gain of 17 per cent.

The following are our totals for a series of past years. The figures in the nineteenth line are for the twelve months from Oct. 11, 1871, to Oct. 11, 1872, the series having been interrupted by the great fire:

Year.	In currency.	In gold.
1890	$1,380,000,000	$1,380,000,000
1889	1,177,000,000	1,177,000,000
1888	1,125,000,000	1,125,000,000
1887	1,103,000,000	1,103,000,000
1886	997,000,000	997,000,000
1885	959,000,000	959,000,000
1884	933,000,000	933,000,000
1883	1,050,000,000	1,050,000,000
1882	1,045,000,000	1,045,000,000
1881	1,015,000,000	1,015,000,000
1880	900,000,000	900,000,000
1879	764,000,000	764,000,000
1878	655,000,000	650,000,000
1877	621,500,000	595,000,000
1876	652,000,000	587,000,000
1875	657,000,000	566,000,000
1874	639,000,000	575,000,000
1873	596,000,000	514,000,000
1871-'72	490,000,000	437,000,000
1870	439,000,000	377,000,000
1869	450,000,000	336,000,000
1868	434,000,000	310,000,000
1860	97,000,000	97,000,000
1850	20,000,000	20,000,000

FINANCIAL.

The year 1890 was full of financial anomalies. The rules regarding the course of the money market which experience had more or less clearly established were turned upside down. Events played havoc with the predictions of the most experienced financiers. The ease that borrowers looked for in the early months of the year did not come. Tremendous commercial and industrial activity developed and made urgent demand for all loanable funds. In January the rate for call money was held firmly up to 6 per cent and the discount rate kept steadily at 6@7 per cent. Easier rates were confidently looked for as the season progressed, but the increasing demands of borrowers held down the bank surplus, and bankers found no difficulty in keeping 6 per cent the minimum rate. Rates were firmly maintained at 6@7 per cent through February and March, and April came in with the market closer than it had yet been during the year. Real-estate operations reached an unprecedented extent and began to absorb great quantities of money. Toward the first of June the rate for call loans was shaded at some banks, and considerable amounts were loaned at 5@5½ per cent, but that rate was not generally quoted at all banks. The half year closed with all business in a whirl of unprecedented activity, and with a resultant demand for funds that began to bring out the opinions that there was not money enough to comfortably do the business of the country when business was pitched at such an extreme rate of activity. Interest rates were still maintained at 6@7 per cent, but money was moderately close all through July, and borrowers found themselves closely questioned regarding the uses to which they intended to put the money asked for. The borrower who wished money for speculative investment met with a cold reception and it mattered little what security he proposed to offer. In August came the first really startling deviation from the usual course of the market. Instead of the moderately easy money that generally comes with midsummer the New York money market got into a state of stringency that carried it to the verge of a panic, and the local situation was sympathetically affected, though in a much less degree. It was less the result of financial laws than it was of financiers' fears. From the source that had been looked to as a horn of plenty came the underlying cause of the loss of confidence that led to the stringency. It was one of the indirect results of the silver legislation. Fear of disastrous results to follow the increased coinage of silver began to lead to a hoarding of gold, and the great activity in the speculation in silver bullion which developed tied up large sums of currency.

As the year advanced the money situation began to absorb more and more attention. Another period of extreme stringency came in September. The mercantile community became alarmed and the authorities at Washington in answer to urgent appeals poured money into the channels of trade to the full extent of the Government's ability to relieve the situation. Some $55,000,000 was put out in September alone, but it seemed to have little effect. The industrial and commercial activity that had marked the whole year culminated in October in the greatest month's business in many lines that the country has ever known. Money grew more difficult to get. Borrowers no longer haggled over rates. Rates still kept at 6@7 per cent, but it was only the favored customers who got accommodations at the lower figure. By November an all-around 7 per cent rate was pretty firmly established, and that rate was held steadily to the close of the year.

During the last year New York exchange has sold between Chicago banks as low as $1 discount and as high as 75 cents premium per $1,000, these figures being the two extremes. Exchange has, on the whole, averaged a discount, owing to the lively demand for money which has existed here, and to the stringency in the Eastern market as well, which conditions have induced our bankers to sell their Eastern exchange, no matter what the discount, in order to keep their money at home. An active demand for money here almost invariably sees Eastern exchange at a large discount, but with interest rates low and business dull you will generally find exchange quoted at a good premium.

The stock list of the Chicago Stock Exchange presents many changes from the list of Jan. 1, 1890. There have been added to the list $27,279,000 of entirely new stocks and large increases in other stocks. The new stocks added to the list are as follows:

Abstract Safety Vault Co	$150,000
American Strawboard Co	6,000,000
Chemical Trust and Savings Bank	350,000
La Clede Gaslight Co	7,500,000
Street's Stable Car, common	4,000,000
Street's Stable Car, preferred	1,000,000
Chicago Brewing and Malt Co	£625,000
Chicago Brewing and Malt Co., preferred	625,000
Chicago Packing and Provision	200,000
Chicago Packing and Provision, preferred	200,000

The following new bonds were added:

Illinois Steel Co. 5s	$6,200,000
Laclede Gaslight Co. 5s	10,000,000
Merchants' Building Improvem't Co. 6s	175,000
North Chicago Street R. R. 1st m. 5s	2,350,000
American Brewing and Malting Co. 6s	350,000
Chicago Cons. Brewing and Malt. Co. 6s	3,166,000
Chicago Packing and Prov. Co. 6s	1,803,000

The following were dropped from the list:

Chicago City 7s of 1890	$934,000
Cook County 7s of 1890	342,000
West Park 7s of 1890	640,000
Washington Park Club, 2-10, 6s of 1894	150,000

Other changes were the dropping from the list of $13,000,000 Union Stock-Yards stock, the reduction of Calumet Iron and Steel company stock to $2,200,000, and the increasing of the following stocks to the amounts named:

Calumet and Chicago C. and D. Co	$3,588,000
Calumet and Chicago C. and D. Co. pre	264,900
Chicago Edison company	750,000
Chicago Arc Light and Power company	1,200,000
National Linseed Oil company	18,000,000
Pullman Palace Car company	25,000,000

Bond issues were reduced to the following amounts:

Cook County's 4s, new, 1891-1908	$900,000
Chicago Board of Trade 10-50 5s	1,350,000
U. S. Brewing Co. of Chicago 5s	1,475,000
Western Stone Co. 5-20 5s	477,000

For the first time the "£" sign made its appearance on the stock sheet of the Chicago Stock Exchange. It is a character that carries with it in this case much significance. Among the most notable features of the year in financial operations has been the growth of the idea of capitalizing industries and the development of plans for the coöperation in such industries of foreign and American capital. Such coöperation of capital reached a point of great magnitude. The Chicago Brewing and Malting company was the first venture in that direction. Several breweries and malt houses were consolidated, and British and American investors made ready subscriptions to the stock. The stock of the Chicago Packing and Provision company was next floated, and the public subscribed for it many times over. Then the Union Stock-Yards was reorganized and its $23,000,000 of capital was offered to English and American investors, but the public subscription was a failure, and the underwriters were forced to take most of the securities. Another brewery combination was made, but the condition of the money market was such that the stock has not yet been offered for public subscription. The Chicago and London Contract company was formed to promote the capitalization of industries, but has not yet begun active operations. The Hammond meat-packing industry and the Fowler Brothers' packing houses were incorporated under the English laws, and the securities all subscribed for by English capital. The American Strawboard company and the New York Biscuit company are notable examples of the tendency to capital industries, the first embracing a large proportion of the strawboard mills of the country and the second a large number of cracker factories.

The Chicago Stock Exchange made greater progress in 1890 toward becoming an institution of prime importance in the financial situation of Chicago and the West than it had made in all the previous years of its existence. Trading has been active and interest in the market has been widespread. The course of prices in the first half of the year was of uniform advances. Stringent money brought declines, which culminated in extreme breaks in November and December. The fluctuations of the market have been largely influenced by causes quite outside matters affecting the intrinsic values of the stocks or the earning power of the properties. The year was remarkably free from any unfavorable developments regarding the actual merit of any of the stocks on the list. The industrial stocks all kept up earnings fully equal to the promises of the prospectuses, and in some cases they did even better than that. Earnings of all street-car companies showed decided improvement. The cable was put in operation on a large part of the lines of the West Chicago Street railroad company and the earnings under its operation have proved all that was anticipated. The whole list of local stocks presents a thoroughly healthy condition. There have been no passed or scaled dividends and no defaults on interest coupons.

The following table shows the fluctuations in price of the most active stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange. The column headed "opening" contains the first quoted prices in January, 1890. The other two columns show the range for the year:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
Calumet Dock	50¼	84	41
Do pref	125	132	125
Central Union Telephone	58	72½	55
City Railway	247½	347½	235
Gas Company	46½	57¾	34
Diamond Match	138	150¼	128
Ill. Steel	100	100	85
No. Chi. St. R. R	117	180½	117
W. Chi. 1st M. 5s	99¼	101⅝	98
W. Div. City Ry	619	625	611¼
W. Chi. St. R. R	93⅜	137½	90
Western Stone	102	130	102
Gaslight 5s	91	97⅜	79½
Consumers' 5s	86¾	95¼	77
American Straw Board	110	118	85⅛
Street Stable Car Line	46	....	28
Do pref	92	92	92
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co	57	57¼	47
Do pref	53	54½	40

The total sales at the Stock Exchange for 1890 were 1,058,074 shares against 145,725 in 1889, and $18,268,600 bonds, against $19,029,500 in 1889.

The following were the monthly totals of clearings by the associated banks of this city:

Month	1890.	1889.
January	$296,038,598	$269,209,079
February	253,052,263	234,398,019
March	304,703,836	261,891,693
April	323,624,385	262,122,111
May	374,969,935	295,131,212
June	358,607,984	275,068,397
July	350,804,127	269,866,659
August	342,118,026	284,168,138
September	359,984,613	284,927,160
October	405,679,992	330,190,039
November	364,309,585	300,776,129
December	359,252,540	312,176,053
Total	$4,093,145,904	$3,379,925,189
Total 1888		3,163,774,463
Total 1887		2,969,216,211
Total 1886		2,604,762,912

The condition of the National banks of the city in December, 1889 and 1890, is shown below:

	Dec. 11, 1889.	Dec. 19, 1890.
Capital	$16,250,000	$16,100,000
Surplus and profits	8,826,415	10,343,119
Deposits	94,346,958	94,471,271
Loans and discounts	71,247,283	72,392,018

The Park National Bank failed during the year. The Globe National, with a capital of $1,000,000, was organized, but begun business too late to show in the totals of the statement in answer to the call of the Controller. The Chemical Trust and Savings Bank was organized with a capital of $350,000 and the Globe Savings Bank with a capital of $200,000. There were several private bank failures. The Thirty-third Street Bank was a dependency of the Park National and failed in consequence of the failure of that bank. The Oakland Bank, a small private institution, and the Kean and Prettyman failures complete the list.

PRODUCE.

The markets for produce were more active, and prices averaged well as compared with those of 1889, though the quotations of the first three months were exceedingly low, not a few of them being down to the minimum figures known in this market for more than a quarter of a century. The movement in wheat was nearly 30 per cent less, but that in other cereals and flaxseed exhibited a large increase, while the record in live stock and provisions far exceeded expectation. Our receipts of hay, wool, and butter show a great falling off, while those in coal and lumber were slightly larger, though the latter is now partly shut out by a widening use of iron for structural purposes, and a general substitution of brick and stone for wood within the limits of the fire district. The gain in other cereals than wheat was on the larger crops of 1889, and the loss on wheat was in part caused by the fact that the yield in the Northwest is each year more and more absorbed by the millers of that section, while the Lake Superior route is actively pushed as a direct one to Europe. Our hog packing has enlarged nearly 40 per cent, partly because of the superior facilities presented here for marketing the product, but chiefly for the reasons that last winter there was a scarcity of ice for curing at country points in the mild weather, and that more recently the Inter-State Commerce Commission has ordered the railroads to abolish the long-standing freight discrimination in favor of packing points on the Missouri. The dressed-beef business has grown enormously for the reason that the product is now admitted more freely into some other States which formerly tried to exclude it, and because of an extended knowledge on the part of Eastern retailers that they do not advantage themselves by trying to compete with it by local slaughtering. Our stocks of wheat were well kept down the first half of the year by a vigorous shipping demand, which was fully equal to the enlargement of supply due to the fact of higher prices paid here, and latterly they have been low because of lighter receipts from a diminished crop. Our shipments of corn to Europe have kept up in a steady stream all through, and the export business in oats has taken on a new lease of life since the discovery that the clipping away of the feather end permitted the stowing of a much greater weight in a given amount of room on board ship. Altogether the city has well held its own as a shipping center for produce, though the Northwestern route has been an active competitor and has drawn no small quantities of grain from due west of us to be shipped east around the northern end of Lake Michigan.

The great feature of the year in produce circles was the utter routing of the bucket-shop business by the Chicago Board of Trade. Tired of a tedious struggle in the courts, where the rights of the people as against a monopoly were construed to mean that the bucket-shop proprietors were entitled to obtain the earliest and fullest continuous information as to the course of prices, the board resolved to abolish the gathering of official quotations, and the step was taken nine months ago. The parasites which had so long thriven on its news were at once placed at great disadvantage, and their former customers found it out before long. The outside betting, being thus reduced to a minimum, the result was almost immediately witnessed in the shape of a revival of business to which members of the board had long been strangers, though it may be confessed that the larger firms reaped the lion's share of the new business which poured in upon the discovery that the bucket-shop bear influence was out of the markets. The latter gave the first impetus to a higher range of prices by sending in orders to cover their big lines of shorts, which they felt they could not watch as closely as before. Then much of the patronage they had previously enjoyed went on 'Change, and was found to be mostly of the bull kind, as had often been asserted only to be denied. The upward course of quotations was favored by critical crop conditions, but it is open to grave question if they would have wrought more than half the effect witnessed had the bucket-shops retained their former power of holding down the market as a means of inducing countrymen to buy in the hope of a big advance which the men who took their money did their best to prevent. Subsequently the agitation of the Silver bill and the realization of fears in regard to the grain crop caused a still further rise. No doubt the patronage which deserted the bucket-shops for the board is of the kind of "trading" which is a mere betting on the course of prices, but it was only the better class of it that thus changed hands. The meaner sort dropped out altogether. The gambling class outside the regular exchanges of the country now does little in grain, but still pays considerable attention to stocks. The board is abundantly satisfied in regard to the outcome of its action in the matter, though occasionally complaint is heard that the change chiefly benefits the large houses, and it is not probable a return to the old methods will soon be made.

The record of the board is comparatively bare of startling incident in the speculative line. The April upturn caused the suspension of Fraley. It occurred in St. Louis, but was of great interest here, as much of his trading had been done in Chicago. A syndicate in that city, jocularly called the Art Club, subsequently made a great deal of money through Logan on the upturn in wheat. In June Warren failed on the long side in grain and provisions, being taken off his feet by a temporary decline after having made a big pile on the rise. September brought the failure of "Charlie" Smith and Sawyer-Wallace, the latter having to succumb to losses on a pork deal which had been carried along from about the middle of 1889. The fewness of confessed disasters was matter for surprise, considering the fact that after quotations had been cut off the markets fluctuated far more violently than before, a change of several cents in the course of a single day being for a long time rather the rule than the exception. Hutchinson was prominent all through, but scarcely so much of a power as formerly; the finger of Armour was but seldom seen except in changes for carrying purposes. The grain warehousemen were more potent factors in the markets, as they bought and sold both for receiving and storing, and sold a considerable part of what was sent out by shippers. One of them (an outside house) made a great deal by speculating on the long side in oats and lost it by taking the other side before the market was ripe for a break. A knot of Hebrews, mostly operating through Dunham, took much of the cream off the top of the wheat market for several weeks near midsummer. Pardridge was a heavy trader much of the time but grew tired in the autumn, about which time Ream took up the gauntlet he had let lie on the floor for a year or two. Irwin-Green did a rushing business on the bull side of grain in the spring months, but less afterwards. Cudahy was active much of the time, but his bear instincts did not take kindly to the advance, especially as he was misled by a crop expert who could not see any damage to the growing wheat long after ordinary people regarded that as an assured fact. The Brosseau party inclined, but less forcibly, to the same view, while McCormick, Kennett, and Baldwin seemed to have few opinions of their own, but did a great deal on both sides for customers.

Storage rates have been higher. The packers charged more during a part of the warm weather, as ice was scarce because of the necessity of caring for large quantities of product sent in from country points which were bare of refrigerating material. The grain warehousemen made a strong effort a year ago to put up rates and advertised a notice to that effect, but were prevailed upon by the directory to postpone action because times were so dull and prices so low. They consented to continue the old rates for six months longer, and at the end of that time there was a bitter struggle which threatened to divide the board and perhaps to undo all the good that had been achieved by the bucket-shop policy. Some of the houses were made "regular" early in July under the new regulations by the board, which insisted on the old rates and a right to revoke bonds under conditions not previously noted in the rules. But the rest hung out, and after several weeks a compromise was effected (Aug. 5), making the rate ⅜c per bu for each ten days after the first term, the previous rate having been ¼c and the asked one ½c. The first storage term remains at ¾c. The storage charge does not accumulate beyond 4c during the five months' winter term ending with April. No addition has been made to the 30,000,000 bu of storage room that was regular twelve months ago, that being found equal to all requirements, especially as several private houses have been used by their owners outside of the published list.

The reduction in storage rates more than a year ago did not bring to the warehouse-men the increased business expected, nor did the advance of last summer appear to materially lessen it. The elevators have had little to do recently, the quantity of all kinds of grain in store a month ago being only one-fifth of their nominal capacity, but the fact was due to short crop, and owners of storage room in other places were equally sufferers from poor demand for the accommodation they had for sale. The country warehouses in the Northwest have held but about half as much wheat as last winter. The fact is the experience of that season tended to make holders of all the cereals conservative. They then got rid of their surplus in hot haste at minimum prices only to find that by waiting a few months they could have obtained twice as much, and there is a possibility they will err next time in the opposite direction. They cannot be much in fault in that particular just now, if any dependence is to be placed on crop estimates. Receivers of produce have done a good business, in proportion to the quantity of stuff to be handled, but the smaller ones are complaining that no inconsiderable part of their former trade has been taken from them by the comprehensive action of the warehousemen in reaching out for material and overbidding them by means of their ability to take care of the property on lower terms than are charged to the public for storage.

The price of Board of Trade memberships fluctuated considerably during the year, ranging from $1,150—which included the payment by the seller of dues and transfer charges, about $95—down to $975, which was the figure brought when sold under pressure.

Rail freight discriminations against this city were practiced last winter about as badly as ever, both on grain and hog product, particularly on business from the Missouri or beyond it. In the summer these made little difference, as rates by lake were low all the season, and it was found that at least one local firm had obtained on a big business the "cut" denied to the average Chicago man, though conceded to shippers from other cities and towns in the interior. The whole matter was fully laid before the Inter-State Commission, the most important appeal being the one made by Mr. Dousman of our board July 10, and the commission has recently ordered that the discriminations on hog product should cease, while the investigation of some grain-cutting cases has recently been undertaken by a Federal grand jury. There is reason to believe that the evils of the past will not be permitted to be repeated for the future. Comparatively little fault has been found with the character of the inspection, but perhaps the reason for that largely consists in the fact that the percentage of grain sold by sample is still on the increase. The offerings recently have not been sufficiently voluminous to render it difficult to have cars held out for sample sale when the inspection was not satisfactory to the receiver.

The fluctuations of rail freights last year were unusually frequent and rather violent. After the long fight over the dressed beef differential, which resulted in the reduction of dressed beef rates from 45c to 30c, the officials of a number of the Eastern roads conceived the idea that they could compete with the lake carriers in certain lines, notably provisions, lard, glucose, and some other commodities that had been handled as specialties by the lake carriers. The result was that in June the rate on this kind of freight was reduced from 30c to 23c, Chicago to New York. The 20c rate on corn which had extended over from 1889 continued in force until Nov. 24, when it was increased to 22½c, and Dec. 29 it was again advanced to 25c per 100 lbs. May 12 the rate on oats was reduced from 25c to 22c, and that held until May 26, when it was made 20c, which stood till Nov. 24, when it was made 25c. The Eastern lines were comfortably full with tonnage during the entire year, and some of the lines, on account of the large local trade, found it impossible to supply all the wants of the shippers. There was, therefore, a shortage in the car supply at a good many of the important junction points. The movement of freight was not confined to any particular commodities, but the general business of the country was good.

The lake shippers who had anticipated a year of unequaled prosperity were somewhat disappointed. As a whole the year was a prosperous one, but there was nothing phenomenal about it. Lumber and coal failed to move as freely as was expected, but the shipments of ore were simply enormous, and the shipping was done at a profit. A great deal of the tonnage for grain was taken before the season opened. The Straits opened April 8, two days later than in 1889, but nearly a month earlier than in 1888. Line boats increased in tonnage somewhat, and did a great share of the business of the year, and the McDougall whaleback barges demonstrated that they are bound to cut a good deal of a figure in the freight business on the lakes. Opening rates in April were on the basis of 3⅛c for corn to Buffalo, but before the month closed 1¼c was being accepted, and the bulk of the tonnage engaged before the opening of navigation was taken at that figure. In May it firmed up to 1⅝c, fell off to 1⅛c in June, but reached 2⅛c before the close of the month. Then began a decline which continued until 1⅛c was touched in August, but it firmed up to 2c by the close of September, eased off to 1⅛c at the end of October, and then advanced to 3c during the latter part of November.

Movement of Produce.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce during the last year, with the receipts of 1889 for comparison. The figures are those given by the Chicago Board of Trade, except for eggs, oil, potatoes, and live stock:

Articles.	Received, 1890.	Shipped, 1890.	Received, 1889.
Flour, brls	4,358,058	4,134,586	4,410,535
Wheat, bu	13,366,699	11,975,276	18,762,646
Corn, bu	81,117,251	90,574,399	79,920,691
Oats, bu	64,430,560	70,768,222	49,901,942
Rye, bu	2,946,720	3,280,433	2,605,984
Barley, bu	15,133,971	9,470,971	12,524,538
Total, F.&G., bu	197,506,461	204,674,938	183,563,208
Grass-seeds, lbs	72,102,031	59,213,035	84,599,331
Flaxseed, bu	6,244,847	6,594,581	4,501,266
B. corn, lbs	14,524,233	15,395,873	13,595,523
C. meats, lbs	300,198,241	823,801,460	279,317,936
Canned do, cases	36,324	1,767,654	23,569
D. beef, lbs	109,704,834	964,134,807	88,394,033
Beef, pkgs	2,702	145,997	2,254
Pork, brls	77,985	392,786	54,608
Lard, lbs	147,475,267	471,910,128	99,952,687
Cheese, lbs	67,338,590	53,829,885	61,039,396
Butter, lbs	140,548,850	156,688,837	156,315,245
D. Hogs, No	12,272	148,858	18,481
L. Hogs, No	7,663,828	1,985,700	5,998,526
Cattle, No	2,484,280	1,260,309	3,023,281
Sheep, No	2,182,667	929,834	1,832,499
Calves, No	175,025	61,466	122,968
Horses, No	101,566	94,362	79,926
Hides, lbs	100,574,921	199,083,622	101,115,466
Wool, lbs	22,281,570	39,006,263	28,839,182
Coal, tons	4,701,093	734,019	4,653,373
Lumber, M	1,930,781	812,655	1,909,443
Shingles, M	515,575	108,822	633,565
Salt, brls	1,384,548	957,310	1,309,313
Hay, tons	170,082	19,378	206,275
Potatoes, bu	2,250,000	....	3,000,000
Eggs, cases	1,442,000	842,365	1,018,445
Piped oil, brls	3,250,000	....	2,750,000

The following was the inspection of grain into the city during the year by car-loads according to the daily postings:

Months.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Tot's.
Jan	1,759	9,144	4,091	473	1,466	16,924
Feb	952	7,928	4,541	360	1,436	15,217
March	1,138	16,269	3,854	204	948	22,413
April	1,174	11,423	5,727	268	1,001	19,593
May	1,916	14,419	11,075	526	869	28,805
June	1,149	15,956	6,473	416	484	24,468
July	2,263	14,102	4,928	240	76	21,609
Aug	4,469	11,934	8,344	558	1,078	26,383
Sept	3,557	14,873	7,366	482	4,116	30,404
Oct	2,825	11,842	7,157	400	4,017	26,241
Nov	4,619	5,283	5,356	288	2,877	18,423
Dec	4,069	6,410	5,557	327	1,719	18,082
Tot's	29,881	139,583	74,469	4,542	20,087	268,562
T'ls '89	36,654	142,562	57,340	4,469	13,982	255,007

The Chief Inspector of Grain reports the inspection into store of 268,562 cars during the year. The inspection of grain received by lake and Illinois and Michigan canal for the same period was as follows: Wheat, 81,872 bu; corn, 1,605,294 bu; oats, 636,000 bu; and rye, 29,824 bu. Total, 2,621,052 bu.

The following were the stocks of flour and grain in this city at the close of the years named:

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Flour, brls	65,340	85,590	82,020
Wheat, bu	6,193,088	5,038,573	4,659,313
Corn, bu	211,716	1,355,121	1,669,810
Oats, bu	342,761	1,724,973	3,460,728
Rye, bu	201,536	458,119	774,249
Barley, bu	419,021	322,833	203,373
Total grain	7,368,122	8,899,620	10,767,273

Provisions.

The trade in hog product was irregular and nervous throughout, though with little really active trading to cause excitement. The business rested all the time under the weight of big stocks, and part of it weighed down by an idea that somebody was in control of the market for pork. The first-named fact was partially due to the mild weather of last winter. Hogs were plenty because of the big preceding corn crop, and ice was so scarce at more than one country point that the stuff could not be held there and had to be sent to this city, where artificial freezing mixtures made up for a poor ice crop. In the latter half of the year the stringency of the money market tended to a concentration of the product in Chicago storehouses on account of the greater facility with which it could be realized on in case the cash should be suddenly wanted for other uses. The smaller supply of corn this season for feeding purposes has so far tended to increased activity in packing in the West, though with the result of a marked decrease in the weight of the average animal slaughtered. The abundance of material formed an argument in favor of relatively low prices, and they did not advance in keeping with those for grain. This in turn favored good foreign buying, and the export movement was much more active than in 1889, but comparatively little of the buying for this was done on 'Change. The orders now go more directly to the office of the packer, and all the more so as the direct English trade has risen into greater prominence with the purchase of packing house plants for foreign syndicates which arrange to have the bulk of their product sent across the ocean. That movement has been slow the last few weeks, as it generally is in the forward part of winter, when the home supply of hogs is being used up by European consumers. But it is understood that contracts are made for the shipment of large quantities during the next four months. Some people in the trade still cherish the hope that ere long the markets of France and Germany will be opened up to our packers.

Pork declined $2.50 in the last two months of 1889, to $9.00 for new at the close of that year. It had weakened under the stuff left on the market by the failure of the New York firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co. to corner the market for October, which is now known to have been undertaken on orders sent from its London house. The market opened at $9.00 in January and worked up to $10.00 by the 22d, reacted to $9.52½ on the 30th, and improved to $9.90 Feb. 5 under a fair buying for country account. There was then little of interest till April, when it strengthened on the cutting off of quotations, and short covering carried it up to $10.35 the 10th of that month. The next day it jumped to $11.45, and on the 12th shot up to $15.25 amid intense excitement, which was marked fully as much by unwillingness to sell as by a rush to buy. This was high-water mark for the year, and the market was down to $12.00 three days later, only to work back to $13.80 the next day. From that point it declined irregularly to $11.90 May 17, improved to $13.25 June 3, and then began its downward course to $9.00, which it reached Aug. 5, the day of the Sawyer-Wallace failure, breaking 75c on that announcement, though comparatively little of the stuff remained to be then disposed of. The firm had practically closed out several months earlier, but was thought by many to have carried a big load all through the summer. The light weight of hog receipts caused an advance to $11.87½ at the beginning of November, but it broke to $10.50 the 19th for lack of support. It sold back to $11.25 a week later, and sold off to $10.00 Dec. 6 under the general weakening occurring about that date on the discovery that the money stringency continued, and that the business failures were more numerous than expected. It reacted to $10.37½ Dec. 10, and later sold off to $9.75.

Lard opened the year at $5.77½, improved 20c by Jan. 23, fell of to $5.70 Feb. 21, and sold up to $6.55 April 14, then receded to $5.60 at the close of June, which was low-water mark. It advanced to $6.32½ Aug. 7, touched $6.00 a few days later, and rose to $6.45 Oct 21, falling back to $5.70 Nov. 19. It reacted to $6.05 by the close of that month, but sold off to $5.60 Dec. 6, and then improved to $5.80 Dec. 12, declining to $5.65 a week ago.

Ribs moved most of the year in company with lard, but the distance between the two was by no means uniform. The average for January was $1.10 below that of lard. The difference shrunk to 77½c in July, widened back to $1.00 in October, and narrowed to 65c in November. It was about 87½c the middle of last month. The principal event in the market was the Warren failure, June 10, which caused the selling out of about 13,000,000 lbs, but it was easily absorbed. Hutchinson was reputed to be for several weeks in the summer long on fully as many ribs as were in stock here, Armour did most of the carrying otherwise, and Ryan was conspicuous as an operator much of the time.

The following table shows the monthly range and average price of mess pork in the market throughout the year:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$9.00	$10.00	$9.52½
February	9.62½	9.90	9.75
March	9.77½	10.57½	10.22½
April	10.47½	15.25	12.25
May	11.90	13.32½	12.85
June	12.25	13.25	12.80
July	11.20	12.70	11.87½
August	10.10	12.10	11.17½
September	9.00	10.45	9.80
October	9.55	11.87½	10.32½
November	10.50	11.87½	11.30
December	9.75	11.00	10.15
Year	$9.00	$15.25	$11.00
Do 1889	8.37½	13.32½	11.02½
Do 1888	12.77½	16.25	14.07½

The following was the monthly range and average price of lard in this city:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$5.75	$5.97½	$5.82½
February	5.70	5.85	5.80
March	5.82½	6.15	6.00
April	6.07½	6.57½	6.30
May	6.00	6.42½	6.20
June	5.60	6.00	5.82½
July	5.60	6.15	5.80
August	5.95	6.32½	6.17½
September	6.00	6.30	6.20
October	6.15	6.45	6.25
November	5.70	6.32½	6.05
December	5.60	5.87½	5.75
Year	$5.60	$6.57½	$6.02½
Do 1889	5.75	7.62½	6.43
Do 1888	7.20	11.37½	8.40

The following was the monthly range and average price on contract short ribs:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$4.50	$4.90	$4.72½
February	4.67½	4.85	4.75
March	4.75	5.20	5.02½
April	5.10	5.70	5.32½
May	5.12½	5.45	5.32½
June	4.87½	5.20	4.97½
July	4.92½	5.30	5.07½
August	5.05	5.50	5.30
September	5.20	5.55	5.32½
October	5.22½	5.60	5.25
November	5.12½	5.50	5.40
December	4.50	5.20	4.92½
Year	$4.50	$5.70	$5.12½
Do 1889	4.55	7.00	5.60
Do 1888	6.72½	9.22	7.65

Flour.

There was a fair gain in the movement of flour over that for 1889, but the increase in receipts was mostly compensated for by the local growth of population, giving a gain of perhaps a little over 2 per cent in distributive trade with the outer world. The export business was generally a good one as compared with other recent years, but the buying for it on the local market was about the same, the movement to foreign countries being now mostly supplied direct from the mills, those of this city taking their share. The shipping margin early in the year was a trifle better than usual, permitting a good business, which was largely in the low grades. The local trade exhibits no new features sufficiently prominent to need description.

Prices for flour have rather closely followed the fluctuations in the wheat market, but keeping a little behind them, as buyers of flour would hold off till an advance in the grain proved to be established. Then they would go in actively to replenish exhausted stocks. Hence prices changed slowly, though covering a range of fully 25 per cent for the twelve months. The dropping out of telegraphic quotations for grain and provisions did not materially affect the business, as most of the shipping trade not done on direct orders was on firm offers sent by wire or cable in the evening and holding good till the following noon. There was some talk a few months ago in the direction of a movement of the previous year to open up flour samples in a room adjacent to the large hall and invite the attendance there of buyers not members of the board, but it fell through for lack of solid support. It was thought probable there would not be sufficient increase in patronage to warrant the cost of making the change in method, and probably the objection is a valid one, the tendency being more and more each year towards an opening up of direct communication between the mills and retailers or large consumers and ignore the profit of the commission merchant. The change would not have helped materially in the direction that furnishes the great bulk of the shipping business now remaining to members of the board. That is done on limited orders at figures which are below the market at the time they are sent, but are open to be filled in case of a temporary weakening in prices through sympathy with a sudden break in wheat or from any other cause. It now looks as if the rail-freight element in this possibility would be eliminated for the future, which must tend to reduce the volume of the business with the Eastern States, though it may not interfere with the export movement on direct orders.

Wheat.

The wheat market has been a much more interesting one than in 1889, and once again vindicated its claim to be the principal focus of speculative attraction in the world outside of the market for stocks in Wall street. Never before did prices exhibit so much variation unless in corner times, not one of which stigmatized the record of last year. It was most of the while a case of considering what the property was likely to be worth from the standpoint of the consumer, and the trade was thus more nearly a legitimate one than perhaps in any other year during the decade. Opinion may not always have been right on that point, and indeed there was a great deal of hesitancy in following up the market because of the numerous losses that had been sustained both by home and foreign traders who had taken the bull side in every season since that of 1884. There was also a great unwillingness to believe that the crop of this country could by any possibility be short, and even after there was no longer any reason to doubt it not a few persisted in the statement that we have too great a variety of climate to permit the condition being general. Also there was at the East a steady stream of alleged statistical figures intended to prove that the surplus remaining over from the yield of 1889 was so large that when added to the reduced production of last year would give a total too large to be easily disposed of before next harvest.

Last winter was not only an open one but exceedingly mild throughout. The wheat seeded the previous autumn grew unchecked by a single frost till well toward the time of the vernal equinox, and the result was a scarcely paralleled development before the time when it usually starts up under a spring warmth following the rains of March and April. The plant jointed prematurely over vast areas, especially in the southern half of the winter wheat belt, and there was so much of it that it was impossible to apply the feeding or mowing preventive resorted to on a smaller scale in some former seasons. Still the frost held off, and at last the majority of the trade began to think all danger from that cause was passed. Hardly had they settled down to that conclusion when it turned cold, February closing with a frost wave all over the West and extending as far South as New Orleans. The weather in March was a little more "seasonable," and the falling of snow the first week was interpreted by many to mean that there was hope for a new growth where the former one had been nipped down by the cold. For this reason prices did not rise much in that month, though there was active buying on speculative orders from the seaboard as well as the West, while the Europeans were disposed to take the selling side. The latter realized moderate profits on purchases made near the bottom. The spring seeding was not performed under the most auspicious conditions, and fears for a light yield in the Northwest were reinforced later by news of bad weather in Western Europe and rumors of a bad failure in the potato crop of the British Isles. Unfavorable weather nearer the time of our harvest was an additional reason for the poor yield, and it almost seems a wonder that so much was gathered in at the close of a season in which both "the former and the latter rain" had been unpropitious. Comparatively little of the grain was spoiled by early frosts, and in this respect the farmers of the Northwest had a great advantage over the record of the previous year, though the yield was not good except in the Red River Valley, and in many places further west was little better than a total failure.

Regular No. 2 sold at 78⅛c Jan. 6, and declined to 74⅛c Feb. 17. It advanced to 80⅝c March 21, and receded to 77⅜c April 2, advancing to 82⅜c the 10th, when the Government report estimated the crop prospect at only 81 per cent. Fraley had laid down three days earlier. April 12, the market jumped from 83⅜c to 90⅛c on short covering, the excitement being all the more intense because of the difficulty experienced by men outside in keeping track of quotations. Monday, the 14th, it touched 92⅛c, but fell off to 85⅛c the next day. It bounded up to the dollar mark May 3 on reports of snow and rain in the Northwest, and sank back to 91c four days later in spite of frost in several Western States and very bad crop reports, under the influence of which it rose to 98c May 9. It then sagged irregularly to 84c the last week in June. It advanced to 93⅝c July 28, partly on the strength given by agitation of the Silver bill and in part on crop excitement, added to the news of the revolution in Buenos Ayres and the belligerent attitude of Russia towards Turkey. It fell back a little and then rose to $1.08¾ Aug. 27 as news came in of extensive damage by frosts which had visited the Northwest the latter part of the week previous. That was the top. It dipped below the dollar mark Sept. 4, rose to $1.04½ a week later, and declined to 95⅛c the 26th, improving to $1.03¾ Oct. 21. It weakened to 99⅜c Oct. 27 and reacted to $1.02 Nov. 3, then broke off to 87⅛c Nov. 19, in company with stocks and on the growing stringency of money, which made it more difficult to carry the property and widened out the difference between December and May to 9c. Deliveries in the Northwest slackened up with the decline in price, and our visible supply increased much more slowly than usual for that time of year, but this was compensated for by larger shipments from the interior West to the Pacific slope for export to Europe, and in consequence of that the export record for the whole country is but slightly less than a year ago, in spite of the much smaller crop. Early last month there was a decided falling off in deliveries in this section, but later the movement from the Northwest became really active, the desire being to avoid the payment of higher freight rates this month. Nevertheless, it now looks as though the visible supply had reached its maximum for the season, while it is said stocks in country elevators in Minnesota and the Dakotas are only about half as large as those of twelve months ago. The market reacted to 95⅜c Nov. 25, went off to 87⅛c Dec. 8, and improved to 93c Dec. 15, then declined to 88c Dec. 26.

The monthly range and average price of regular No. 2 wheat in this market during the year were as follows:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	74¼	78⅛	76.47
February	74⅛	77	75.22
March	76¼	80⅝	78.79
April	77⅜	92⅝	85.63
May	90	1.00	94.26
June	84	93	87.88
July	85	93⅝	88.00
August	89⅜	1.08¾	99.65
September	95¾	1.04½	98.95
October	96	1.03¾	100.90
November	87⅛	1.02	94.00
December	87½	93⅜	90.50
Year	74¼	1.08¾	89.24
Do 1889	75¾	1.09	85.08
Do 1888	71	2.00	88.90

Cash No. 2 red winter ranged from the same as No. 2 spring, to ⅜c premium early in the year to 1c premium in July. Since then it has nominally commanded ¼@½c premium at times, but has generally been quoted the same as the other. In December it rose to 2c premium. It is well known that on the regular market the two grades rank on a level. The inferior grades have mostly sold by sample, and are seldom reported as graded. No. 3 red has generally been salable at 4@5c discount, but the difference was occasionally as wide as 9c, and No. 3 spring has varied all the way from 6@12c discount from the prices for regular.

Our wheat crop for last year is now estimated not to have exceeded 390,000,000 bu. Roughly speaking, it was about one-fifth less than its immediate predecessor, out of which 110,000,000 was spared for export. Even making due allowance for a reduced census count, it is impossible to figure out a surplus of more than 65,000,000 bu after making provision for domestic wants and paying due regard to the fact that it would be impossible to exhaust stocks in first hands or in public granary at the end of the crop year unless in times of such great scarcity that the conditions would be those of semi-famine. With these reserves worked down next July to the low point of two years previously, when they were about as nearly exhausted as at any other time in the history of the trade, it does not seem practicable to spare more than the 65,000,000 bushels above mentioned, and of that not far from 80 per cent have already gone out of the country. The remainder will be such a small part of the total wanted by the United Kingdom alone between now and next harvest time in England that there would appear to be room for a brisk bidding up for the little we shall have left next spring and summer. Some of those who have recently been on the bear side of the market admit the possibility of high-priced wheat a few months hence, though claiming that the market will probably be weak before that, while some other observers in the trade hint a belief that wheat has got to sell much higher than it has ever done yet in this market on a specie basis.

Corn.

The steady tameness of the corn market for 1889, when the monthly averages all lay between 32c and 36c in spite of a rush up to 61c at the close of November, met with a decided contrast last year. The first two months saw the market in a trough of depression, prices being forced down to a point scarcely remembered by the oldest inhabitant. No. 2 corn sold in this market at 20c in 1861, but not since then has so low a figure as 27⅜c been recorded till last winter. Yet that minimum came within ⅜c of being doubled in November, and the average of the year was raised to fully 39c, or 5c above that for 1889, when the range was from 29¼c to 61c.

The case was almost one of first feast and then famine. The big crop of 1889, supposed to be considerably in excess of 2,000,000,000 bu, was poured out upon consumers during the cold season at a rate which fairly smothered buying and made even some of the speculative bears ashamed to bid the prices which holders were only too glad to accept. The pressure of that time will not soon be forgotten by the trade. How the farmers offered the grain at country points in far greater quantities than the railroads could carry away, and then after having depressed prices by the weight of their offerings clamored for lower freight rates on which they could move the rest of the crop. How a reduction of 2c per 100 pounds conceded by the railroads was nullified in less than a week by a further break in prices, and the pressure then modified simply because it was found useless to try to sell at anything like the cost of production. All this will be recollected as forming the material for a most painful chapter in the history of farming in the West, the latter part of which consists of the story that not a few of those farmers were obliged later in the year to buy back corn at some three times the price at which they had sold earlier.

Of course the consumption at those low prices was enormous in spite of the mild winter. The English people took all they could get hold of and the Canadians bought it in such volume for feeding stock that their home farmers and millers complained their market for feeding stuffs had been ruined. The result of the effusive "working off" was such a reduction of reserves that when the new crop began to promise poorly it was all at once discovered that more had been sold than it was prudent to part with. But it is due the sellers to say that in many if not most cases they had been absolutely obliged to sell as liberally as they did, the smallness of the prices realized rendering it necessary to market all the more to meet maturing indebtedness. There is no doubt the high prices of the summer could not have been realized but for this extensive depletion, and not much more doubt that the magnitude of the crop of 1889 was vastly overrated by the estimators. It is impossible to say how much, but it is within the bounds of reason to place the exaggeration at not less than 10 per cent. And the greater part of farm surplus was sold at considerably less figures than could have been obtained but for this overestimate, which formed the most forcible argument in favor of cutting prices to the quick.

The yield from the latest crop is supposed to be not more than 75 per cent of its predecessor. The idea has been advanced that this is probably an error in the other direction, the tendency always being to make a large crop too big and a small one too little. But on the other hand it is found that the outturn in some important sections is really less than was supposed in October, and it appears probable the official figures are not reduced more than the facts warrant. In any event, it may be regarded as certain that there is no big surplus this year to be worried over, and it looks now as if before next fall the supply will be an unusually scanty one, though there has been a considerable saving in the last few weeks by rushing immature hogs to market. The partial failure of the potato and other root crops in the British Isles and in portions of France is likely to make the Europeans anxious buyers of our corn this spring and summer, though at far higher prices than they have had to pay in any recent year.

The year opened with regular No. 2 corn at 29½c, and it gradually sank to 27⅜c Feb. 17 with 25⅝c the lowest point on No. 3. The same day May sold at 29½c. Cash corn worked up to 28⅜c by the close of the month, and improved nearly another cent in March, passing 30c the first week in April. Then it began to stiffen in sympathy with the advance in wheat, but moved up with difficulty, as it was generally believed the supply was far greater than could be taken care of by the trade during the remaining part of the crop year. Bad weather in May carried it up to 35c the 13th, the work of planting for the next crop being backward, but the supply of material was still so large that the price fell back to 32⅞c by the close of the month. It recovered to 34⅛c June 24, and then weakened ⅜c, though the weather of the last week in June was so intensely hot as to excite grave fears for the autumn outcome. But the fact told a little later. In July there was a steady upward march of prices, and 50⅛c was reached Aug. 9, when the Government report indicated a fall of 20 points in condition, from 93.1 to 73.3, during July. The excitement of that day proved to be the turning point, as the country was a free seller on the advance. By Sept. 1 the market had worked back to 45⅛c, but improved again to 50⅛c by the 13th, touched 46⅛c the next day, and rose to 53⅝c Nov. 1, when the pecuniary stringency began to weaken prices of produce as well as stocks. It dipped to 49c Nov. 14, but the radical strength of the situation was shown by the fact that No. 3 was at only ½c discount. There was a first-class shipping demand for both grades all through the month, which prevented prices from declining further, as it reduced stocks in store to about the smallest quantity known in many years, shippers being anxious to avoid the payment of the higher freight rates expected to rule immediately after the close of the season of navigation. On this it improved to 53⅛c Nov. 25, and sank back to 47⅝c Dec. 27 for regular.

The monthly range and average price on No. 2 corn were as follows:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	28⅜	29½	29.00
February	27⅜	29	28.30
March	27⅞	29⅝	28.40
April	28⅞	33⅜	31.70
May	32⅛	35	34.00
June	32⅞	35⅛	34.10
July	34½	46⅞	38.20
August	45¼	50½	48.44
September	44⅞	50¼	47.32
October	47⅜	53⅜	50.58
November	49	53⅝	51.93
December	47⅞	53	50.68
Year	27⅜	53⅝	39.39
Do 1889	29¼	61	34.00
Do 1888	33½	50¾	46.63

The discount on No. 3 has been unusually small. It averaged barely 1c below No. 2. The difference was nearly 3c for January, less than 2¼c for February, 1½c for March, and then narrowed to 0.2c for August, being about twice that for the next three months. The narrowness of the margin was due to the fact that the No. 3 was generally dry enough to bear ocean transportation without fear of damage by heating, and perhaps also it was in part owing to the fact that speculative operators were bearish a large part of the time. So much loss had been suffered in each of the last two preceding years by men who bought corn in the 50s that there was a rush of short selling near the top of every wave and corresponding weakness. The difference widened suddenly last month to about 3c owing to the increasing supply of the lower grades from the new crop.

Oats.

The market for oats ruled very weak last winter because of the big crop of 1889, but prices in January and February did not so nearly approach those of earlier months as was the case in corn. The biggest pressure arising from the enormous yield of that year was experienced sixteen months ago, and was partly over before the corn crop of that year began to move. But the record of 1890 dropped below 20c and remained around there several weeks till it became evident the bulk of the big surplus had left the hands of farmers. The transfer was all the more easily effected, as the low prices invited a vast increase in the Eastern States and Canada, and the introduction of the clipping machine for removing the feather end permitted them to be exported in large quantities by allowing a great saving of the room taken up by a given weight of them on shipboard. Then in April an active shipping demand for the Far West sprang up, which materially lessened the pressure of selling. As a consequence of all this the old crop was well used up by the time the new made its appearance, and the market ruled strong on account of the marked falling off in yield, the latest crop being less than an average one and barely two-thirds as large as that of 1889. The quality is also inferior, for which reason, joined to the fact of higher prices, the export movement of the new has fallen off; though large in the aggregate, being some 15,000,000 bu, the exports were chiefly from the 1889 crop.

The conditions encouraged active speculative buying in every month of the summer and autumn. This made oats rule high in price, even as compared with corn, and that stimulated the farmers to unwonted activity in shipment, as many of them thought the altitude could not be long sustained. Hence the actual receipts here in August, September, October, and November were very large, those of the first named month being 8,344 cars, and this is believed to have worked reserves in the interior down to an unusually low point. Conservative estimates place the quantity in country cribs at not more than a third of the volume a year ago, with correspondingly small stocks in the hands of farmers. Owing to the relative scarcity the prices of oats sagged but little during the panicky feeling that depressed other cereals in November.

The following was the range of cash prices on No. 2 oats in store:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	19⅜	21⅝	20.57
February	19½	21	20.32
March	20	22⅛	21.07
April	22¼	25	23.75
May	24½	30	27.60
June	26⅛	29¼	28.00
July	27½	34⅝	30.88
August	33⅜	40⅜	37.20
September	35	39½	37.00
October	38⅜	44⅛	41.38
November	41⅛	45	43.10
December	40¼	44	42.05
Year	19⅜	45	31.10
Do 1889	17⅜	26⅜	22.13
Do 1888	23⅛	38	28.60

No. 2 mixed oats, in store, sold at 19⅜c Jan. 3, and improved to 21⅝c Jan. 18, then dipped to 19⅜c Feb. 17, which was the minimum point. The market rose to 20⅛c March 7, and fell back to 20c the next day; then advanced pretty steadily to 30c May 23. At the end of that month it was back to 26⅛c, and marched up to 40⅜c Monday, Aug. 11, rising 1c on the strength of the Government crop report received Saturday, which showed a decline in condition from 81.6 to 70.1. It fell back to 35c at the opening of September, advanced to 44⅛c Oct. 21, receded to 41⅝c Oct. 24, had risen to 44⅛c Nov. 14, broke to 41⅛c on the panic of the succeeding day, and sold up to 45c Nov. 28, then weakened to 40⅛c Dec. 26.

Rye and Barley.

The movement of rye was a fair one, and steady. The receipts the first half of the year were about 350 cars per month, in July the total fell off to 240, in August increased to 558, in November to less than 300. The quality of the old crop was usually good, and it advanced in price in sympathy with wheat, the market being a "long" one with holders firm in their views. The new crop mostly graded No. 2. The export movement of the year was light, especially to the Continent of Europe, Germany's import tax being prohibitive, but it is understood some American rye found its way to that country by dint of being quietly mixed with European product. There was a better home demand because of the strength in corn, that being relatively high most of the year.

No. 2 rye in store sold at 44½c the first week in January, declined to 42c the middle of February, reacted to 54c the last week in May, receded to 46c a month later, rose to 67c the last week in August, sold off to 58½c in the next fortnight, and advanced to 68c Nov. 8. It broke only 2c from that figure on the panic in other cereals and improved to 71c near the end of the month, but weakened to 64½c Dec. 29. The average price for the year was 53⅝c, against 43c for 1889, and 56⅝c for 1888.

The barley market was less regular than usual. Receipts of the first few months were liberal, 1,466 cars being inspected in January and about 1,000 in April. The June receipts fell off to 484 cars and those of August to 76, this being the tail end of the old crop. The quality of that was only fair and the market was generally dull at low prices, some lots selling as low as 27@35c. In the early summer there was an improved demand, and later a good speculative interest sprung up in the new, which was expected to be scarce, especially on the higher grades, and the market advanced in company with other cereals. The receipts of August were 1,078 cars and those of September 4,116, the latter being, with one exception, the largest record for a single month in five years. October brought 4,017 cars, and from that the supply fell off to a small one in December. The new crop proved to be a fairly good one in point of quality, but the inspectors passed little of it as No. 2, and a great deal of fault was found with the severity of their standard, many cars which graded here as No. 3 being good enough to pass No. 2 in Milwaukee. This discouraged speculation, and there was little of it after the new crop had fairly begun to move. Hence most of the arrivals were sold by sample. During the last four months there was an active shipping demand for the East, largely due to the shutting out of the Canadian growth by the passage of the McKinley bill and partly to a shortage in the New York crop. There was little done in barley from the Pacific coast.

Barley sold mostly at 30@50c for No. 3 on the old crop, the averages on which for the first six months varied from 38⅛c for February to 44c for April and down to 37⅛c for June. The market for new No. 2 opened June 24 at 65c bid for September delivery, and 70c was bid by the middle of July. The first arrivals came in July 19 and sold at 65@68c cash. July 22 the price for September dipped to 64c. It rose to 80c Aug. 22, and that figure ruled part of the next month. A drop to 70c Oct. 2 was followed by a rise to 80c later in the month, and the market in November ranged at 60@80c, while the range for good No. 3 to No. 2 last month was about 50@70c.

The monthly averages on No. 2 barley varied from 67c in July to 77½c in September and down to 63c in December. The average price for the whole year was about 55½c, against 54½c for 1889 and 74c for 1888.

Seeds.

Flaxseed sold early in January at $1.34, gradually hardening to $1.50 in April, the actual offerings on the cash market being small, as a large part of the arrivals was placed on contract. During May No. 1 seed sold at $1.43@1.48. For a little while late in July the market declined to a point as low as $1.28½, but with the extended drought and unfavorable harvesting returns from the Southwest, especially Kansas and Nebraska, a belief gained a hold upon traders that the crop would necessarily prove a short one, and prices hardened materially, with $1.41 reached early in August. With the new crop coming on prominent buyers entered the field, contracting with country shippers for seed for both spot and future delivery, and as a result of sharp competition the market ruled unusually strong, advancing to $1.50 and better. To the surprise of many operators the yield in the Northwest proved really large, and the aggregate crop of 1890 was eventually placed at upward of 11,500,000 bu. The weather being favorable, farmers in many sections took advantage of the high prices and rapidly marketed their seed, cash touching a point as high as $1.56 late in September. With receipts unexpectedly liberal, as a result of the large aggregate crop and high prices, stocks here began to pile up and reached a total of nearly two million bu, or the largest by far ever known in the history of the trade. This naturally acted as something of a weight on values, and with the previous demand subsiding prices steadily receded to $1.10, subsequently recovering a few cents. The quality of the crop was good and included relatively an insignificant proportion of light weight seed. Two new mills were in operation here and the crushing capacity was otherwise increased.

The average price for the year was about $1.38⅛, against $1.43 for 1889, and $1.36½ for 1888.

Timothy-seed fluctuated barely 25c during the entire twelve months and at no time sold as high as the outside point of the previous year. In a general way the trade was not satisfactory, the low prices and lack of speculative activity much of the time being marked features of the business. During the first four months of 1890 prime seed sold at the narrow range of $1.21@1.30, with no real activity. Toward the close of the old crop year prices advanced to $1.43@1.46, new seed arriving about Aug. 1. The crop secured in some districts west of this city was unquestionably materially short, but sections east of Chicago yielded unusually large quantities and the deficiency noted was more than made up. While a major part of the seed harvested between here and the Allegheny Mountains was naturally marketed elsewhere, it at the same time supplied the wants of many purchasers who otherwise would have sought this Western market; hence the local trade was dull and heavy during the autumn months in spite of the fact that actual offerings of seed from districts contiguous to Chicago were relatively small. Again, the demand was not urgent, as the amount required for reseeding was less than is often the case; also the export movement was only moderate. With local stocks large, and the demand for outside account rather meager, the closing months of the year witnessed a slow and dragging market at the low range of $1.28 down to $1.20.

Clover seed sold in January at $3.35@3.45 for prime, down to $3.10 by the 1st of March, the surplus carried over from the large crop of 1889 being unusually liberal. Ruling quiet and nearly steady around the outside figure named during the early summer the market later advanced materially, beginning in July, as a result of fears for the new crop through the effects of the drought. The aggregate yield of 1890 was decidedly short, and prices advanced to $4.50 early in August. Farmers in many sections were disposed to take advantage of the favorable position, and early in the crop year marketed their reserves freely, which naturally depressed prices. Receipts from the West were small, but there was only a mild export trade and little speculative activity, with the market developing a dull and listless tone, prices receding to about $4.10.

In other grass seeds, such as Hungarian and millet, so little was done that much of the time there was really only a nominal set of quotations. The demand was indifferent and farmers' shipments were meager.

Live Stock.

Within the comparatively recent past the growth of the live-stock trade of this, the greatest market in the world, has far exceeded the most sanguine hopes of the optimist of a decade and a half ago, and the figures required in presenting the total business of the twelve months just closed are so vast that difficulty is experienced in comprehending them in their entirety. A year ago this review stated that the business was the largest on record, with the one exception of the hog trade; but now it is possible to truthfully state that all previous records have been distanced. From a total in 1875 of 4,275,000 meat animals received here, the business has grown until the year 1890 presents an aggregate of nearly 13,600,000 handled in this city. Not taking into account for the moment the perhaps unjust charge that "the farmer is never satisfied," the year was in the main a prosperous one. At no time were prices subjected to any especially severe fluctuations, and while too low in many instances to please the producers, especially during the latter half of the year, they averaged better than in some recent years. While sharply taxed at times to absorb the immense offerings, the supremacy and stability of this market as a distributing center were clearly proven by the fact that the millions of animals found a prompt outlet at spot cash prices aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars. Prices were governed by the familiar law of supply and demand; there was depression temporarily when the offerings proved excessive, quickly relieved by any falling off in arrivals. During a greater part of the year the pasturage throughout the West was good, especially up to late summer. The large corn crops of 1888 and 1889, aggregating more than 4,000,000,000 bu, with consequent low prices for this grain, induced farmers to engage extensively in stock-raising, hence last year opened with vast numbers of cattle, hogs, and sheep being prepared for the market regardless of prospective selling prices. Scarcely were these early supplies out of the way when it became evident that there would be a severe shortage in the corn crop of 1890, and with prices for this cereal sharply advancing farmers and stock-raisers seemed determined to dispose of their live-stock rather than feed any longer, and receipts continued large throughout the period under review. There was no noteworthy change in the method of handling the live stock, the business being conducted on a strictly cash basis. The Stock-Yards company made some improvements, notably in the way of enlarging the covered area devoted to the sheep pens, extending water mains, etc. The association of traders at the yards, both buyers and sellers, but chiefly the latter, constituting the Live-Stock Exchange, was vigilant in caring for the interests of the producer and shipper, and among other things finally succeeded, after a long and determined fight, in getting better prices for the occasional offerings of crippled and otherwise unmerchantable animals; formerly $3.50 was an approximate price paid for a rejected steer on its way to the rendering tank, but now the seller receives 1c per lb, less $3.00. Commission charges were the same as for some time previously.

Cattle arrived in far greater numbers than ever before, the year including within its borders the greatest day on record, the greatest week on record, the greatest month on record, and the year itself was a record breaker. Sept. 29 the enormous number of 23,930 arrived, with an approximate gross weight of 28,700,000 lbs; for the week ending Oct. 11 the receipts aggregated 88,351, and for the month of October 382,098 were marketed. While the receipts for the year included everything, good, bad, and indifferent, and while the majority of transactions were away below the outside quotations, the quality in the main was good, especially during the first six months or more, showing the effects of liberal feeding of cheap corn; the proportion of well finished beeves was liberal, yet prices necessarily covered a wide range. Outside conditions and influences were in the main favorable for a healthy trade, and that was the rule, with prices remarkably even from month to month, tending neither as high nor as low as is sometimes the case. All classes of buyers were well represented at the sale pens, and in a broad sense the demand was good throughout. In the matter of exports, while it was perhaps true that the proportion of dressed to live cattle showed an increase, there was nevertheless a good outlet for the best cattle for shipment across the water on the hoof. That exporters complained of an unprofitable business was due chiefly to unfavorable markets abroad, taking into consideration the rather high prices paid here. Perhaps one of the most pleasing features in the year was the absolute freedom from disease or rumor of disease in all the cattle received here. To begin with, the country at large was in an especially healthy condition; and, again, the valuable system of quarantine regulations regarding the shipment of southwestern range cattle, adopted the previous year, proved highly successful, and not a single case of Texas fever was reported in the yards. In previous years the demand for stock cattle to re-ship to country feeders had practically ceased during the summer months, or during the season for Texans and until frost came, but last year young cattle were sold to go to the interior during every month, and in no instance was any resultant fever reported. Opening prices in January for choice to prime native cattle were $4.85@5.30, and, while receipts continued uniformly large, there was a ready outlet, with dressed beef houses and exporters both taking hold interestedly, and the market remained steady to firm most of the time until the last of April; there was no demoralization as a result of the big runs, usual buyers standing ready to take everything, and by the middle of May prices had reached $5.40@5.60, which were practically the highest of the year. During the preceding months farmers had been encouraged to feed plentifully the cheap corn of the 1889 crop, and cattle of all ages, including calves, were being rapidly prepared for the market. With early summer began the season for Texas cattle, which continued for many weeks, overlapping the liberal supplies, excellent in condition, sent in from the Northwestern ranges, and the summer months continued to bring in immense numbers of all kinds of cattle, prices gradually receding to $4.50@4.85 in July. During this part of the year there were heavy receipts from Kansas and Nebraska, and, later, when it became an established fact that there would be a short corn crop, with consequent high prices for hard feed, farmers showed a strong inclination to dispose of their cattle, even though not yet fitted for the market. With the approach and advance of autumn receipts continued very large, especially of poor and common cattle, and with parts of the East just then securing needed supplies from near-by districts the local trade presented an unsatisfactory condition, and much of the time during the early autumn the market was heavy, though without especially severe declines. In the early winter, with a cessation of shipments from the ranges, there was a favorable turn, and prices advanced to $5.20@5.40 for choice to prime natives, the rank and file selling, as during all the preceding portion of the year, away below the classification taken as a basis. Stock cattle were in fair demand, especially for shipment to the East, which produced a bountiful hay crop; prices were lowest late in the summer. There was no trade in dairy calves for stock purposes.

The hog market, with the exception of the last four months of the year, was fairly satisfactory to all concerned. It had been confidently asserted many times in recent years that never again would Chicago receive as many hogs as during the "blue ribbon" year 1880, when 7,059,355 head were sent to this market; yet in spite of such prophecy, based on the growing importance of smaller Western packing points, the Chicago receipts did materially exceed that of any former year. Chiefly because of these unprecedented offerings prices were not high, scarcely touching the 5c mark at any time, while the glittering figures of 6c and better were realized only in the roseate dreams of those interested in the selling side. Packers and shippers for Eastern account were present in full force, with thirteen or fourteen local packing-houses in operation. Prices during the first two months were remarkably steady, though at the low range of $3.90@4.20 for good to choice packing and shipping weights, and gradually advanced to $4.35@4.50 in April, with the excellent shipping demand acting as an offset to the bearish tendencies of local slaughterers, the quality proving fair. As a result of plentiful supplies of cheap corn the offerings during the early summer were unusually large and the quality was good, the market being active at fair prices. But in July there was a decline, with choice heavy hogs selling as low as $3.75, and decent droves just previously touching $3.55. From this midsummer period of weakness prices gradually hardened to 4c and better, with the highest prices of the year reached in September, when best droves sold up to $4.90@4.95. During the autumn months the receipts included an almost unprecedentedly large proportion of pigs and half fattened hogs, due primarily to the existing scarcity and high prices of corn; many farmers in the West had practically nothing to feed, and were obliged to dispose of their droves at any price. As a natural result of large aggregate receipts of hogs, including so many poorly fitted for the market, heaviness was developed and the trade dragged, many lots being held over from day to day, and moved with difficulty, buyers preferring the more attractive offerings. Prices for best droves gradually and almost steadily declined until $3.35@3.50, or the lowest in many years, was reached in December. The average weight of the hogs received during the summer packing season, March to October inclusive, was 234 lbs, against 246 lbs in 1889.

With more than two million sheep on sale during the year high prices could not be reasonably expected, the supplies proving greater than ever before recorded. In spite of average monthly receipts of more than 180,000 head the year was fairly satisfactory to those engaged in the sheep trade. The supply included large numbers of attractive corn-fed animals, and good prices were paid during most of the year, the market being devoid of sharp fluctuations, which are unsatisfactory to the buyer and seller alike. Until late in the autumn, when supplies proved excessive and prices declined moderately, there was a good demand throughout, and a ready outlet for everything, dressed-mutton houses being active as buyers. Texas sheep were fairly attractive and sold well during the season. Careful inquiries place the number of Far West sheep being fed in Nebraska this winter 100,000 short of the total of a year ago, due to the scarcity of corn in the State, which for several years previously had recorded a large business in that direction. Largely as a result of the extensive feeding of 10@15c corn in the State named, the early months of 1890 brought in heavy supplies of prime Western sheep, which sold well at $5.25@5.85, with best natives active and strong, and finally hardening to $6.00@6.50 in April and May, which saw the highest prices of the year, all classes of buyers wanting liberal numbers. With occasional temporary periods of strength the market gradually ruled lower during the summer and autumn, tending to heaviness late in the year, with prices for choice native wethers declining to $4.75@5.00.

Horses arrived in greater numbers than ever before, the receipts being 102,200 head, and showing an increase of about 25 per cent over the previous year; the shipments aggregated 95,900. Dealers reported an active market, with a good demand for the better grades of animals, many being taken for shipment to Pennsylvania and other Eastern States.

Dairy Products.

Taken in a broad sense the year now closed was much more satisfactory to dealers in butter and cheese than the one immediately preceding it. While the amount handled presented a large aggregate, and the trade was devoid of sensational features, with prices often low, there was at the same time a healthy movement, with a resultant fair margin of profit for those engaged in this important branch of business. Though butter was rather dull at declining prices during the opening months of the year, with choice creamery selling down from 25c in the winter to 14c in May, the early summer brought renewed activity, which was present much of the time during the last months, with stocks kept well reduced. The production promised large early, but did not prove so, makers of poor butter in many instances abandoning the business owing to the low prices; on the other hand, the production of fine grades was stimulated, with 450 to 500 separators put into creameries west of Chicago during the year. The late summer and autumn proved rather dry, and with indifferent pasturage the make was curtailed, and from the low point noted above best creamery gradually hardened to 28c, ruling steady to the close, which found stocks light. While more high grade butter was manufactured in the West than ever before, the receipts from first hands showed a large falling off, as indicated in a table elsewhere. The average price of extra creamery butter was 21c, but the proportion of poor to common was so great that the average price of the entire year's supply was only 14c.

Cheese was in fair local and shipping request during the early months of the year, the rapidly diminishing stocks selling as high as 10½@11 cents for fine full cream cheddars. The production during the season recently closed was fairly large, though late in the summer the inferior pasturage resulted in a lessened output. The quality was good, dealers discouraging the trade in low grades. The aggregate business showed an increase of some 6,000,000 pounds for the twelve months. The generally good demand for Southern account was hindered by the hot weather, and also unfavorably affected later by the stringent money market. During the summer, when prices were low and attractive, foreigners were liberal buyers, but with the advance later were disposed to withdraw from the market. New cheddars opened in May at 8¼@8½ cents, sold down to 7¼ cents in June, and subsequently gradually appreciated to 9¼ cents in the early winter, which found stocks not only here, but also in the dairy districts of Wisconsin, New York, and Canada, materially less than usual for the winter trade.

Broom-Corn.

Devoid of sensational features, with fluctuations narrow, there was a good trade under this head, and local dealers were, as a rule, much better satisfied than during the preceding year. The crop in Illinois was perhaps the largest ever raised, but was materially damaged in quality by heavy rains at harvest time; in Kansas and other parts of the Southwest the yield of the large acreage was curtailed by drought, so the crop in the aggregate was scarcely as large as in 1889, and the quality averaged unusually poor. Stocks here were, as a rule, kept well reduced through the fair buying for consumption and shipment, there being some increase in the number of small manufacturers in operation. During the first six months old corn ranged at $60.00@100.00 per ton, indicating a slight advance. Prices on the new crop also averaged slightly higher; long corn sold at $100.00@120.00 for best, with inferior at $50.00@70.00 and short lengths at $70.00@90.00. The receipts during the year were 7,250 tons.

Hay.

During the first four months of 1890 there was a good demand for the offerings of hay, which were not excessive, with a fair inquiry for Southern account in addition to the local trade, and good to choice prairie sold as high as $8.00@11.00 and timothy at $10.00@12.00. In contrast with cereal crops the yield of hay during the season of 1890 was large both West and East, well harvested, and satisfactory in quality as a rule. Owing to the general plentitude there was little shipping demand except to nearby points, with prices in Eastern markets as low as here; there was a large local consumption, however, and most of the time stocks were kept well reduced. New timothy opened in July at about $10.00 for good and ruled nearly steady at $7.50@11.00, with prairie at a range of $6.00@14.00, the entire supply averaging close to $9.00.

Wool.

There is perhaps no product of the farm more sensitive to political influences than wool; the tariff question was an important factor in shaping prices and regulating demand for this staple, with the trade, from the dealers' standpoint, not really satisfactory. At the same time the market was remarkably free from violent fluctuations, ruling nearly steady, though tending to heaviness much of the time. Medium unwashed, as a standard grade, opened in January at 25@26c, and sold close to that during the remainder of the old crop year. Stocks were well reduced when the new clip appeared, yet prices tended slightly downward during the summer. With October there was a speculative advance of about 1 cent, due largely to the going into effect of the new tariff law. But this spurt of strength was short lived. The November election, with its results, suggested a possible radical change in the tariff legislation on foreign wools, and manufacturers thenceforth bought only such quantities as required for immediate consumption; following close upon the heels of the election came the stringent money market, and the earlier improvement was lost, buyers taking hold sparingly. At the same time, with stocks at leading centers not considered large, a belief prevails that there will be a call for nearly everything before another crop year. Following were the ranges for bright wools on the dates named:

	January to April.	May to October.	November and December
Fine unwashed	16@21	16@21	16@21
Medium unwashed	25@26	24@27	24@26
Fine washed	28@29	27@29	27@29
Medium washed	30@33	29@33	30@33

Hides and Tallow.

In the market for hides the year was marked by a sensational advance in prices, which at one time were nearly 100 per cent above the lowest point. Green salted hides sold during the early months around 4½c and in the summer advanced sharply to 8¾c, though there was a subsequent reaction and prices gradually but persistently declined to nearly the old level, or to 5c. At no time could there be claimed any real scarcity of hides, the marked advance following the many months of intense depression being largely speculative in character. At the top prices tanners held aloof as much as possible, yet in a general way the year was fairly satisfactory to the trade.

In tallow a materially increased business was scored, with receipts from the country larger. Price changes were unimportant so far as range was concerned, with 4c about an inside figure, while 5¼c was practically the top, that being reached and maintained for a short time during September. Dealers were favored with a good outlet for stocks, and a satisfactory showing of profit was the rule. The aggregate trade in tallow and grease was placed at $1,500,000. Receipts of sheep pelts showed a marked diminution, as local slaughterers disposed of a relatively greater number of sheep than in former years. The value of the pelts handled approximated $500,000.

Salt.

With prices about 15 per cent higher and the quantity actually sold much the same the salt trade was more satisfactory to dealers than the previous year. The production of salt in Michigan during the season of 1890 was 3,075,958 barrels, a decrease of 423,263 barrels. The Kansas salt wells again supplied a large Western territory which formerly bought supplies here, aggregating perhaps a half million barrels. Fine salt sold at 72 cents during the first four months, 75 cents May 1 to June 24, and since that date at 85 cents. There was no special feature in the foreign salt trade, with the business about as that of the previous year. Prices for Liverpool were nearly steady within the narrow range of $1.30@1.40 per bag of 224 pounds. English dairy salt sold well, but there was a decrease in the sale of coarse foreign salts.

Vegetables.

In line with cereals there was an important shortage in the potato crop, with scarcely 75 per cent as many harvested as the year previous. The quality was rather better than the average, though late potatoes in some instances rotted in the ground. Though plentiful last winter at 35@40c, the market gradually advanced in early spring to 55@60c, with the decreasing stocks wanted for local and shipping trade. Early in the crop year of 1890 supplies were received largely from Kansas, but later the bulk came from Wisconsin and Michigan. As the year advanced prices gradually but steadily hardened to 85@95c, touching $1.00, with enough demand on local and shipping account to keep stocks well reduced to the present. The high prices permitted the importation of potatoes, though few came to the West. The receipts of potatoes in this city during the year were placed at 2,250,000 bu, at an average price of 71c, against 32c the previous year.

In other hardy vegetables large crops were the rule, with an abundance of cabbages produced by home gardeners, proving sufficient for the liberal demand, the crop selling at $3.00@6.00 per 100, while old cabbages in the early spring advanced to $10.00@12.00 for a short time. Turnips and rutabagas were plentiful at low prices, while onions were scarce, and as a rule commanded high figures. Including beets, carrots, parsnips, etc., a total of 200,000 brls vegetables, exclusive of cabbages, was handled, at an average price of about $1.50.

Hops.

☐The feature of the trade was the sharp advance scored and sustained, prices nearly doubling. This was due to the short crop throughout the country and to the partial failure in England. In the country last named there was a shortage compared with 1889 of 212,000 cwt. This was made up in a measure by purchases on the Continent, yet there was liberal buying of American hops. Dealers here were favored with a fair trade, handling liberal quantities of Pacific coast grown. Prices ranged at 20@45c, and owing to the advance the aggregate business approximated $750,000. Late in the year the movement was less brisk, owing to outside disturbances.

Green Fruits.

As noted in most of the other products of the soil there was a serious shortage in fruits, either because of drouth, disease, or unfavorable rains at critical times in the development, and the year was not particularly satisfactory to the trade, to say nothing of the fact that prices for desirable offerings were so high much of the time that many lines were regarded as luxuries and out of the reach of popular consumption. A very short apple crop was recorded, many sections which usually have a large surplus being obliged to import from more favored localities in order to supply home needs. Most of the supply for this market came from the southwest, from districts as distant as Arkansas, though Missouri sent forward more than any other State, Kansas also having a fair yield. The crop in New York was almost a total failure, and so also in Michigan, aside from some northern counties, where there was a fair showing. A leading cause for the general shortage was the presence of devastating insects which attacked the trees and fruit. Choice apples in cold-storage warehouses sold well last winter at $4.00@5.00, and stocks were about exhausted when the new crop began to arrive. These opening at $2.25@2.50, prices for desirable lots gradually advanced to $4.00@5.50. Many sections in the West bought direct from the orchards of Missouri and contiguous States, hence the quantity handled here was materially reduced, placed at about 300,000 brls at an average price of $3.00.

Not taking into consideration California, the peach crop of 1890 was practically a failure. True, there were moderate receipts, but the quality was unusually poor; prices for desirable fruit ruled high, and many sections which generally send in large quantities last year produced scarcely any, and the business was a disappointment to all classes. Again, the liberal offerings of Pacific coast peaches worked against the trade in Michigans and fruit from other neighboring States, which was unattractive as a rule, and the actual movement would scarcely exceed 200,000 baskets, at an average price approximated at 75c. The small supply of pears, placed at 2,000 brls, sold at an average of about $6.00. The season for strawberries opened with excellent prospects, but heavy rains damaged the fruit severely just at the time when the berries were ripening; these hard rains seemed to follow the season all the way from Florida to Michigan. As a result the fruit which finally found its way to this market was often in such poor condition upon arrival that it would sell for scarcely enough to pay carrying charges, hence the trade was a disappointment to shippers. Because of the fact that many consignments sold for only a few cents per case, the average price paid for the 300,000 cases handled would not exceed $1. The trade in blackberries was not half that of a former year, with the receipts estimated at 150,000 cases at $1.50. Raspberries were scarce but in fair condition and commanded good prices, with the business estimated at 75,000 cases at $1.50. Grapes were a partial failure in Michigan, but a good crop was marketed in New York State, whence most of the supply came. These were chiefly Concords, with relatively few Delawares. The receipts were about two-thirds that of the previous season, or approximately 3,000,000 pounds, at an average price of 2½ cents. Receipts of bananas were placed at 1,800 cars at an average price of $500.

In contrast with a general shortage noted above, the crop of cranberries was nearly a full one, Wisconsin producing some 60,000 barrels, mostly marketed through Chicago dealers; the Cape Cod yield was placed at fully 50,000 barrels, the quality all around proving excellent. As a result of the large increase in the yield the local business was greatly enlarged with a total of about 80,000 barrels handled at higher range of prices. The demand was good and trade active; bell and cherry opened at $7.25, and gradually advanced to $9.00, ruling firm, with other varieties at the usual premium. The average price was placed at $9.50 per barrel.

It was a big year in the California fruit trade. Not only was the crop on the Pacific probably the greatest ever produced, but the demand was excellent, and the business handled through Chicago merchants showed a material increase, prices on deciduous fruits averaging about 25 per cent higher than the previous year. Of course a prime factor in the larger business (at increased prices) was the severe shortage in apples and small fruits east of the Rocky Mountains, and also because Chicago is more than ever before the leading distributive center of the entire country, Eastern merchants coming here for a large part of needed supplies. The quality of the fruit was good, and consignments were as a rule received promptly and in good condition, the transportation companies making praiseworthy efforts to foster this important branch of commerce, shortening the time in transit between the Far West and Chicago. A total of about 1,500 cars of peaches, pears, plums, and nectarines was received, representing an average value of $1,300. Of California oranges some 700 cars were sold, worth about $1,000 per car; also there were received a fews cars of lemons and Japanese persimmons. Navel oranges ranged last season, or January to April, at $3.00@5.00 per box and seedlings at $2.25@4.00.

Owing largely to late frosts there was about 10 per cent shortage in last season's orange crop in Florida, with a total yield of some 1,700,000 boxes, of which Chicago merchants sold, approximately, 400,000 at an average price of $3.00; also 7,000 brls Jamaicas at $5.00. With home-grown fruit preferred, owing to the excellence of flavor, the trade in imported oranges was decreased to perhaps 150,000 boxes at $3.00, while the consumption of foreign lemons was a third larger, with some 200,000 boxes handled at a higher average of $4.50. The trade in Malaga grapes was about 10,000 brls at $7.00.

Poultry and Game.

While devoid of unusual features, with occasional complaints of an unsatisfactory movement, the poultry trade was in a healthy condition, and fairly active most of the year. The receipts of all kinds were liberal, the quality about as good as recently, and prices confined within the usual channels. Dealers complained that too often country shippers absolutely refused to observe the unwritten trade law that during cold weather buyers call for dressed fowls and neglect live. Late in the year, especially after Thanksgiving-Day, the offerings of chickens proved excessive, and sales of desirable lots were as low as 5c, after selling as high as 8@9c some months earlier. Turkeys ranged at 7@12½c for common to choice. The shipping trade was curtailed by the fact that prices were often relatively above those in the East as a result of a uniformly good home demand.

Game was plentiful and there were abundant offerings here throughout the proper seasons. The market was moderately active, and prices in the main ruled fairly steady from month to month, with an absence of sharp fluctuations. While the year was marked with no unusual features the trade was even, and the volume of sales fully as great as in the preceding year. Offerings of quail were larger, and prices ranged at $3.00@4.75 and mallards at $2.75@3.75.

The year was more profitable to egg dealers than the previous one, the business showing a large increase. According to Col. R. M. Littler, Secretary of the Produce Exchange, the total receipts of eggs were 1,442,000 cases; at 30 dozen to the case this shows 43,260,000 dozen eggs received, worth on an average 27c per dozen. Prices ranged at 10½c in April to 25c in December.

Value of Produce Received.

The following are the totals for last year, with corresponding figures for 1889:

	1890.	1889.
Flour	$ 18,700,000	$ 17,900,000
Wheat	11,700,000	15,575,000
Corn	31,800,000	26,600,000
Oats	20,200,000	11,020,000
Rye	1,590,000	1,110,000
Barley	8,400,000	6,000,000
Millstuffs, etc	1,460,000	1,485,000
Total breadstuffs	$ 93,850,000	$ 79,700,000
Butter	19,500,000	28,570,000
Cheese	5,400,000	5,045,000
Hides and pelts	6,500,000	6,000,000
Wool	5,100,000	6,680,000
Flax	8,815,000	6,460,000
Other seeds	2,490,000	2,401,000
Broom-corn	560,000	517,000
Salt	1,300,000	1,210,000
Potatoes	1,600,000	960,000
Other vegetables	700,000	600,000
Tallow and grease	1,500,000	1,125,000
Hay	1,600,000	1,665,000
Apples	900,000	450,000
California fruits	2,650,000	2,000,000
Other fruits	5,200,000	4,500,000
Hops	750,000	500,000
Eggs	7,350,000	4,350,000
Poultry and game	3,225,000	3,675,000
Live stock	231,345,000	203,332,000
Beef	6,950,000	5,475,000
Pork, barreled	860,000	585,000
Lard	8,865,000	6,365,000
Meats (hog)	15,350,000	15,625,000
Dressed hogs	125,000	205,000
Total produce	$462,385,000	$388,000,000
Total 1888		371,000,000
Total 1887		350,500,000
Total 1886		322,000,000
Total 1885		337,500,000
Total 1884		356,000,000
Total 1883		400,000,000
Total 1882		382,000,000
Total 1881		367,000,000
Total 1880		312,000,000

The increase over the total for 1889 is 19 per cent.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

The different departments of business which are grouped under the head of wholesale trade have been more active, and their experience was generally a satisfactory one except for the disappointments which followed the passage of the McKinley bill. Our merchants not only sold more goods than in 1889, but prices averaged higher on most of the leading lines, sugar being the principal exception to the rule. The last-named feature was in pleasant contrast to the widespread weakness of the two preceding years, which not only reduced the money aggregate in proportion to the quantity of merchandise sold, but entailed a maximum of losses on shrinkage in the selling value of property while held in stock, hence the business of the last twelve months was more profitable than its predecessor, while that was an improvement over 1888. The margins for handling were generally small, especially by comparison with those of ten or a dozen years ago, when competition was less fierce than now, but collections were almost uniformly good, even during the fall stringency, and losses by bad debts were reduced to a minimum. Our merchants have opened up trade in a rather large area of new territory, especially in the South, where they had done little heretofore, and the Southwest has also increased its trade with Chicago, to a marked extent in some lines.

The only noticeable falling-off in trade was in a few sections of the country where the crops were failures or nearly so. This decadence was more than made up in the areas where the crop yield was moderate to fair in volume, as the higher prices obtainable put the consumer in better shape than previously. As a consequence of this much more money was spent in buying the luxuries of civilized existence than ever before, and there was a more liberal laying in of the substantials. Groceries and dry goods show an improvement of 5 to 7 per cent, while sales of head and foot wear were some 10 per cent larger. Prices for the latter rose with the increase in the value of leather, while furs jumped up about 50 per cent, and some lines of millinery goods, as feathers, nearly doubled in price in the latter part of the year. The passage of the McKinley bill cut a considerable figure in the determination of prices in other departments, notably hats, caps, and tobacco. Two of the biggest hat houses in the country advanced their prices $3 per dozen a month ago, and insisted that the jobbers must get it from the retailers. In cigars the rise was a variable one, but the majority of wholesale dealers seemed to content themselves with an addition corresponding to that necessitated by the increased tax, and were glad by that means to retain their custom. The consumption of foreign champagne is understood to have largely fallen off since the new duties became the rule. It is said that some lines where imported goods are handled in considerable volume have stocked up with enough to carry them for several months longer without importing afresh.

Business in the first few months was comparatively dull. The winter was an open one and the prices paid for farm produce down to near the lowest notch known in many years. The last-named fact rendered it necessary with a vast number of rural consumers to be economical, and the first made it possible for them to buy but little of articles the chief need of which is felt in very cold weather. The clothing and coal merchants had an especially slow time of it, and the sales of fancy articles were small. The spring rise in prices of produce brought a marked improvement, which continued the rest of the year, being but little affected by the money stringency of the last three months, and some stimulus was experienced in December by the prospect of lower temperatures than those of last winter. The wholesale trade was all the better with the country, as interior merchants were as a rule running on light stocks twelve months ago, and in the city it was increased by the buzz of industrial preparation for taking advantage of the World's Fair. The latter is shown in an increase of some 20 per cent in the sales of building material. This fact marks a big increase in the number of workers and, therefore, consumers in the city, and as the newcomers were actively employed at good wages their patronage meant a large addition to the buying needs of the retail dealer.

The wholesale business of the city has not experienced such a revival as noted in other departments, but it shows a fair increase and one that appears to be fully commensurate with the growth of the West. Hence it has not suffered a relative curtailment through the efforts of merchants in some other cities to take away our trade, and the claim that this is being done is simply buncombe. Of course some other points are growing, building up a good trade with the surrounding country, the rapid development of which invites the competition of closer supply. But the few cases in which they have been able to take business away from Chicago were mostly those in which freight arrangements favored "the other man," and less of that is likely to be the rule in the future than in the past if the railroads live up to their promises or are held to them by the law. It is true that in the far Northwest the new avenues by and around Lake Superior are building up an independent trade, but it is a new one, and is being competed with from this city, while in the other direction our merchants have found more than a compensating increase. The abundant cotton crop raised in the Southern States last year has made the people of that section unusually good buyers, and all the more so as a widening market is found for the seed which a few years ago was rated as commercially worthless. As a large part of that new product is taken by Chicago manufacturers the business invites and fosters a return trade, no small part of which goes to supply the workers in and near the iron mines of the South. The country more nearly West from us is also increasing its purchases in our market, and even in the Northwest Chicago is scarcely losing to nearer cities as much as she is gaining in custom which used to go to the seaboard. Indeed, the merchants of the Eastern States seem to have pretty generally arrived at the conclusion that their best hope for meeting Chicago competition is by meeting it on its own ground. Hence some of them are opening up factories and workshops here, and others are establishing Chicago agencies for the sale of goods made nearer the Atlantic. The result of this is a much more extensive overlapping of the manufacturing with the wholesale statistics than ever before, which in many cases renders it difficult to draw the line between the two.

The "gift" method of stimulating purchases seems to have dropped out altogether, being now by common consent recognized as a disreputable feature, and business is all the healthier for the reform. Only two or three years ago the gift plan was resorted to so extensively that it seemed almost impossible to do business without it. But the demoralization wrought by it was so complete that the disease worked its own cure. The legitimate argument of relatively low prices is found to be the most effectual one in attracting customers and keeping them, while the policy of restricting credits as much as possible has wonderfully reduced the percentage of bad debts from the record of a few years since.

Dry Goods.

The dry-goods jobbers had a prosperous year. There was no particular change in prices, but the territory was somewhat extended, particularly in the South, and the volume of trade was considerably augmented. All of the staples ruled steady. There was less trouble over collections than during many previous years, the country having plenty of money and meeting its bills promptly. The higher prices for grain brought unusual prosperity to the localities where there were any crops at all. The sales of staples approximated $93,730,000, against $87,600,000 in 1889, an increase of about 7 per cent. The sales of carpets were about 10 per cent greater than the previous year, aggregating $6,600,000. The effect of the McKinley bill was not felt in the jobbing trade last year, but will increase the prices of a good many lines beginning with the first of this year. There were no important additions to the houses in the wholesale dry-goods business, and the capital remains about as estimated in 1889—$20,000,000.

Groceries.

The grocery jobbers are unanimous in the verdict that 1890 was a much bettter year in every way than the preceding one. Sugar is about the only staple that showed a decline in prices, but this cut quite a figure, for while granulated ranged from 6⅛@9c during 1889, the range for 1890 was 6@6¾c, being 6⅝c Jan. 2, 1890, 6⅜c Oct. 3, 6@6¼c Dec. 1. Rice ruled about steady, while sirup, tea, coffee, canned goods, and dried fruits were higher. The coffee crop was better, and more coffees were marketed, this being especially true of Santos coffees. At the close of the year the prospect of the growing crop was excellent. Prices averaged slightly higher. Teas seemed in greater demand than ever, and the territory supplied by the Chicago jobbers seems to be constantly extending. Japan teas ruled 2@4c higher than in 1889. China teas sold 2@7c higher than the previous year, and the supply was somewhat restricted. In estimating the money value of the business for 1890 opinions varied somewhat. A few of the jobbers estimated that the sales of the year would be at least 10 per cent over 1889, when they were $54,000,000. Others held that the low price of sugars would offset the material increase in the bulk of the groceries shipped. The majority admitted that a 5 per cent increase over the figures of 1889 would not be far from right. That would make the aggregate $56,700,000. The capital employed in the grocery trade now approximates $9,000,000.

Lumber.

While there was, no doubt, much truth in the complaint that through close competition there was little margin of profit, considering the large capital employed, yet in many ways the lumber trade during the year was more satisfactory than that of the twelve months immediately preceding. The aggregate receipts were liberal, showing some increase, though there was a lessened output of shingles with consequent falling off in the arrivals of these. Out of a total supply of lumber and timber approximating 2,000,000,000 feet, about 1,100,000,000 feet were taken for local consumption, while the shipments to the interior were attended with little profit to the dealer. With the systems of railways and their connections changing, the current of trade changes, and in order to compete with lumber-producing centers prices here are perforce closely pared. The capital invested in stocks in this city was about the same as in 1889, placed at $15,000,000. A few yards went out of business, but some of the older houses showed an increased capital. During the season for navigation the arrivals met with fairly active demand, though there was an annoying scarcity of dock room in the wholesale district; the yard forces of laborers were short much of the time, and the crowded condition of the docks retarded the free movement of cargoes. The cargo market was remarkably steady, ruling fully 50c higher. Opening at $10.00 for short piece stuff, there was a temporary decline to $9.50 for a few days, thence firmness at $10.00 until late in the season, when there was an advance to $10.50; shingles averaged nearly steady to firm, all lumber closing at higher prices than a year ago, with stocks less by fully 100,000,000 feet than then. With a shortage of good lumber, clear strips, and piece stuff the year closed with a strong undertone. The total receipts for the year were 1,965,500,000 feet of lumber and 516,700,000 shingles; the shipments of lumber and timber were 889,500,000 feet.

Manufactured Iron.

Taking one thing with another the business of the year was considered satisfactory. Eight houses continue to practically control this line of trade. Sales reached a total about equal to that of 1889, the natural increase being largely checked so far as local houses were concerned by the many manufacturers' agents who make this city their headquarters and sell for direct shipment from mills and factories. Fair and level prices ruled through the year. With slight fluctuations bar-iron remained at 2c per lb rates throughout. Steel cut nails sold last January at $2.60 rates and steadily declined until the ruling price for the last month of the year was $1.95, the larger part of the decline being more apparent than real and accounted for by a change in the classification of extras. Nails are now relatively cheaper than bar-iron, the supply nearly always exceeding the demand. Wire nails retained the favor of the trade, but followed closely the price of cut nails and are now selling at $2.50 rates, a decline of 60 cents per keg in twelve months. The high prices in effect here and in Europe on iron and steel during the early part of the year held the advance in heavy and carriage hardware established in 1889, and the general tendency of the year was toward higher values. Norway iron maintained nearly all of the advance occasioned by the foreign boom, and at the close of the year was selling at four cents per pound rates. High prices in England and the new tariff brought anvils to 11 cents per pound, against 9½ cents a year and a half ago.

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REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS

THE FINEST SITE FOR MANUFACTURERS IS BELIEVED TO BE AT

EAST CHICAGO,

Which is only a mile or two southeast of the present city limits, situated near Lake Michigan. This property embraces some 6,000 acres and connects by the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway with the Baltimore and Ohio, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, Chicago and Atlantic, Louisville and New Albany, Nickel Plate, Michigan Central, South Chicago and Southern, Eastern Illinois, Pan-Handle, Illinois Central, Rock Island, Grand Trunk, Wabash, Alton, and the Santa Fe, and will when completed connect with every road entering Chicago.

A CANAL.—A strip of land 200 feet wide has been deeded to the United States Government for the furtherance of the improvement of the Calumet River, connecting Lake Michigan with the Grand Calumet River, Lake George, Wolf Lake, Hyde Lake, etc., and will afford when completed an almost unlimited dock frontage.

OIL FOR FUEL.—The Standard Oil Pipe Line passes through this property and connects directly with manufactories in the district, giving the cheapest fuel in the world.

NATURAL GAS.—Right of way has been sold by this company to the Natural Gas Pipe Line, and a large quantity of pipe is already on the ground.

TAXES LOW.—Being in the State of Indiana, although adjacent to the City of Chicago, the taxes are very low.

POPULATION 2,500.

Among the manufactories already located there may be mentioned the East Chicago Foundry Co., the Chicago Horse-Shoe Co., Famous Manufacturing Co., Graver Tank Works, John H. Lesh Lumber Mills, Irwin & Hascall Lumber Mills, C. A. Treat Car-Wheel Works, National Forge & Iron Works, and the John McVoy & Co. Galvanized Iron Works.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Among the general improvements it may be said that the streets are graded, some sewers are constructed, the town is lighted by electricity, water is supplied through pipes from a fine artesian well (and large water-works are being constructed by the Standard Oil Co., who are taking water from some distance out in Lake Michigan with sufficient capacity to supply East Chicago in addition to their own requirements). There is a fine Opera-House, two very nice depots, and many tasteful and comfortable homes for workingmen and other residents. An Electric Street Railway is about to be constructed connecting the Standard Oil Company's Works with East Chicago, also the large industries in the west of East Chicago and bordering on the city limits of Chicago.

There is a great opening for investors to put up workingmen's houses, as the demand to rent is very large and would yield about 15% on the investment. In fact, the company will put up from five to ten of these houses and sell them to investors, paying one-quarter cash and the balance in one, two, and three years.

Capitalists, manufacturers, packers, ice-house men, grain-elevator men, shippers of iron ore, pig-iron, lumber, or coal are cordially invited to correspond with us and learn the very liberal inducements which we offer.

Address all communications to

The Standard Steel & Iron Co. AND The Calumet Canal & Improvement Co.,
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ACRES:

23 acres in Section 18, Cicero, at Oak Park Depot.

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40 acres on Desplaines River, near River Forest.

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We have a few lots left in our Oak Park Subdivision, each lot 50x170, at very low prices.

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CHICAGO.

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References—Merchants' Loan & Trust Co., Northern Trust Co.

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Did you ever think that a little money invested in Real Estate during 1891 will grow to a fortune by 1892?

We have over 500 desirable houses in all parts of the city and suburbs at prices ranging from $2,000 to $40,000. The terms are such that place them within reach of every man or woman who desires to own a home.

Should you wish to own a subdivision or subdivide acre tracts, our list of acres has been carefully made up from none but the best bargains and choicest pieces in the market.

Realizing that Sheridan Drive property will meet the strongest indorsement and sale during the next ten years, we have secured about all the *choice* pieces, both for building and land syndicates, between Chicago and Highland Park.

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We have money on hand to loan on building and real-estate security.

A THOUGHT FOR 1891.

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How many of your friends have bought one or more lots the past year? Have they not all made money by doing so? Are not those who have bought lots in better condition, more prosperous and happier than those who have never saved their earnings and invested them in real estate?

Savings banks may fail. Stocks may become worthless. Savings laid aside may be stolen. But land—lots are never lost, cannot be stolen, and around Chicago will constantly increase in value.

THEY ARE THE FOUNDATION OF A HOME!

Look at the homes already built and occupied in

Merigold's Subdivision,
Corner of West 12th-st. and West 40th-st. (Crawford-av.).

The Wisconsin Central (now Northern Pacific) R. R. takes you from the finest depot in the United States, corner Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., to within two blocks of MERIGOLD'S SUBDIVISION (station at Crawford-av.) in 18 minutes for five cents; 36 trains daily. Horse cars on 12th-st. now run to Kedzie-av. The railroad company has a franchise to Crawford-av. and will soon extend their line to that point. Douglas and Garfield Parks and their boulevards within five minutes' walk. Land high and dry. These lots can be bought now at from $500 and upwards; $25 cash, balance in monthly payments if desired.

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We will take you to see this property at any time. Call at our office for free tickets. If you cannot go out during the week come with us any Sunday at 1:30 p. m. Our agent will be at depot, corner Harrison-st. and 5th-av., and will give you tickets.

W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 & 158 La Salle-st.

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We have on hand a good list of very choice corners and inside property. Splendid for improvement or speculation. Correspondence solicited. We make a specialty of investing money for non-residents and of protecting their interests. Business intrusted to our care will receive prompt and careful attention.

BARGAINS!
If you are looking after
CHOICE INVESTMENTS

Examine the Long List of BARGAINS IN ACRES at Tolleston, Hammond, Washington Heights, Maywood, Norwood Park, and Rogers Park which

WHEELER & PETTY,
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Have to offer. They also have some Choice Manufacturing Sites, Business and Residence Property in all parts of the city. Correspondence solicited.

It will pay you to drop a postal for plat and particulars of our
MORTON PARK SYNDICATE
3 Blocks from Grant Locomotive Works
3 Blocks from C. B. & Q. Depot
5¾c. Fare
Lots $425
Terms $10.00 per Month.
E. A. Wood & Co.
713 Chicago Opera House Bldg

Investments Made
—IN—
Real Estate
For Residents and Non-Residents.

Choice property for sale in all parts of the city. Best of references. Give us a trial.

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MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved City Property
AT LOWEST RATES.

Conservative Investors
—IN—
REAL ESTATE
Would Find it to Their Interest to Communicate with

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Acre property in the northwestern sections of Chicago and choice inside income properties are specialties.

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AND REAL ESTATE.
Special Attention to
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THE COMMERCE OF 1890.

[Continued from eighteenth page.]

the year showed a slight increase over that of the previous one, approximating $4,250,000.

The jobbers in hardware and cutlery had a fairly prosperous year, and noted, as did many others, that collections were more prompt than for a long time. Sales for the year approximated $17,500,000.

Coal.

The coal trade was only measurably satisfactory to those engaged in it, and in a word may be summed up as lacking snap. Weather conditions were of course potent factors in the course of the market; buyers and consumers were as a rule disposed to act conservatively, and the distribution, in a broad sense, was not active. Stocks of hard coal carried over from the winter of 1889-'90 were liberal, and sales in the early months of the year just closed were at remarkably low prices, choice anthracite going in a wholesale way as low as $4.50, and occasionally a shade less. Stocks were well reduced at the opening of the season May 1, and prices opened at $5.00, the card rates being fairly well observed during the summer, with a gradual advance in the autumn to $5.75. Dealers who had been obliged to carry over more or less coal from the preceding season were disposed to buy in moderate quantities only, and the autumn and winter to date has been quiet; however, with prices not high a general healthy tone was noted. There was a tendency to restrict the output to actual requirements. Another feature of the year was the failure of the railway companies to furnish a sufficient number of cars to fill orders, dealers being much hampered in that way. This hindrance was also marked in the soft-coal trade, yet there was a liberal aggregate business. Prices ruled nearly steady from month to month, hardening slightly toward the close of the year, and a fairly active market was the rule, with a good increase in the call for manufacturing requirements. Coke was in good demand and steady at $5.20 most of the year. The aggregate receipts of all kinds of coal and coke for the year approximated 6,380,000 tons.

Pig-Iron.

The trade in pig-iron was greater in 1890 than in any previous year, but while the volume of business was enormous the profits were cut down by the increased cost of production, prices for the greater part of the year being lower. The average price per ton for the year was $18.50, against $18 in 1889, and the quantity handled increased from 900,000 tons in 1889 to 1,100,000 in 1890. The price was the highest at the opening of the year, and steadily declined, as will be seen by a glance at the following table, which gives the average price for each month in the year of the standard grades of pig-iron:

	Ohio soft iron.		Southern coke.		Lake Superior charcoal iron.
Month.	*No. 1.*	*No. 2.*	*No. 1.*	*No. 2.*	
January	$21.00	$20.00	$19.50	$18.50	$23.00
February	20.50	19.50	19.50	18.50	22.00
March	20.50	19.50	19.25	18.25	21.00
April	20.00	19.00	19.00	18.00	21.00
May	19.50	18.50	18.50	17.50	20.00
June	19.50	18.50	18.50	17.50	20.00
July	19.00	18.00	18.25	17.25	19.50
August	18.50	17.50	18.00	17.00	19.50
September	18.50	17.50	17.50	16.50	19.50
October	18.25	17.25	17.25	16.25	19.00
November	18.00	17.00	17.00	16.00	18.50
December	18.00	17.00	16.50	15.50	18.50

Clothing.

Wholesale clothing merchants did a business fully equal to that of the previous year. There were some sections of the country where crop failures restricted the buying, but in other points, where the crops were fair, with higher prices, the trade was larger and equalized matters. The fall trade was somewhat better than that of the previous year, owing to the early promise of winter weather. The sales for the year are estimated at $21,500,000, the same as in 1889. This business was done by houses employing a capital of about $10,000,000.

Boots and Shoes.

The boot and shoe dealers report a year of good healthy trade, a feature of which was that payments were more promptly made than ever before. Owing to the advance in leather prices ranged some higher and there was a slight increase in the volume of business done. It is estimated that the trade of the year approximated $25,900,000, an increase of about 10 per cent over that of the previous year.

Building Material.

Dealers in building material have had an unusually active and prosperous year. The growth of Chicago and the consequent widening in the ideas of the architects have kept the building material men busy to fill the orders that poured in upon them. The change in the construction methods of late years has largely done away with the use of common brick in the great structures now being built on every side. Hollow tile, pressed brick, and terra cotta are the principal requirements of the modern builder after he has arranged for his stone and steel work. The number of brick handled, aside from such as are manufactured in Chicago (which are treated of under the head of manufactures), was fully 22,000,000, being 7,000,000 more than were handled in 1889. The price, owing to keen competition, was something like $2.00 per 1,000 less than in 1889, being $18.00 per 1,000. The trade for the year, therefore, represents $396,000, against $300,000 in 1889. The stone men had no cause for complaint. Price for foundation stock ranged at 16@20c per cubic foot and rubble at $8.00@8.50, except in June and July, when the range was $6.00@8.00. Sales for the year were about 10 per cent greater than in 1889, being estimated at $1,512,000. Sales of lime approximated 700,000 brls, against 750,000 in 1889, the protracted strike in the early part of the year having seriously affected business. The price averaged 55c per brl, against 60c in 1889. The sales of fire brick aggregated $1,500,000 and value and sewer pipe $675,000.

Drugs and Chemicals.

While prices on many of the staples handled by the wholesale drug trade have averaged lower than in 1889, there was a broadening of the trade that increased the volume so that it exceeded that of 1889 by fully 5 per cent. Quinine ranged from 44c down to 24c per oz, and opium from $4.00 to $2.75 per lb. The aggregate sales of the houses in the trade approximated $7,100,000, against $6,800,000 in 1889. The capital employed is not far from $2,000,000.

Crockery and Glassware.

In crockery and glassware there was experienced a year of uniform prosperity with a material improvement over the trade of 1889. While prices averaged about the same there was an increase of fully 10 per cent in the volume of the sales made. The trade as a whole made no advance in the prices of imported goods during the latter part of the year, as they were able to stock up well before the McKinley bill went into effect, but the higher prices due to that bit of legislation will begin to make themselves felt early this year. There was no increase in the number of houses in the trade in this city, but the capital of the old houses was slightly increased. The total value of the business for the year approximated $5,500,000, against $5,100,000 in 1889.

Hats and Caps.

The year was a satisfactory one to the hat and cap jobbers. Trade was good the year around and increased nearly 10 per cent in volume, the greatest development in territory being the South. Prices for the early part of the year ruled steady. Late the McKinley bill was responsible for an advance in plush goods and a consequent advance in plush caps, in which a large trade was done. Two of the largest hat manufacturing houses in the East, one of them located at Philadelphia, advanced the prices of most grades $3 per dozen, and insisted that the jobbing houses get the advance. There are twelve houses in the wholesale hat and cap business, and the volume of their sales for the year aggregated $7,000,000, against $6,000,000 in 1889. It was the most successful year as a whole for four years. The combined capital employed in the business approximates $3,000,000.

Oils.

In spite of the extension of electric light and gas plants and more general use of these illuminating systems the oil business showed a material improvement over the previous year in the volume of business, though prices in some lines were the lowest ever known. Fashion decreed early in the year that lamps were desirable and essential, no matter if there was gas in the house, and no small part of the increased trade was due to that popular fad. Then, too, there was a large increase in the demand for crude oil for manufacturing purposes. "Snow white" oil reached the lowest price known to the trade—8¼ cents per gallon, against 10¾ cents in January, 1890. Turpentine was lower also. Late in 1889 it was selling at 48@50 cents, and at the close of 1890 was quoted at 42 cents. The total sales reached a figure approximated at $4,000,000.

With the exception of three mills all of the local linseed-oil mills are controlled by the trust, which practically fixed the selling price for the year, which averaged at least 10 per cent higher. Oil-cake ranged at $17.50@22.50 per ton during the year. The value of the linseed oils sold by wholesale dealers approximated $750,000.

Millinery.

The wholesale millinery houses have had a prosperous year. The volume of business has been slightly larger than that of 1889, and prices have averaged slightly higher. A feature of the trade was the revival of the ostrich-tip craze, and the consequent increasing of the business in that particular line from almost nothing in 1889 to $150,000 or more last year. The McKinley bill was responsible for an increase in the price of ribbons, which, however, are largely "imported" from Paterson, N. J. The business of the year aggregated close to $7,000,000. The capital employed in the trade is in the neighborhood of $2,500,000.

Tobacco and Cigars.

The yield of the leaf in 1890 was about the same as that of 1889, but the quality was somewhat inferior. As a consequence the standard and high grades averaged from 5 to 7 per cent higher than in the previous year. The sales of leaf tobacco approximated 10,000,000 lbs, of which there were 6,000,000 lbs domestic, 1,500,000 lbs Sumatra, and 2,500,000 lbs Havana. This represents a trade of $5,335,000. Of manufactured tobacco there were handled about 5,500,000 lbs of plug at an average price of 31c per lb, and 2,000,000 lbs of smoking tobacco at an average price of 26c per lb, or $2,225,000 for this class of goods. In cigars there were handled about 13,000,000 of imported at an average price of $90 per 1,000 and 70,000,000 domestic at an average price of $30 per 1,000, a total for cigars of $3,270,000. For tobacco and cigars therefore the total for the year will approximate $10,850,000. The only feature of the year was the advance a month ago of about 5 per cent in prices caused by the operation of the McKinley bill. Cigars were chiefly affected, and a slight falling off in the call for that class of goods and an increase in the sales of smoking tobacco were noted. In anticipation of the McKinley bill the leaf-tobacco men imported fully enough tobacco to last them through 1891 without importing another pound.

Fish and Oysters.

The fish and oyster men are fairly well satisfied with the business of the year. Their sales of fresh fish reached about 7,000,000 pounds, the same as those of 1889, but the price per pound was 8 cents, as against 7 cents in 1889, making the aggregate value of the sales $560,000, against $490,000 the previous year. In oysters there was some little difficulty in getting the necessary supplies, twenty or more points being called upon to furnish what was easily obtained from six points in previous years. There was a slight falling off in the volume of sales, but prices averaged a little higher, and that equalized matters. About $1,900,000 represents the money value of the oyster trade for the year. The canned-salmon trade was 30 per cent greater than in 1889, and $1,000,000 approximates the total sales for the year. The salt fish business of the year was fully up to that of 1889, and so many of the wholesale houses are making a specialty of this trade that the exclusively salt fish houses had a rather hard time of it. The business for the year is estimated at $2,000,000. The McKinley bill killed the business in several lines of salt water fish, notably smelts, the duty of ¾c per pound eating up the profit.

Dried Fruits.

There was an almost total failure of the Eastern fruit crop, New York State, which usually furnishes from 200,000 to 300,000 boxes of evaporated apples, having none to market. Michigan had a few cars, but the bulk of the crop, which was less than 25 per cent of an average, came from Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas. There was a corresponding increase in the price, which ordinarily ranges from 5@7c to 12@15c per lb. The crop of dried raspberries was about one-third of an average, and prices ranged from 25 to 32c, according to demand, against 20@24c in 1889. The failure of the Eastern crop gave California a chance that was improved, as that State had an unusually fine and abundant crop of fruit of all kinds. Prices ranged very high. Apricots which sold in 1889 at 9@13½c sold last year at 13@20c. Unpeeled peaches sold in 1889 at 11@15c and last year at 14@24c. Peeled peaches were 28@35c, against 15@20c in 1889, and dried prunes opened at an average of 10½c, against 7½c. The shipments of California dried fruit to this market aggregated 1,600 cars, against about 900 in 1889. The value of the aggregate sales of dried fruits by the Chicago jobbers approximated $4,300,000, against $3,500,000 in 1889.

Furs.

Fashion decreed that furs should be worn, and in spite of the fact that prices were fully 50 per cent higher all around, there was an increase of fully 50 per cent in the volume of business. The restricted catch of seal resulted in an advance of 100 per cent in the price of that particular fur, but all other lines advanced, because there was a scarcity. The early promise of a long and cold winter stimulated the trade during the fall months, and the Chicago wholesale houses did a business aggregating $1,500,000, against $500,000 in 1889. About $300,000 capital is employed in the wholesale fur business in the city.

Carriages.

Last year was the best the carriage men have had for seven or eight years. The volume of trade was greater than in 1889, and prices ruled considerably higher. It is one of the peculiarities of the trade that in dull times the dealers in low grade vehicles increase their business materially while when times are good the houses handling the high class goods reap all the benefit. The early indications of plenty of snow during the winter developed a large business in sleighs, few of which sold the previous year. Collections were reported to be unusually prompt all over the country. Sales by dealers other than manufacturers aggregated $1,850,000, against $1,600,000 in 1889.

Musical Instruments and Music.

The business of the year in musical instruments was in every way better than that of 1889. There was an increased demand for pianos, the sales for 1890 aggregating $3,250,000 against $3,000,000 in 1889. The sales of cottage organs increased from $2,500,000 in 1889 to $2,750,000 in 1890. The trade in small musical instruments showed a small increase, being $1,200,000 against $1,125,000 in 1889. Sales of sheet music increased proportionately, being estimated at $575,000 for the year. The capital employed in the wholesale musical instrument business exclusive of that engaged in manufacturing is estimated at $3,000,000.

Books and Paper.

The wholesale dealers in books, stationery, and wall papers report twelve months of satisfactory business, with a general increase in the volume of trade. In books prices did not rule so high as in 1889, but, with a more extensive trade, the sales increased from $11,500,000 in 1889 to $12,000,000 last year, an increase of a little over 4 per cent.

Wall papers were cheaper than in 1889, but there was a marked increase in the trade, especially in the finer lines. As against sales aggregating $2,000,000 in 1889, the business of last year approximates $2,500,000—an increase of 25 per cent.

Stationery dealers have no fault to find. Prices averaged about the same as during the previous year, but a bigger business was done. Sales for 1890 approximated $7,500,000, against $7,200,000 in 1889—an increase of a little more than 4 per cent.

While the prices for paper averaged lower than in 1889 there was an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent in the volume of trade that more than made up for the falling off in prices. As against sales approximating $20,000,000 in 1889 were sales aggregating about $22,500,000 in 1890. There was an increase in the tonnage of paper stock sales, but prices averaged lower, and the sales for the year tooted up not to exceed $5,000,000.

Wooden and Willow Ware.

There was not much change in the trade in wooden and willow ware. The business of the year was fairly good, prices ranging about the same as in 1889, while there was an increase of about 10 per cent in the volume of sales. The wooden package trade had a phenomenal growth during the year, but most of the business was done directly between the manufacturers and the consumers. Sales for the year footed up $3,162,000, against $2,875,000 in 1889.

Wines and Liquors.

The business of the year in wines and liquors exceeded that of the previous one in volume and prices ranged higher. The advance in all lines of imported goods was due to the McKinley bill, while the higher range of grain values resulted in an advance in the prices of alcohol and whiskies. Sales for the year approximated $13,800,000.

Pig-Lead and Copper.

There was a marked increase in the quantity of pig-lead handled by the Chicago houses. While there were no sensational features during the year prices ranged considerably higher, the average being 4⅗c per lb, the range for the year being $3.65@5.50 per 100 lbs, against $3.62½@3.65 in 1889. In spite of higher prices consumption increased to a considerable extent, being 36,000 tons, against 30,000 tons in 1889. The value of the product approximated $3,510,000.

In copper the demand from wire manufacturers for electric light purposes increased about 33⅓ per cent over last year. The demand for sheet copper for building purposes was also considerably greater than during 1889. The price for the year averaged about 1c per lb for lake and Western over the average for the previous year. The local consumption was estimated at 7,500 tons, at an average price of 14⅜c per lb, making a total value of $2,156,250.

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Etc.

There was a general improvement in the jewelry business for the year. There was but one failure, and that a minor one of a dealer in tools and materials. Watches and watch-cases increased in volume of sales about 15 per cent, clocks 5 per cent, plated ware 15 per cent, sterling ware 25 per cent in volume and 10 per cent in price, jewelry 15 per cent, and diamonds and other gems fully 20 per cent. The average increase in the aggregate sales over those of the previous year was fully 20 per cent, or a total value of $20,400,000, against $17,000,000 in 1889. The year closed with two houses less in the jobbing trade, but they were not especially important ones.

Value of Wholesale Business.

The following are the totals for last year, with corresponding figures for 1889:

	1890.	*1889.*
Dry goods and carpets	$ 93,730,000	$ 87,600,000
Groceries	56,700,000	54,000,000
Lumber	36,900,000	36,000,000
Manufactured iron	15,530,000	15,530,000
Clothing	21,500,000	21,500,000
Boots and shoes	25,900,000	23,600,000
Drugs and chemicals	7,100,000	6,800,000
Crockery and glassware	5,500,000	5,100,000
Hats and caps	7,000,000	6,000,000
Millinery	7,000,000	6,000,000
Tobacco and cigars	10,850,000	9,690,000
Fresh and salt fish, oysters, and salmon	5,460,000	5,140,000
Oils	4,000,000	4,000,000
Dried fruits	4,300,000	3,500,000
Building materials	4,468,000	3,650,000
Furs	1,500,000	500,000
Carriages	1,850,000	1,640,000
Pianos, organs, and musical instruments	7,200,000	6,625,000
Music-books and sheet music	575,000	520,000
Books, stationery, and wall paper	22,000,000	20,700,000
Paper	25,500,000	25,000,000
Paper stock	5,000,000	5,500,000
Pig-iron	20,035,000	16,200,000
Coal	25,075,000	23,250,000
Hardware and cutlery	17,500,000	15,500,000
Wooden and willow ware	3,162,000	2,875,000
Liquors	13,800,000	11,500,000
Jewelry, watches, and diamonds	[illegible]0,400,000	17,000,000
Leather and findings	2,520,000	2,400,000
Pig lead and copper	5,666,000	3,760,000
Iron-ore	4,000,000	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	5,085,000	5,085,000
Totals	$486,600,000	$448,165,000
Do in 1888		437,500,000
Do in 1887		449,000,000
Do in 1886		408,000,000
Do in 1885		380,000,000

The increase of $38,335,000 from 1889 is 8⅓ per cent.

MANUFACTURES.

The industrial resources and energies of Chicago were largely augmented during the last twelve months. Many of the old plants were enlarged and several new ones started up, the result being an unusual increase in the number of workers employed and in the annual output. The record of production shows a gain of something like double that of 1889 over 1888, though the statement of twelve months ago was a phenomenal one. The gain since then is partly due to the stimulus given by preparations for the great World's Fair, which is especially observable in the building line, but even that increase is in part traceable to the extension of the city limits. A greater abundance of live stock has formed the leader among several features that have caused an enormous increase in the product of meat packing. The rest may be ascribed to a growing recognition of the fitness of Chicago as a manufacturing center, and which finds an especially wide opportunity for development in the Calumet region, where cheap land, good transportation facilities, and a pipe supply of petroleum combine to attract a concentration of capital and labor. The extension of area and activity has not been interrupted by labor troubles, nor was it seriously hampered by the stringency which speculators found in the money market during the last few months.

The following table contains a summary of the operations of manufacturers in and around the city during the last twelve months, but with no claim to complete statistical accuracy of statement. In the majority of cases the figures given are estimates based on information gathered from the representative men in the leading lines, but in some they are the totals of statistics furnished by the several concerns. In each instance the aim has been not to exaggerate but to base the figures, where the full facts could not be obtained, upon the ideas of the most conservative men in each particular branch. The results are sufficiently near the truth to enable the reader to form a close idea of the progress achieved in different departments and as a whole.

Meat Packing.

The business of packing shows an unusually large increase in the number of animals handled and nearly a corresponding gain in the value of the product. The supply of material was sufficiently large to keep the market well fed all through, for which reason prices were low, but they had been down to bed-rock figures in 1889, and the last twelve months witnessed some improvement in that respect, particularly the last six. The latter weakness was chiefly owing to the poor quality of many of the animals, the hog, being rushed to market without fattening because many feeders were short of corn and did not see their way clear to a profit by purchasing it to turn into hog flesh. The city demand for cattle was improved by a dying out of the agitation in many places against Chicago dressed beef. The number of animals killed includes the slaughtering for city consumption, which it is difficult to estimate in carcasses, as much of it only takes a portion of the animal, leaving the rest to be shipped, partly in the can, but an approximate allowance is made for this in the preceding tabular subtraction of a large total from the aggregates of wholesale and manufacturing business. The following table shows the number and value of the hogs packed in this city during the last two calendar years:

	1890.	*1889.*
January and Febuary	1,063,000	650,000
Summer months	3,182,000	2,294,000
November and December	1,368,000	1,116,000
Total year	5,613,000	4,060,000
Value of animals	$51,920,000	$43,920,000
Value of product	58,400,000	50,050,000

Seventy-five per cent of the cattle received here is used by the packing-houses, the remainder being shipped alive. The trade in the output of the packers was good throughout the year and in all parts of the country. The export trade was also active and increasing. The only complaint of the packers is that the animals furnished them were of poor quality, cattle averaging 150 pounds lighter than for 1889.

Chicago's meat business seems to suffer not at all on account of the competing packers of cities farther West.

The prospects are that during the coming year the volume of business will be less than was that of 1890, which was large on account, partially, of the overproduction of animals. Cattle and hogs will this year be held and matured by raisers who last year were obliged to put on the market too young and too lean animals.

One of the largest packers of beef and mutton in the city will this year begin the pork-packing business. What is considered the largest and best equipped plant for this work has just been completed by the company.

In the case of lard, lard oil, and kindred products the year was marked by continued low prices for the products. While the sales were about 10 per cent greater than in 1889 the selling prices were so much less than during 1889 that the value of the sales was approximately the same as was the amount in 1889.

The number of cattle killed in the city was about 2,219,000, of calves 113,410, of hogs 5,733,000, and of sheep 1,252,000.

The following are the estimates in regard to the packing business in general for two years:

	1890.	*1889.*
Number of companies	75	75
Capital	$ 17,000,000	$ 14,000,000
Workers	24,500	22,000
Wages paid	$ 13,585,000	$ 12,100,000
Value of product	137,275,000	112,000,000

Iron and Steel.

During the year an entirely new line of iron manufacturing has been inaugurated in Chicago. Early last spring the Chicago Shipbuilding company, composed of Chicago and Cleveland capitalists, secured a site at South Chicago for a shipyard. Two immense steel vessels now nearing completion represent their first season's work. The Chicago Shipbuilding company was organized with a capital stock of $350,000. During last year between 300 and 400 men have been employed. The finished product of the year will amount to at least $275,000. The Iroquois Furnace company is now erecting a blast furnace near the works of the shipbuilding company at South Chicago, but has not turned out any finished product.

The iron manufactures which are identified with the building trades show the most marked increase. The output of the manufacturers of roofing material shows an advance of nearly 50 per cent over the production of 1889. This advance was made in the face of the cornicemakers' strike, which lasted from July 1 to Oct. 1.

A fair advance is also noted in the manufactured product in stoves and ranges and in steam heating apparatus.

The manufacture of barbed wire shows no increase over the product of 1888 or 1889. No new factories have been established during the year, but Washburn & Moen claim that they will have a factory in running order within the next six months. The estimates are as follows:

Iron manufactur's.	*No*	*Capital.*	*Wk's*	*Product.*
Rolling mills	6	$25,000,000	15,000	$22,275,000
Foundries	60	3,500,000	5,000	12,000,000
Machinery, malleable iron, etc.	67	2,800,000	3,400	9,800,000
Boiler works	22	600,000	1,500	2,800,000
Carwheel works	7	1,600,000	1,700	5,500,000
Stoves, furnaces, and ranges	22	1,750,000	2,000	3,200,000
Steam fitting and heating	12	600,000	800	2,700,000
Galvanized iron, tin, slate roofing	70	600,000	1,000	1,700,000
Barbed wire, wire-works	10	150,000	200	350,000
Miscellaneous	45	4,000,000	4,000	9,000,000
Total	321	$40,600,000	34,600	$69,325,000
Total for 1889	290	34,200,000	26,300	61,450,000

The amount of wages paid in 1890 is estimated at $18,500,000, as compared with $15,600,000 for 1889.

Brass, Copper, Etc.

The number of manufacturers of brass and copper goods and the consequent product show a satisfactory increase for 1890. The works of the Chicago Smelting and Refining company, which have been erected at South Chicago, will add largely to the number of men employed and the product for 1891, as this company is now ready to begin active operations. Manufacturers of jewelry report great activity and increased production. The estimated increase in product is 25 per cent. Manufacturers of tin and stamped metal ware report a slight increase in number of works and a greatly increased product. Norton Bros., manufacturers of tin cans, have just begun the manufacture of tinplate. Their factories are at Maywood on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. The first tinplates turned out will be made from imported black sheets. As soon as possible the entire work of manufacture will be done here. The increase in product of telegraph and electrical appliances is stated to be fully 30 per cent of the product of 1889. Following are the estimates:

Brass, copper, etc.	*No*	*Capital*	*Workers.*	*Product.*
Brass, copper, and plumbers' supplies	25	750,000	1,700	$ 3,200,000
Tin, stamped, and sheet metal ware	34	3,000,000	2,700	6,500,000
Jewelry manufac'rs	20	750,000	500	2,250,000
Watch case & tools	9	300,000	475	2,250,000
Optical goods	4	60,[illegible]	60	270,000
Telegraph and electrical supplies	4	1,500,000	2,000	3,250,000
Smelting, refining, and iron and brass works	10	1,300,000	900	24,000,000
Miscellaneous	35	600,000	800	2,700,000
Total	141	8,280,000	9,135	$46,420,000
Total for 1889	130	6,210,000	7,280	37,300,000

The estimated amount of wages paid in 1890 is $5,750,000, as against $4,600,000 for 1889.

Iron and Wood.

A fair increase has been noted in the manufacture of wagons and carriages. The competition among manufacturers has crowded out a few concerns, but others have taken their places.

Imported cloths and corduroys used in trimming vehicles have been affected by the tariff to the extent of an advance of 15 to 20 per cent.

The scarcity of hides in August caused consternation among the carriage leather manufacturers, and resulted in an advance of 15 to 20 per cent, which still holds.

It is the custom among vehicle manufacturers to sell their work each fall for delivery the following year, and those who have done so are staggered by the unprecedented advance in wheels made by the concern which controls the manufacture of vehicle wheels in this country. The increase in price amounts to between 60 and 70 per cent, and it about wipes out the net profit made on cheap vehicles.

The Grinnell Wagon-Works, from Grinnell, Ia., have been established at Harvey during the year, but have turned out no finished product.

Two additional industries have been located at Harvey during the year, both devoted to the manufacture of agricultural implements. The Automatic Mower company has been in operation during the entire season, while the company has just completed the construction of a plant. The combination formed among the various reaper factories in and around Chicago reduces the number of actual concerns in operation and may seriously diminish the output for the coming year.

The Kenwood Bridge Works have been established since 1889 at Grand Crossing, but have only been in operation for a short time. During last year two companies were formed for the manufacture of steel cars. Both have secured large tracts of land and have begun work in establishing plants. The Harvey Steel Car company, located at Harvey, has a factory building almost completed, while the Columbia Steel Car company at Park Ridge expects to begin building at once. Following are estimates of combined wood and iron manufactures:

Iron and wood combined.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*Wkrs*	*Product.*
Wagons and carriages	70	$ 2,500,000	2,500	$ 3,750,000
Agricultral implements	4	5,500,000	4,700	16,000,000
Car and bridge builders	4	3,750,000	6,000	18,000,000
Elevators	8	1,250,000	1,000	2,750,000
Sewing machines and cases	6	700,000	1,000	1,500,000
Total	92	$13,700,000	15,200	$42,000,000
Total for 1889	81	11,850,000	13,000	35,400,000

The wages of the year are estimated at $13,000,000, an increase of $2,000,000 over the amount of wages for the previous year.

Brick, Stone, Etc.

The output of Chicago brickyards for the year 1889 was estimated at 500,000,000 bricks; the product for 1890 probably reached $580,000,000, the increase in output being about the same as the advance made in 1889 over the product of 1888. The capital invested in the brick-making industry shows a gain of 20 per cent during last year. The new capital was devoted chiefly to the purchase of new machinery for the old yards, only one new company having entered the business, while two old concerns closed and another failed. The year was not so good for brickmakers as was 1889. Such is also the verdict of the cut-stone contractors in reference to their business.

The marble and granite works had a prosperous year. The average wages paid by them advanced 10 per cent.

Several small concerns entered the gravel-roofing business, and, although the cost of materials used by roofers advanced 15 per cent and prices remained unchanged, all engaged enjoyed a prosperous year.

A development in the stained glass manufacturing business during recent years and especially in 1890 was the more general use of raw materials of domestic manufacture. Although the cost of materials from abroad has greatly increased, there has been no advance in prices of stained glass, this country now furnishing all the necessary supplies. Trade in the product has been brisk. All the glass factories have operated at their full capacity.

Other industries in this group show no change.

The year 1889 was marked by considerable trouble among laborers employed by different manufacturers of builders' materials. There was no trouble whatever during 1890. With the exception of workers in the marble and granite industry wages were the same as in 1889. The estimates are:

Brick, stone, etc.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*Wkrs*	*Product.*
Brickyards	66	$2,500,000	3,200	$ 4,200,000
Cut stone cont't'rs	60	1,500,000	2,000	2,500,000
Marble and granite works	32	830,000	600	2,800,000
Gravel roofers	35	225,000	500	1,150,000
Lime kilns	6	225,000	370	450,000
Terra cotta	1	100,000	450	600,000
Stained glass factories	14	300,000	400	900,000
Totals	214	$5,680,000	7,520	$12,600,000
Totals, 1889	194	4,975,000	6,820	10,700,000

The amount of wages paid was about $3,209,000, against $2,900,000 in 1889.

The value of the buildings erected in this city during the year is officially estimated at about $46,000,000, being about 46 per cent in excess of the total of $31,516,000 expended on buildings in 1889.

Brewing, Distilling, and Tobacco.

The sales of beer during the last year amounted to 2,325,190 barrels, an increase of 356,879 barrels over the sales of the preceding year, the figures in each case covering not merely the product of Chicago breweries, but also that of the Milwaukee concerns which are members of the Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers' Association.

The value of the product of Chicago breweries, based on the number of barrels of beer on which tax was paid, was during 1890 30 per cent greater than was the value of the output for 1889.

The malting business has been large throughout the year. Three new houses have gone into operation, increasing the capacity of the city's malting business by 600,000 bushels, and the capital invested in the industry in Chicago by $500,000. Maltsters have received a better price for their product than ruled in 1889, the gain of a million dollars in value of output over that of 1889 being due partially to an average advance of 20 cents a bushel in the price of malt. Of the thirty-two malting-houses in the city sixteen are operated in connection with breweries.

The number of proof gallons of spirits distilled in this revenue district was 10,778,000, practically all of which was made in this city, against 5,453,000 gallons in 1889. The year 1889 was one in which the production of whisky in Chicago was discouraged by the operation of a trust, non-membership in which caused Chicago distillers to close their factories during a large part of the year. The last year was marked by successful competition with the trust by Chicago distillers. Since last July the price of whisky was $1.14 a gallon, or 12 cents higher than during the corresponding period for 1889. The quantity of spirits rectified in 1890 was 4,936,800 gallons, compared with 4,590,000 gallons in 1889.

During 1890 Chicago cigar factories have more than sustained the record of past years, which has shown this city to be the largest cigar jobbing point in the country. Chicago makers are now selling their cigars largely in Eastern States and tapping the territory of old Eastern houses. The cigar business in and from Chicago is continually and enormously increasing. It is estimated that there has been an average increase of 25 per cent in the capital, number of workers, and product in the cigarmaking business during the year.

The number of cigars manufactured in 1890 was 171,877,250, against 154,333,000 during 1889; of cigarettes the number was 1,277,500 as compared with 500,000 for 1889.

While the increase in the quantity of tobacco manufactured is less in proportion than the gain in the number of cigars made, the tobacco business shows a material growth, the figures representing the product for 1890 and for 1889 respectively being 5,575,700 and 4,789,400 lbs. The amount of snuff manufactured was 124,651 lbs, as compared with 67,000 lbs made in 1889. Following are the estimates:

Drinks and tobacco.	*No.*	*Capital*	*Wkrs*	*Product.*
Breweries	43	$11,500,000	2,200	$12,790,000
Malthouses	32	6,000,000	600	4,400,000
Distillers and rectifiers	72	5,000,000	950	18,072,000
Tobacco and snuff	23	910,000	800	2,600,000
Cigars and cigarettes	990	$ 1,750,000	2,500	6,925,000
Totals	1.160	$25,160,000	7,050	$44,787,000
Totals, 1889	1,149	22,550,000	5,700	28,223,000

The amount paid in wages is estimated at $4,368,000, against $3,550,000 for 1889.

Chemicals.

In the business of Chicago houses included under the head "chemical works" little change is shown in the year from the condition during its predecessor. All but one of the houses make special products only. It is said that there is a good opening in the city for general chemical manufactories such as are to be found largely in New York and St. Louis, whose houses have the bulk of Chicago's trade.

The white lead corroders, the varnish-makers, and the linseed-oil manufacturers have done about the same amount of business, respectively, as in 1889. Two new linseed-oil and coke mills have begun operations since Jan. 1, 1890.

The soapmakers say that their business has been poor—large, but with deplorably small profits. They claim to have made no money since 1887. During last year the cost of raw materials has advanced nearly 25 per cent without a corresponding rise in the price of soaps. It is likely that prices will advance early in the present year.

The glue business has increased in a manner corresponding to the advance in the meat business in general.

The amount given below indicating the value of the product of candles includes the value of crude glycerine made in the city—estimated at $250,000.

The makers of mineral waters, ginger ale, soda, etc., did a business larger by a fifth than in 1889. The following are the estimates:

Chemicals.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*Wkrs*	*Product.*
Chemical works	6	$ 700,000	250	$ 1,750,000
White lead and paint	26	1,500,000	1,200	4,000,000
White lead corroders	2	1,300,000	250	1,600,000
Varnish	6	400,000	110	1,150,000
Axle grease	1	500,000	25	1,000,000
Glue, fert'iz'rs, etc	4	5,000,000	1,000	2,000,000
Soap	8	1,600,000	1,000	5,000,000
Candles	2	500,000	125	800,000
Linseed oil & cake	8	2,000,000	210	4,000,000
Soda, mineral waters, etc	18	720,000	580	2,000,000
Ink	3	100,000	150	250,000
Totals	84	$14,320,000	4,900	$23,550,000
Totals, 1889	82	12,275,000	4,400	19,475,000

The wages paid in 1889 and 1890 are estimated at $2,208,000 and $2,460,000, respectively.

Leather.

The business of the tanneries of this city continued prosperous through the year. A short supply of hides and the purchase by English buyers of much American stock caused an advance in the price of leather of 10 per cent, which was about equal to the rise in price of the tanners' raw material. Toward the close of the year, however, the cost of raw materials returned to its usual figure.

The value of the product of boot and shoe manufacturers was nearly 50 per cent greater than that of 1889. The gain was due chiefly to the actual increase in sales, although it is partially attributable to the advance in the cost of leather.

Trunkmakers report a most prosperous year, of which the value of the output was fully 30 per cent greater than that of 1889.

Wages in each industry of the group were the same as in 1889, except the harness business, which increased about 8 per cent. The prospects for 1891 in each department of the leather business are good. Following are the estimates.

Leather.	*No*	*Capital.*	*Wkrs*	*Product.*
Tanners & curri's	19	$ 5,000,000	1,800	$ 6,500,000
Boot, shoe, & slipper m'f'r's	50	4,000,000	5,000	13,000,000
Saddle & harness m'f'r's	3	400,000	400	2,000,000
Trunk m'f'r's	9	800,000	500	1,600,000
Hose and leather-belting makers	3	275,000	275	900,000
Totals	84	$10,475,000	7,975	$24,000,000
Totals, 1889	81	9,325,000	7,350	19,975,000

The amount of wages paid is approximately $5,340,000, against $4,920,000 for 1889.

Textiles.

As a comparison a year ago between the figures for 1889 and those for 1888 showed an enormous increase in all branches of textile manufacture during the year 1889 so 1890's estimates indicate a growth over the business of 1889.

The increase in the product of the clothing manufacturers was between 10 and 15 per cent over 1889's large output.

In the manufacture of colored shirts, overalls, and kindred products the increase over 1889's figures reached 25 per cent. The makers of furs again suffered from the mildness of the weather during November and December, but since small furs were fashionable and were worn during all the year the houses engaged in the business had a brisk trade.

There were no important developments in the other departments of textile industry. The estimates are:

Textiles.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*Wkrs*	*Product.*
Men's and boys' clothing	50	$10,000,000	14,000	$20,000,000
Colored shirts, overalls, etc	25	2,000,000	22,500	3,750,000
Men's neckwear	6	400,000	1,200	1,500,000
White shirts	40	340,000	930	1,700,000
Furs	10	700,000	400	800,000
Cloaks and suitings	18	2,600,000	6,000	8,500,000
Cloak and dress trimmings	4	283,000	480	400,000
Children's caps, etc., of lace and plush	3	50,000	250	175,000
Millinery	9	350,000	1,200	1,500,000
Totals	165	$16,723,000	26,960	$38,325,000
Totals, 1889	151	14,285,000	22,785	32,000,000

The estimated amount of wages paid is $8,700,000, against $7,360,000 for 1889.

Printing.

The business of each industry included under the head "Printing" shows a material increase over that of 1889. It is probable that in capital employed, number of workers, and value of output of the local publishing business 20 per cent is the average advance. The book trade has been better than was that of the preceding year, especially in that 1889 was a year of an abundance of cheap books, whereas last year's product of about the same actual number of volumes brought better prices.

The publishing business in the last two months has far exceeded that for a corresponding period in any previous year. During last year what is known as the subscription book business has increased in a remarkable manner. The amount of this business done in Chicago is said to be greater than that of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia combined.

Two manufacturers of printing presses went out of business during the year. While the amount of business done by the typefounders and manufacturers of printers' furniture was 10 per cent greater than it was in 1889, prices were correspondingly lower, so that the value of the output was practically unchanged.

The business of lithographing increased 25 per cent. Prices were somewhat lower and competition greater, but the demand for the product was good.

Three new electrotyping and stereotyping houses were established during the year, and a new company, with capital stock of $100,000, has but recently been formed for the manufacture of printers' ink. The following are the estimates:

Printing, etc.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*W'k'rs.*	*Product.*
Printing, binding, and newspapers	240	$ 4,400,000	6,000	$ 20,000,000
Lithographing houses	7	230,000	440	600,000
Electrotyping and stero'tpg	15	300,000	500	900,000
Type-founders	4	600,000	400	800,000
Printers' ink factories	3	62,000	20	77,000
Printers' sup'l's and presses	3	400,000	300	475,000
Printers' furniture, etc	2	30,000	40	100,000
Book-binderies	11	300,000	1,500	960,000
Totals	285	$ 6,322,000	9,200	$ 20,912,000
Totals, 1889	277	5,490,000	8,070	19,720,000

The estimated amount of wages paid in 1889 was $5,100,000; in 1890, $5,800,000.

Aliments.

The business of the local flour-mill men was not so good as it was for the preceding year—which was a dull one. The trade of Chicago millers is almost entirely local or domestic, the export trade having become insignificant in recent years. Prospects for the coming year are for a better flour business.

One meal and feed mill ceased operation. Prices having risen, the value of sales of the meal mills was 20 per cent greater than in 1889, although the actual output exceeded that of 1889 by only 5 per cent.

Manufacturers of confectionery report a good year. One house assigned early in the season, but recently began business again.

Of the grinders of coffee and spices five are also wholesale grocers. One house entered the business during the year. It is estimated that the value of the product was 25 per cent greater than that of 1889. Prices of spices decreased 5 per cent. While the drop was not disastrous it made the year a poor one for money-making in the spice business.

Chicago baking-powders reach the entire United States and Canada. Business in this line is continually increasing, the gain in 1890 being estimated at 25 per cent.

Picklemakers say that the year has been their best in twenty years. The value of the product was twice that of 1889. A short crop of cucumbers was the cause of high prices of pickles. The average price of vinegar was 25 per cent better than during 1889.

The large bakeries did a flourishing business. Several are about to enlarge their factories. Following are the estimates:

Aliments.	*No*	*Capital.*	*W'k*	*Product.*
Principal bakeries	35	$ 1,400,000	770	$ 3,300,000
Flour mills	3	1,000,000	110	2,000,000
Meal and feed mills	3	250,000	100	1,500,000
Coffee & spice mills	12	3,000,000	750	11,000,000
Baking powder, extracts, etc	10	2,500,000	450	3,500,000
Confectionery	8	750,000	1,200	3,000,000
Preserved & canned goods	18	400,000	500	1,900,000
Vinegar and pickles	20	556,000	300	3,000,000
Sugar refinery	1	300,000	475	2,500,000
Totals	110	$10,150,000	4,655	$31,700,000
Totals, 1889	98	7,610,000	4,500	27,500,000

The wages paid in 1890 are estimated at $2,523,000, against $2,439,000 for 1889.

Miscellaneous.

A few of the firms who formerly made toys in general now manufacture bicycles as their sole or principal product.

The number of houses engaged in the sign-making business has been increased since the first of last year by three. The brushmakers report a good year, the sales of which were 10 per cent greater than for 1889.

There is a great number of broommakers in the city, but only one factory of importance. Three feather-duster manufacturers went out of business during the year. Their absence left the trade for the remaining five factories better than the business for 1889.

The glass factory increased its output by one-third over the product of 1889; prices of glass are 25 per cent better; employés' average wages have increased 10 per cent.

The other "miscellaneous" industries show a normal growth. The estimates follow:

Miscellaneous.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*Wkrs*	*Product.*
Toy and bicycle factories	5	$ 450,000	1,000	$1,300,000
Signmakers	30	120,000	415	715,000
Brushes (not brm)	16	275,000	350	650,000
Brooms	1	50,000	250	250,000
Feather dusters	5	72,000	250	250,000
Show-cases	10	70,000	130	300,000
Glass	1	100,000	200	200,000
Corks	2	100,000	90	175,000
Paper boxes	11	170,000	800	800,000
Sails, awnings, etc	12	400,000	350	1,500,000
Shipyards	2	300,000	200	350,000
Perfumer	3	170,000	200	650,000
Totals	98	$2,277,000	4,235	$7,140,000
Totals, 1889	95	2,210,000	3,920	6,660,000

The wages paid approximate $2,053,000, against $1,900,000 for 1889.

Total of Manufactures.

The following are the totals in round numbers, adding in for this year the figures for manufactures of wood, which are not given in detail in the preceding columns:

	1890.	*1889.*
Number of firms	3,250	3,130
Capital employed	$190,000,000	$168,000,000
Number of workers	177,000	153,500
Wages paid	$ 96,200,000	$ 84,600,000
Value product	538,000,000	450,300,000

The production shows a gain of $87,700,000, or 19½ per cent over the total for 1889, which was 8⅓ per cent larger than that of 1888.

Clay, Robinson & Co.

Where there are such immense business projects as at the Stock-Yards some firms must inevitably come to the front. The firm of Clay, Robinson & Co., organized as a live-stock commission house just a little over four years ago, is an illustration of what can be done in a short time by well-directed efforts. In this firm there is a combination of first-class selling ability and financial responsibility. Add to this push and energy and the end is attained.

This firm occupies the corner office in the new bank building and it will pay any one to give them a call and see a well-appointed office, through which thousands of dollars pass each day. The above firm has probably as extensive an acquaintance as any concern in the yards. Their clientage reaches from the Gulf of Mexico to the British possessions. Much of their success has come from careful circular work. Their weekly issue has become a household word, and, in fact, so great has been the demand that with the beginning of this year they intend to enlarge upon their present sheet and send out every Friday night "The Live-Stock Report," which they hope to make the leading authority in its line. No stockman should be without it. The firm proposes to send it free to any responsible party in the trade. It will be devoted to Stock-Yards interests. In this connection the services of Mr. Charles E. Allen, a well-known stockman, have been retained. He will manage the details of this department of the business, but in future, as in the past, the market reports and other important items will be contributed by Mr. Sylvester Gaunt, the present office manager, and members of the firm personally.

Further, still, they are distributing to their customers and others a magnificent calendar, which is probably the greatest effort ever made in this line in connection with the live-stock industry. It consists of twelve beautiful lithographed scenes in appropriate settings suitable to the seasons of the year. It is a work of art, some of the pictures being copies of originals in the possession of members of the firm.

A branch house was established at South Omaha shortly after the firm was organized. It does a most flourishing business and is one of the leading houses at that point.

Weather Indices for January.

Up to this date our monthly prognostications have been fully as reliable as the prohecies of the late lamented Wiggins, but at the beginning of a New-Year we resolve to do still better.

The customary January thaw will be dispensed with, and passengers who travel in the Electric Lighted, Steam Heated Vestibuled Palace Car trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway between Chicago and St. Paul or Minneapolis, or between Chicago and Omaha, will be comfortably cared for regardless of the outside atmosphere.

City Ticket Office, 207 Clark street, Chicago.

The best and cheapest Car-Starter is sold by the Howe Scale Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

THE BEST YEAR AGENTS AND THEIR CLIENTS HAVE EVER KNOWN.

They Wish for Nothing Better than for 1891 to Be as Kind to Them as the Year Just Passed Has Been—Unprecedented Activity and Substantial Advances in Values Have Made the Twelve Months Notable—Good Prospects Ahead.

From a realty standpoint the last year has been one of wonderful prosperity. The record of the transfers of real estate shows that more business was done in 1890 than in the two years of 1888 and 1889, while the reports of prominent brokers state that they have just passed through the most prosperous year in their experience.

Not only has real estate had a Midas-like touch for the broker, but in almost every instance it has favored the investor. Probably the advance in values throughout the entire city during the year has been 25 per cent. Acres ripe for subdivision have made advances of from 200 to 300 per cent, and these advances have almost invariably been warranted by the success of the subdivider.

No previous year has seen such remarkable developments in outlying territory as the year 1890. Schemes have been set in motion for the construction of hundreds of miles of elevated, electric, and street-car lines. New railroads have been started, and suburban service on a number of roads improved.

Increase in Manufactures.

One marked feature of the year has been the movement of manufacturers toward Chicago. The appreciation of the favorable location of Chicago as a distributing point has brought more manufacturers within the last year than during any previous year. It is estimated that there are more manufacturing interests now negotiating for locations here than there are in actual operation in the entire city.

The building record also shows a successful year's work. The total value of buildings and the number of feet of built frontage in 1890 are over one-half greater than those of 1889.

More great buildings have been projected during the year than in any previous equal length of time.

The principal scenes of excitement and rapid advances during the year have been in the Stickney region, Harvey, Cicero, the Tolleston region, and the immediate neighborhood of Jackson and Washington Parks. Down-town property has remained firm with a tendency to make rapid advances, especially on favorite business streets. A large number of ninety-nine year leases were made, showing the faith of investors in Chicago investments.

Subdivision men have done an unusually large year's work. During the first half of the year new subdivisions enough were opened to furnish 40,000 lots to prospective buyers. Notwithstanding the seemingly large supply of lots, the demand has been satisfactory during the entire year. Subdivision real-estate men report an unusually large proportion of lots have been sold to home builders, and the records of the Building Department bear them out.

Best Year Yet.

Altogether 1890 can be safely set down as the best year Chicago real-estate men have ever known. They have made much money themselves and have made much more for their clients.

It is in that that they have made the way easy to another year of big business. The wishes for a happy New Year that the real-estate men receive will all be accepted with the hope that the new year will be as kind to them as 1890 has been. Few of them are greedy enough to hope for anything better than that.

Congratulations are in order, not alone because of the prosperous year that has passed. There is cause enough for felicitation on account of that. "Gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come," it is said, but, if that is so, there is still cause for unusual gratitude this New-Year's Day.

The new year finds the market in a thoroughly sound and healthy condition. The best judges agree that there are most favorable prospects for another year of remarkable activity. The eyes of investors the whole country over are turned in this direction.

One of the notable features of 1890 was the prominence of outside capital in the local real-estate market. That feature promises to be still more notable this year.

With a year of unprecedented prosperity behind them, and before them a year that promises to be quite as successful, it would seem that in no department of business in Chicago is there better reason for a Happy New Year.

Remington Typewriters Everywhere.

The day of the scroll is past, even among the sacred hills of Judea, for the click of the Remington typewriter is now heard in the land of Holy Writ. All Palestine is awake with interest in the clever mechanism, and since its introduction the acme of improbability has been reached. The railway between Joppa and Jerusalem is in course of construction, and the offices of the company are equipped with Remington typewriters, on which all business letters, orders to employés, estimates of work, etc., are put into legible shape. The American locomotive has been regarded as a great civilizer wherever it has been introduced in the old countries of the Eastern World, and now that it has gained a strong ally in the Remington typewriter the more advanced nations will see the unspeakable Turk and the wild Arab of the desert come out of the darkness of centuries into the broad light of modern times.—*New York Daily Tribune, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1890.*

This year has been a very prosperous one for Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict (store and office at No. 196 La Salle street, this city), proprietors of the Remington Standard Typewriter. The force of employés has been largely increased and city delivery facilities doubled to meet the demand for this machine, which, although strongly intrenched in the estimation of the public, who have use for typewriters, through a practical use of it for over fifteen years, is not allowed to rest on its laurels; it is kept improved up to the times and advancement of knowledge on the subject. The proprietors from time to time add improvements, or attachments, which skilled operators unconsciously say "is just what they wanted."

Another style has been added this year, giving the public a larger variety to select from. The house keep thoroughly posted on inventions, especially typewriter inventions, and anticipating the desires of the public in these matters and providing everything that study and capital can secure. They prophesy a prosperous business for 1891.

Insurance.

The recent action of the Massachusetts Benefit Association of Boston, Mass., the largest, strongest, and most popular of all the natural premium insurance companies in New England, in appointing as its representatives in Chicago Messrs. Nichols, Reid, and Shockey, gentlemen prominently and honorably known in Western insurance circles, indicates that this most successful association intends to make a lively bid for the business to which it is entitled by its splendid work in the East, where it has had so successful a career in the last twelve years of its existence. Mr. John C. Rand of Boston, now and for many years Vice-President, has located in Chicago as resident director of the association.

Holiday Rates.

The Monon Route will sell excursion tickets on Dec. 24, 25, 31, and Jan. 1, good returning until Jan. 5 inclusive, at one and one-third fare for the round trip. City Ticket Office, No. 73 Clark street.

The Tiffany Pressed Brick Co. represents one of the leading manufacturing industries connected with Chicago's progress. From rich and varied clay-beds, the Tiffany is turning out the finest grades of pressed brick in various shades of color, of plain and ornamental designs, on a scale that enables it to accept and fill orders of any magnitude. The Grand Central Depot, Western Bank-Note Company Block, Hyde Park Hotel, and new Hotel Metropole are recent structures built with Tiffany brick, a commendable feature of which is that its walls do not become disfigured with alkali or white stain.

Ideal Florida home on Halifax River, opposite Ormond. New modern home, nine rooms, bath, stable, and every improvement. Small orange grove bearing. For sale. Address W. A. Coon, Gibson House, Cincinnati, O.

The Champagne Eclipse recommends itself to connoisseurs for all special occasions by its delicate bouquet, delicious taste, and delightful flavor. Arpad, Haraszthy & Co., growers; C. Jevne & Co., general agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea, "THE GREAT PAIN-RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling delicious. 25 cents

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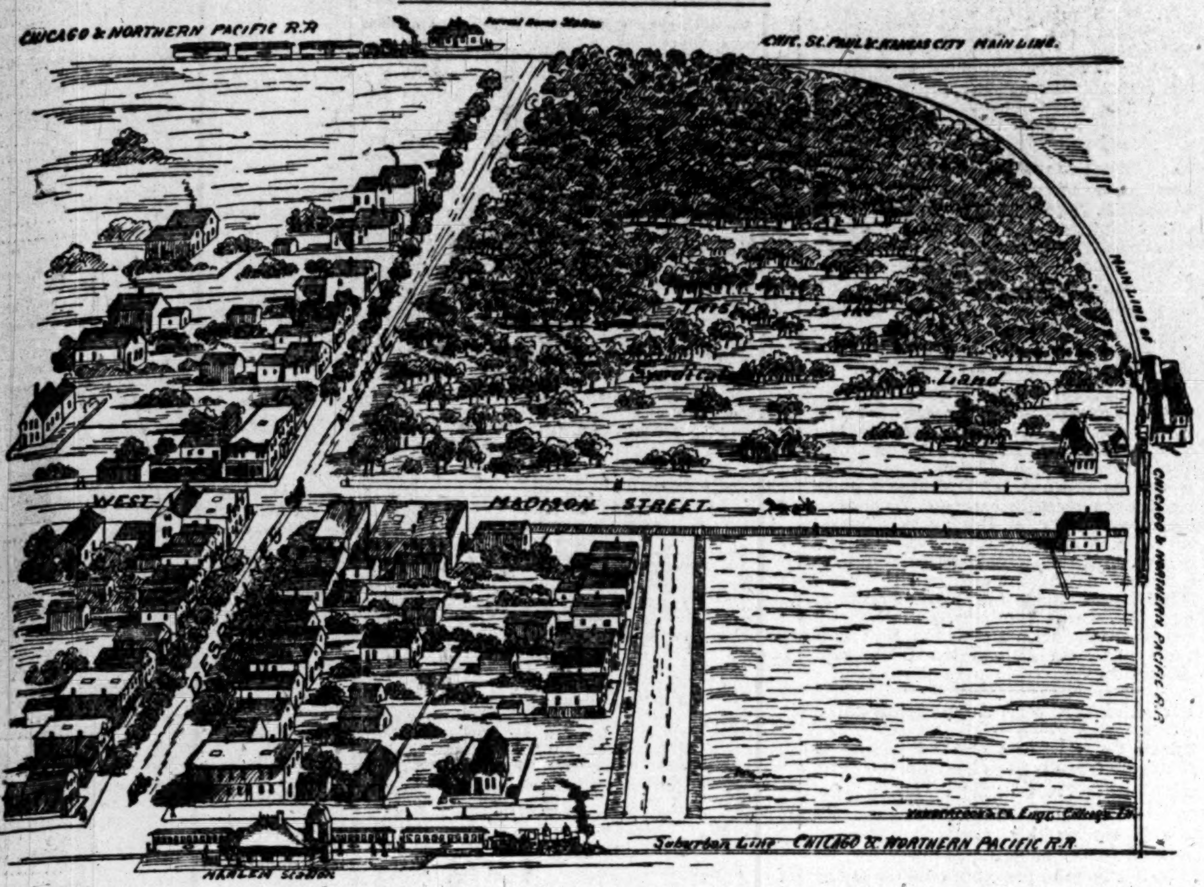
A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!

HURRAH FOR '91.


CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
CHIC. ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY MAIN LINE.
Land
MAIN LINE OF
WEST
MADISON STREET
CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Suburban Line CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
HARLEM STATION

Beauty spot of Cook County. The romantic grove where Pottawotamie Indians used to court their squaws. It is by all odds the handsomest grove in Cook County, and will make a choice residence locality. We have bought this beautiful tract of about 36 acres, bounded on the north by Madison-st., east by Desplaines-av., adjoining Oak Park. Three railroads, 50 trains a day, stations on all sides. We have turned this into a Land Association. 347 Lots—347 Shares. Easy terms. Low figures. People buy property this way at half price. A liberal, fair, and equitable plan. Call for plats.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,

Southeast Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

E. A. CUMMINGS,
S. M. MOORE,

R. C. GIVINS,
C. O. GOSS.

A. W. KISTENBROKER, Agent,
Madison-st., Near Corner Desplaines-av.

Hammond Lots, Blocks, and Acres.

HAMMOND is the great railroad center of the CALUMET region and manufacturing heart of the West, and

Eschenburg's Subdivision and Settlement

Is the largest and best located one there. No use talking—go there and convince yourself that the papers have stated but half of the facts. 500 good tenants are waiting there for a chance to rent houses. You can have 50 feet by 141 deep lots and build a cottage on it that will bring from $100 to $125 rent per annum for $700 to $800 altogether. What do you earn from your money now? Is it invested safe? Is it as safe as a house and lot of your own would be? Certainly not—Think of it! Secure some Lots in this popular and daily growing settlement.

Go to ESCHENBURG'S OFFICE, 104 Fifth-av., cor. Washington-st., and see Mr. O. BESSERER, the manager of said subdivision, and get FREE RIDE to HAMMOND and RETURN, accompanied by him, or write to him for a map of the CALUMET REGION, showing these lots, or meet him in HAMMOND at ESCHENBURG'S OFFICE on said subdivision any MONDAY or THURSDAY, corner HOWARD-AV. and LA SALLE-ST.

ESCHENBURG'S SUBDIVISION AND SETTLEMENT is situate on NORTH HAMMOND STATION, just abutting the tracks of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. (Nickel-Plate), the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R., the Chicago & Atlantic R. R., the Chicago & Western Indiana R., R. and Belt Ry. of Chicago, the Wabash Ry. (Chicago & Detroit Line), the Michigan Central R. R. branch, the Chicago & Calumet Terminal Ry., and the new line of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.; it is a few blocks west of the depot of the South Chicago & Southern R. R. (branch of the Pan-Handle and Pennsylvania R. R. system), and within a short distance of the eminent plants: The Hammond Slaughtering Establishment, the Calumet Meat-Canning Co., the Lakeside Nail Co., the Chicago Ax Co., the new large Starch Factory, and all the other large factories of Hammond.

TO REAL-ESTATE AGENTS!—THE NORTH TEN (10) BLOCKS, about 60 ACRES, are for a short time offered as a whole. Regular commission will be paid by the OWNER,

J. WM. ESCHENBURG, 104 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO, ILL.

READ THIS!

The West Hammond Improvement Co.

Has subdivided 160 acres at Hammond, adjoining the State line, in Cook County, Illinois, and offers for sale lots in the subdivision at VERY LOW figures until 400 lots are sold.

These lots are only 800 yards from manufacturing houses employing 2,400 men, 1,000 feet from the business center of Hammond, one block from the Electric Street-Car Line, in the future manufacturing center of the Calumet Basin.

Present prices are only one-half of prices asked for adjoining property. For particulars inquire at office,

506 Chamber of Commerce Building.

R. S. PRICE & CO.

Or HARRY D. REED,
GROVER STEVENS, } Trustees.

CHARLES F. WHITE. MARTIN L. WHEELER. E. J. WHITE. WM. A. COLEMAN

WHITE & COLEMAN.

Real Estate and Loans.

Owners of White & Coleman's Jackson Park Subdivisions, with frontage on Jackson Park, 65th-st., 66th-st. and 66th-place.

Owners of White & Coleman's 51st-st. Subdivision, with frontage on Robey-st., Winchester-av., Lincoln, Honore, and Wood-sts.

Part owners and exclusive agents for White & Coleman's La Vergne Subdivision. The last-named subdivision is just opened, and is beautifully situated at the intersection of the Ill. Cen. and C., B. & Q. Railroads. Time between La Vergne and Illinois Central Depot on Lake-Front, foot of Randolph-st., 25 minutes. We will sell these charming Lots for a few days as low as $350 per Lot. At these prices they are the cheapest property in Chicago. We will advance them in the very near future.

WHITE & COLEMAN,
BORDEN BLOCK,
Telephone 532. N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

SAM'L POLKEY,

Real Estate, Loans, and Renting,

90 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 20,
Chicago.

S. DELAMATER,

56 Dearborn-st.

Choice tracts, 5 to 40 acres, Cicero, Hyde Park, Lake, and Jefferson; can be subdivided and sold at a big profit.

REAL BARGAINS.

Several bunches of 10 to 30 lots, about half price; will pay about 100 per cent profit.

Lots near depot at South Englewood, very cheap if sold soon; lots a mile away are selling for more.

BARGAINS IN HOUSES and LOTS.

1st—Birchwood Beach,
2d—F. H. Doland's Subdivision,
3d—North Shore Boulevard Subdivision,
4th—Oakside Subdivision,
—AT—

Rogers Park,

Composing 200 acres, are among the subdivisions we are handling along the Lake Shore. The three first, along the Sheridan Drive, are too well known to need description. OAKSIDE is our last subdivision. It lies near the Northwestern Depot, adjoins the improved district, is included in the sewer system, and the Rogers Park water mains extend to the tract. Price of the lots $12 to $25 per front foot.

We are pleased to call the attention of those seeking a home to EDISON PARK at the northwest corner of the city, 75 feet above Lake Michigan, destined to be one of Chicago's most desirable suburbs.

Call at Office for Maps, Plats, &c.

F. H. DOLAND & CO.,

126 Washington-st.,
Rooms 31 and 32.

DUNLAP SMITH & Co

1ST NATIONAL BANK
DEARBORN & MONROE STS.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

99 Monroe Street.

TELEPHONE 877.

JAMES B. GOODMAN. MARVIN A. FARR.

Jas. B. Goodman & Co., REAL ESTATE,

Room 18, No. 107 Dearborn-st.,
CHICAGO.

Dealers in City and Country Property.

PINE, CEDAR, and HARDWOOD TIMBER LANDS AND STUMPAGE.

Iron Lands and Iron Mining Options and Leases.

GROUND RENTS

Bought and Sold.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn & Washington.

NOT SITTING BULL.

— BUT —

OUILMETTE!

A Chief that is here to stay, because he was the original owner and godfather of Beautiful

WILMETTE!

Now a town of nearly 2,000 people, situated on the high bluffs of Lake Michigan and the Sheridan Road adjoining Evanston. We have during the past year built thirty-five houses for our customers on easy monthly payments, and they pay us the same amount as they were paying rent in the city, and we have closed out four entire subdivisions.

We Give Everybody a Chance.
Our Lots Are Only
$250 TO $300.
$5 CASH AND $5 PER MONTH.

All covered with fine, elegant oak, elm, and hickory trees, 80-foot streets, 20-foot alleys, substantial improvements, with a building restriction clause. Where can you get these opportunities for this money? What better New-Year's resolution can you form than to DECIDE NOW to lay the foundation for a home for your family, and start the new year with an investment that no bank failure can wipe out?

WILMETTE

Is only 33 minutes' ride from Wells-st. Depot; 40 trains a day, cheap fare, good schools and churches, and all the social and educational advantages that Evanston affords.

Cut out this advertisement and come to our office any time for free tickets to see our property. Don't wait, but come and make your arrangements NOW, before the spring boom.

E. T. PAUL & CO.,
Main Floor, 116 La Salle-st.

B. A. ULRICH. RUSSELL ULRICH

B. A. ULRICH & SON, Real Estate Agency,

90 Washington-st.

Central Business Property.
Acres in All Parts of Cook County.
Residences and Residence Lots South Side, Kenwood, and Hyde Park.

ACRES.

Cicero, Lake, Hyde Park, Lyons, Jefferson, Calumet, Worth, etc.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Choice investments paying 6% net.

MANUFACTURING SITES.
A large list between river, Halsted, Lake, and Twelfth-sts.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Many new and modern houses in all parts of the city.

VACANT PROPERTY.
In great variety, which will pay to buy at prices offered.

MEAD & COE,
149 LA SALLE-ST.

Telephone 1222. Notary Public.

M. D. BIRGE & CO.

Real Estate, Loans,
—AND—
RENTING.

146 La Salle Street,
CHICAGO.

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99 YEAR LEASES

NEGOTIATED.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn & Washington.

Chicago, *January 1st, 1891.*

Dear Reader:

We extend to you the compliments of the season and wish you a happy and prosperous new year. Of course you are happy, as any citizen of Chicago with its bright and cheerful future should be. That you may be prosperous you need only observe all the advancements of the city and invest your money in real estate. With many grand resolutions we are now entering into our new year of 1891. 1891, it hath a magical sound, and before the end of its days we will see some wonderful changes in our great city. Real estate will go 25 to 50 per cent higher. Mark the prediction. You ask, Will it then have reached its limit? We say, no; most decidedly not. Chicago is the Mecca towards which the eyes of the manufacturers of the world are turned. Its growth, development, and prosperity are proverbial.

In connection herewith we are pleased to call your attention to our beautiful subdivision, "WEST KENWOOD ADDITION TO AUSTIN." This property is situated at the southeast corner of West Madison Street and Austin Avenue, and adjoins the most aristocratic part of Austin. The improvements will include macadamized streets, sidewalks, sewer, water, trees, etc. Title guaranteed to each purchaser by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company.

We are enabled to offer this splendid property, including all improvements, at the low price of $25 per foot and upwards. Terms made to suit you. Money loaned to build or houses built to order on easy payments.

The sale and demand for this property makes us extremely confident that in the next 90 days we will be able to close out all these lots. If you would be thrifty you must be spry.

With many thanks to our customers here and abroad,

We remain, yours faithfully,

CONKLIN & AMES,
144 and 146 La Salle-st.

Chi. Photo Eng. Co.

The above cut is of a dwelling-house erected at No. 937 Turner-av., Chicago, from a loan of $4,000 obtained from

The American Building, Loan, and Investment Society

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

Monthly payment on this loan is $71.25.

THE MAIN OFFICE

OF THE SOCIETY IS ON

THE 8TH FLOOR

—OF THE—

OWINGS BUILDING.

Shown in the cut below.

23d Series of Stock now open. No safer or more profitable form of investment is offered in this city or elsewhere.

W. H. WRIGHT, Acting Secretary.

TURNER & BOND

102 WASHINGTON-ST.

MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO REAL-ESTATE BOARD.

A LARGE AND SELECT LIST OF CITY IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS FOR INVESTMENT.

ACRES FOR SUBDIVISION.

REAL-ESTATE LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.

RENTS COLLECTED. TAXES PAID.

ESTATES MANAGED FOR NON-RESIDENTS

Correspondence solicited from owners desiring to sell property in Chicago or Cook County.

OSCAR S. BASS.
LUCIAN BASS.
J. C. KESSLER.
J. M. ENNES.

BASS, KESSLER & ENNES,

Real Estate,

ROOMS 33 AND 34,
108 Dearborn-st.,
CHICAGO.

The Harvey Land Association.

—TRUSTEES—
DAVID B. LYMAN. GILBERT B. SHAW.

THE HARVEY STREET-CAR COMPANY.

—DIRECTORS—
T. W. HARVEY, President, E. T. JEFFREY, Vice-President,
W. J. WATSON, HENRY B. STONE,
W. R. STERLING, MORRIS SELLERS,
N. K. FAIRBANK, S. A. KENT,
THOS. McFARLANE, Secretary.

The rapid development of this new manufacturing suburb of HARVEY is still going on, and the sale of lots and manufacturing acres is unprecedented. The new artesian flowing well suppies 500,000 gallons of pure water daily. For lots or manufacturing acres apply to

CHAS. DENHAM, Agent, 819-825 Rookery Building,
Or to P. B. LAMB, Agent at HARVEY.

Eggleston, Mallette & Brownell,

Room 207 Tacoma Building.

Choice Acres, Subdivisions, and Valuable Corners

IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

We Own Eggleston and Auburn Park,

Which is the finest improved property in Chicago, and challenge comparison with any part of it.

We also do a General Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Business, Collect Rents, and Pay Taxes.

SOLICIT THE CARE and MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE —AND— LOANS

Galloway, Lyman & Paton.

TACOMA BUILDING
Northeast Corner
La Salle and Madison Streets

FOR SALE.

Brick Block,

Stores and flats, on Halsted-st. Rental 8 per cent net.

700 or 1,400 feet choice at Rogers Park.

BRUNER & BRUNER,
51, 162 La Salle-st.

Central Business Property

FOR SALE.

EXTENSIVE LIST,
CORNERS ESPECIALLY.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington.

DO YOU WANT TO INVEST?

—IF SO—
CALL AT MY OFFICE,
—OR—
Send me Your name and address.

YOU CAN DOUBLE YOUR MONEY

4 times within 2 years by keeping the same lot. Terms one-fourth cash; balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 6% interest.

SEND FOR PRICES, MAPS, PAPERS, ETC.

W. E. WEILBRENNER,
Harvey Real Estate Agency,
Main Office, 439 The Rookery Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Corner Adams and La Salle-sts.

UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE TO PEOPLE OF MODerate means: Invest, save and grow rich; 25c daily, $1.75 weekly or $7.50 monthly will get $1,000 certificate, payable at 6½ years, secured by first mortgage Chicago real estate averaging 20 per cent annually; privilege to borrow $1,000 at 5 per cent after paying $22.50, or withdraw any time with 6 per cent after 6 months, 7 per annum 2 years, 8 after 3; best kind collaterals; commence now and you will have funds for the World's Fair. S. F. WOLINS (Bonded), Gen. Chicago Agent, 22 Dearborn-st., opposite Post-Office.

REAL ESTATE.

SALES OVER $3,000,000

DURING THE YEAR 1890 BY

S. E. GROSS,

In his Own City Subdivisions and Additions and Suburban Towns,

Seven New Subdivisions and Additions Opened and Placed on Sale

329 HOUSES BUILT.

1,000 Building Loans Negotiated for Lot Purchasers.
7,318 Business and Residence Lots Sold.

Total Amount of Sales $3,246,681.00

Employment furnished to 15 Superintendents of Departments, 61 Clerks, 210 Salesmen, besides an Army of Contractors, Carpenters, Masons, Laborers, etc.

NOW READY FOR 1891.

160 Select Subdivisions and Additions In and Around the City,
Containing 25,000 Lots, ranging in price from $100 to $2,500.
500 Houses, ranging in price from $1,000 to $5,000.
25 Store Buildings, ranging in price from $5,000 to $20,000.

PEOPLE CONTEMPLATING HOME-GETTING OR INVESTMENTS can do no better than to see my salesmen. I have what you want, where you want it, and at the price you wish to pay.

TERMS ONE-TENTH CASH—BALANCE SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

For Full Information Regarding Property Call or Address

S. E. GROSS, SOUTHEAST CORNER DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH-STS.

37,000 Lots Sold, 7,500 Houses Built and Sold, and 16 Thriving Cities and Towns located by me in ELEVEN YEARS.

La Grange

27 Minutes from Chicago.

We have a full list of all acre property, houses and lots, For Sale and For Rent, in beautiful La Grange, which is equal for a home to Evanston or Oak Park, which towns are now famous and high-priced.

In La Grange you can secure an equally desirable home, with all city improvements, for one-half the money.

Fine churches, grammar and high schools, complete sewer, water, and electric light system, macadam streets, and beautiful trees.

La Grange is 6 miles from the city, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., with 42 passenger trains daily. Lowest commutation rates on any road.

Call at our office and get full description and tickets to La Grange, where all property is listed and will be shown free by agent.

PRATT & ELY,
132 La Salle-st.
Or HENRY N. COOPER,
5th Avenue Station, La Grange.

G. H. STEWART, J. P. SCOTT, N. A. BAKER, W. R. HAUZE.

GEO. H. STEWART & CO.,
Real Estate and Loans,
CHICAGO, ILL.

OFFICES:
Rooms 50 and 51, Fifth Floor,
95 and 97 Washington-st.

SPECIALTY OF HAMMOND AND TOLLESTON, INDIANA, PROPERTY.

ENGERS, COOK & HOLINGER,
Mortgage Bankers,
167 WASHINGTON-ST.,
BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE ON COMMISSION.
Care for Property.
LOAN MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT MARKET RATES.
Foreign Exchange. Steamship Passage.
Fire Insurance.

One-Half Mile Frontage on Madison-st., IN PROVISO.

Tract of 77 Acres
At $600 Per Acre.

On and near three lines of railroad and near the terminus of the new Madison-st. Electric R. R. The new Belt Line will be immediately accessible to this property.

FOX, SHEPHERD & CO.,
85 Dearborn-st.

Dennis, Netling & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
GWYNNE, DENNIS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers.
Real Estate, Loans and Investments.
The Sale of Ground Leases for 99 Years a Specialty.
184 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

E. L. BRAINERD,
REAL ESTATE,
Brainerd, Illinois
Chicago office Room 65, 232 La Salle-st.

LOTS NEAR PULLMAN, in GANO.

OVER 200 LOTS ON THE RIDGE S. W. OF PULLMAN AT $250 TO $300 EACH.

We have improved streets, good sidewalks, high land, and excellent drainage; double rows street trees; splendid school. 31 houses built in 1890. IN CITY LIMITS. Will have lake water in spring; pipes on our streets now.

Money loaned to build. Easy terms.

Send for illustrated circular.

THOMAS SCANLAN, 175 Dearborn-st.

C. H. ROUNDS. H. S. CLOUGH.
REFERENCE:
UNION NATIONAL BANK,
CHICAGO.

ROUNDS
—AND—
CLOUGH

STORE RENTING.
156 La Salle-st.

Business Property Rented and Managed.
TELEPHONE 451.

FOR SALE.
A SYNDICATE

Is being formed for the purchase of about 30 Acres of Land fronting on

DOUGLAS-BOULEVARD.

This property is four miles from the Court-House, three blocks from street-cars and paved streets, and two blocks from 5-story brick buildings, water, sewer, etc.

$475 PER SHARE.

Each share represents a full-sized lot; easy terms.

This is less than one-half the cost of adjoining property.

For plats and further particulars call on

FIRTH & COCHRAN,
90 Washington-st.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

Have Your Titles Guaranteed!

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

Capital, $1,600,000.
96 WASHINGTON-ST.

LEGALLY QUALIFIED under the laws of the State to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, RECEIVER, &c., &c.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

Owning the ONLY abstracts of title to Chicago and Cook County real estate which is complete and legalized by statute.

HANDY & CO., Managers Abstract Dept.

OFFICERS:
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Must Be Sold.

January 2d we begin our annual

Clearing Cloak Sale.

On account of the warm season we have too many Cloaks of all kinds on hand, and are obliged to hold out extra inducements to move our immense stock, and have marked them down REGARDLESS OF COST, as they MUST BE SOLD.

PLUSH REEFER JACKETS, trimmed with Astrakhan on collar, sleeves, and down the front, satin-lined; seal ornaments. They are cheap at $25. Price during this sale, $15.

Lot of PLUSH CLOAKS, 40 inches long, satin-lined, seal ornaments. Price during this sale, $15. Cost over $22.50 to make them in our own work-rooms.

Lot of CLOTH ULSTERS; former prices, $40, $35, $30, and $25. Price during this sale, $15.

Imported CLOTH REEFERS, braided on sleeves, collar, and down front; an elegant Jacket; former price, $20. Price during this sale, $11.65.

Lot of BRAIDED JACKETS; former price, $14. Price during this great sale, $7.15.

Misses' Imported ULSTERS and JACKETS, reduced to $10 and upwards. All very fine. Sizes from 14 to 18 years.

This is YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A FINE CLOAK AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda.

There are emulsions and emulsions, and there is still much skimmed milk which masquerades as cream. Try as they will many manufacturers cannot so disguise their cod liver oil as to make it palatable to sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion of PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, combined with Hypophosphites is almost as palatable as milk. For this reason as well as for the fact of the stimulating qualities of the Hypophosphites, Physicians frequently prescribe it in cases of

CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD.

All Druggists sell it, but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.

CHICAGO'S BUSINESS FIRMS.

A Classified Display of Prominent Ones in the City's Varied Industries—A Directory for the Merchant, Manufacturer, Buyer, Investor in Town and Country.

As an appendix altogether fitting and proper to its elaborate review of Chicago's trade and commerce in 1890 THE TRIBUNE this morning presents its readers with what may be termed a display directory of hundreds of the business concerns whose energies have assisted to produce the results described in the review. In properly classified form will be found the announcements of houses and individuals identified with a great number of Chicago's diversified industries and interests. The list is interesting to the merchant, manufacturer, the buyer, and investor—in a word, every man and woman of affairs in the city and out of it; and it is interesting, too, to every thoughtful person everywhere, because it contains the names of men who are representative of that race whose brains, and sinews, and unceasing energy have combined to build from a prairie village in years less than the span of a lifetime a city whose commercial pulsations are felt at the ends of the earth—a city which is in itself perhaps the most enduring, most wondrous monument of a wondrous age.

The Real Estate Interest.

The largest space in this display is occupied by brokers and dealers in real estate. The year of 1890 witnessed the greatest activity in realty which Chicago and Cook County has ever known, and its history is a red-letter story of surpassing interest. To natural conditions created by the splendid growth of the city and its inevitable progress toward an even more splendid future is due in the chiefest part the extraordinary attention which Cook County realty has received. But to the brains and push of a host of energetic agents must be credited a part of that interest which has resulted in the vast aggregate of transactions. They are a set of men comparable in all respects with real-estate agents anywhere. Many of the firms represented are among the leaders in their interest; without exception all are well known. Those appearing are:

The Calumet Imp't Co.,
E. T. Paul & Co.,
Snow & Dickinson,
Rehm & Odell,
W. E. Weilbrenner,
Rounds & Clough,
W. D. Smith,
W. D. Kerfoot & Co.,
B. A. Ulrich & Son,
Dunlap Smith & Co.,
E. H. Prince & Co.,
Firth & Cochran,
Knight & Marshall,
Rexford & Bellamy,
D. S. Place & Co.,
W. A. Merigold & Co.,
Turner & Bond,
Wheeler & Petty,
Bonheim & Conrad,
F. C. Wood & Co.,
Rutledge & Wright,
Jas. B. Goodman & Co.,
Engers, Cook & Holinger,
I. R. Hitt & Co.,
F. Gaylord,
G. H. Stewart & Co.,
Ingalls & Kimball,
Mason & Smith,
Doty Bros.,
J. E. Pinger & Co.,
Bussey & Wallis,
C. O'Dwyer & Co.,
D. Dudenhaver,
E. A. Congdon,
Thomas Scanlan,
Stalbus & Caspers,
M. Petrie,
Bass, Kessler & Ennis,
Harvey Land Association,
S. E. Gross,
Conklin & Ames,
David McLean & Co.,
F. H. Doland & Co.,
R. S. Price & Co.,
Eggleston, Mallette & Brownell,
J. W. Eschenburg,
B. F. Cronkrite & Co.,
White & Coleman,
A. M. Holton,
Galloway, L. & P.,
H. N. Cooper,
Andrew Dunning,
Mead & Coe,
N. T. Gassette & Co.,
Kanter, Straus & Heimann,
Bowes & Cruickshank,
M. D. Birge & Co.,
L. Franklin,
James Wadsworth,
Fox, Shepard & Co.,
Bruner & Bruner,
Rose, Quinlan & Co.,
H. O. Stone & Co.,
Dennis, Netling & Co.,
J. F. Merchant,
John F. Thompson,
E. Goodridge & Co.,
Andrews & Piper,
P. Daleiden,
E. W. Zander & Co.,
E. L. Brainerd,
S. Delamater,
S. Polkey,
B. F. Culver,
Saxe & Osmun,
W. H. Cairnduff,
E. A. Cummings & Co.

Among abstract-makers Haddock, Vallette & Rickcords and the Title Guarantee and Trust company appear.

Stock-Yards and Its Industries.

The Union Stock-Yards is represented with a lengthy analysis of its business for the year. Reference to the figures alone will indicate that this gigantic industry has increased its importance as the largest and best live-stock market in the world. It is an institution of the city and its far-reaching influences have ever constituted a most important cause in the causes which have built Chicago. No words are needed in this article to describe Swift & Co., Libby, McNeill & Libby, John Cudahy, the Cudahy Packing company, and the Anglo-American Packing company. They are in the rank of the leaders in Chicago's mighty packing industry.

Among live-stock commission merchants shown are Clay, Robinson & Co. and Wood Bros.

A notable establishment at the Union Stock-Yards, and, in a practical sense, an essential auxiliary of the yards themselves, is the printing house of the *Sun* and *Drovers' Journal*, of which Harvey L. Goodall is the proprietor.

The Lumber Interest.

The lumber interest, one of the three interests which laid the commercial foundations of the city broad and deep, is represented in this issue by some of its leading firms. Among them are the John Spry Lumber company, Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick, O'Brien, Green & Co., S. B. Baker & Co., Arthur Gourley & Co., S. R. Howell & Co., Chicago Lumber company, Oconto Box and Barrel company, and the Morgan company.

Breweries.

The beer of Chicago brewing flows in a golden stream in thousands of cities, towns, villages, and hamlets which lie in every direction from this central point.

Prosperity marked the industry throughout 1890 and increases to its facilities and to the circle of its trade were noted. A number of the most important breweries have announcements in this issue. They are Cream City Brewing company, McAvoy Brewing company, Wacker & Birk Brewing company, Fortune Bros.' Brewing company, Cooke Brewing company, Keeley Brewing company, Besley Waukegan Ale company. Of the Milwaukee companies appearing Pabst Brewing company and the Joseph Schlitz Brewing company are the leaders in their city.

Hotels.

The story of Chicago's hotels is carried everywhere by thousands of travelers. They are among the best known hostelries in America. The Virginia Hotel, the Palmer House, Gore's Fireproof European Hotel, Clifton House, and Windsor European Hotel are noted prominently in this issue.

Banks and Bankers.

Prominent among the National Banks and the private banking firms are the following: First National Bank, Union National Bank, United States National Bank, which will change its name Feb. 1, and Herman Schaffner & Co., Peterson & Bay, Chandler & Co., Jennings Trust company, Farmers' Trust company, and the Credit Agency, T. C. Estee.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

Of the wholesale dry-goods houses in this city Marshall Field & Co. and J. V. Farwell & Co. are in the lead. The aggregate of their business mounts into the millions every year.

Type Foundries.

Chicago supplies an extensive territory with type and printing-house supplies. Marder, Luse & Co., the Goss Printing Press company, Johnson Peerless Press are eminent in the trade. Among electrotypers A. Zeese & Co. are well known.

Paper Dealers.

This trade is also a depot of supply for many States, and thoroughly known among its representatives are the Manufacturers' Paper company, American Paper company, Follansbee & Tyler company, Thayer & Jackson. As a manufacturer of printing inks Charles Eneu Johnson is very widely known.

Hardware and Cutlery.

The firms appearing in THE TRIBUNE today are S. D. Kimbark & Co., Simonds Manufacturing company, and Calumet Iron and Steel company. The iron interest in its various branches constitutes one of the strongest sinews of the city's body.

Electrical.

The extraordinary advance made in applied electricity in the last ten years has led to the formation of many concerns and firms in this city devoted to various branches of the science. Among these are the Chicago Edison company, the Accumulator company, and Van Depoele company, Chicago Telephone company, Mather Electric company, Chicago Magnetic Shield company.

Insurance Companies.

The Mutual Life Insurance company is managed in Chicago by Charles H. Ferguson, known among insurance men as thoroughly capable to the exigencies of the business. In 1890 the companies under his charge wrote $7,000,000 of new business in Illinois. Among the other insurance companies announcing themselves this morning are the Massachusetts Benefit, Fidelity and Casualty company.

Pianos and Musical Instruments.

This trade has made a decided forward stride in 1890. To the manufacture of pianos has been added as of contingent importance that of organs, harps, guitars, violins, etc., etc. W. W. Kimball Co. employ 500 men, and their plant has a capacity of 15,000 organs and 500 pianos. Lyon & Healy in 1890 manufactured and shipped about 35,000 musical instruments to all parts of the country—to Mexico, Australia, and the Continent of Europe. The business of A. Schaaf and B. Shoninger Co. was also large.

Educational Institutes.

Among the best known of business colleges is that of H. B. Bryant & Son. Of the institutions teaching the arts the cards of the Chicago Conservatory of Music and of the American Conservatory appear in another column.

Building Associations.

The ownership of a home is an alluring thought to thousands. Of the building associations the American Building and Loan Association and S. F. Wolins are represented.

Miscellaneous.

A very large number of firms in miscellaneous lines closes this list. They are: Weaver, Getz & Co., coal dealers; A. H. Revell & Co., furniture; T. Harrison and Ahlborn, photographers; George L. Rood, H. Dyrenforth, N. B. Rappleye Manufacturing company, The Remington Typewriter, T. E. Dougherty, Chicago Stove Works, Washburn, Crosby & Co., Pitkin & Brooks, Mutual Benefit Furnishing company, American Express company, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, Marriner & Hoskins, Dr. Brinkerhoff, Fuller, Warren & Co., H. W. Crabb, John Morris Co., Pearson Mfg. Co., B. C. Strehl, and the White Star Steamship Line.

THE GAMBLER WAS A GENTLEMAN.

He Threw Up His Hand and Submitted to Insult Out of Pure Sentiment.

New York *Tribune:* "I am a believer," said the Colonel, tilting his chair and resting his perfectly polished boots on one of its rungs, "in man's natural goodness. I had the pleasure once of knowing an honest gambler. I liked him, too, for he was a gentleman. The days of this class of gamblers are past, however, and today they seem to be a scurvy lot.

"Moore, when I knew him, was a Mississippi River gambler. He traveled, in fact lived, on the big river steamboats. He never attempted to conceal the truth about himself. It was simply 'Gentlemen, I am a gambler by occupation and a good one. If you care to have me play with you it will give me great pleasure. If you don't, it doesn't make a particle of difference.'

"I got to know Moore very well, and I soon discovered that when playing with the average man, luck being equal, he would win ninety-nine times out of a hundred. I never touched cards, but I used to like his society. He was a wonderfully entertaining talker. On summer nights the steward used to serve dinner on deck for those who preferred to have it there. After dinner we would go up to the hurricane deck, and when Moore was on board he would bring out his flute and play for us. When the moon was out and threw a thin blue veil over the water, or when the boat carving the darkness swept so close to the shore that it brushed the dark willows on the bank, the rising and falling notes that came from his instrument were gentle music to the ear. I never knew him to propose a game at cards. He would play there until some one suggested a game, when he would take his instrument apart and put it away in an indifferent manner.

"I watched him at play one night when Satan seemed to throw every card to this calm, self-possessed man. There was a cool, matter-of-fact way about him which froze the ardor of every one else except a young man about 25 years old. This player was in ill-luck, but with flushed face and feverish eye he made his bets furiously, only to lose every time. It soon became evident that he was playing beyond his means. Moore must have noticed it, for he ceased to bet heavily against the younger man. This angered the other.

"There was a pot of $300 once, and every one had dropped out except Moore and the young man. Moore had been playing his hand like a wonderful automaton, passionless, but sure. No man except his opponent, perhaps, could doubt that he held the winning hand. Suddenly, when his rival bet $50, Moore laid down his hand, saying, 'I won't bet. I have nothing. You played that well.'

"The young man reached out feverishly for the pile of money, and then his hand lay on the table.

"'That is not true,' he said. 'You have a good hand and you are afraid to play it against me.'

"Moore shot a hot glance across the table at him and two red spots flashed into his cheeks.

"'I lay down my hand,' he said slowly, but with a slight tremor in his voice.

"'And I say,' added the other in a low tone, 'that you are a gambler, and therefore a coward.'

"'Hush,' I said, laying my hand on the young man's sleeve. 'You don't know what you are saying. He is not a coward by any manner of means.'

"The young man shook off my hand vehemently.

"'He is a coward,' he repeated, 'and I will answer for my words at the first landing.'

"I looked at Moore. I had seen him sit on the hurricane deck, a revolver in hand, and, as a waiter threw champagne bottles over the rail, raise his arm swiftly and shatter the falling glass with a bullet. There were graver stories, too, by far about his deadly aim in duels. He sat stiff and motionless, with a terrible fire in his eyes. I was amazed by his next words.

"'Does the game go on?' he asked, quietly.

"'Not with you,' said the young man, bending forward, the veins in his forehead swelling. 'Not until I prove that you are afraid to bet,' and with a sudden motion he thrust his hand across the table and seizing Moore's hand turned the cards face upward on the table.

"I was on my feet at that instant to arrest Moore's right arm, for I felt that he would draw his revolver at the insult. But a hush fell over those around the table and the hot-headed young man was gazing stupidly at the cards before him. Four aces lay there—an invincible hand, for straights were not played. There was a blue tinge in Moore's white lips and the young man looked bewildered. The young fellow burst into tears.

"'We can't play together any more,' he cried. 'You threw money in my pocket because I was losing too much. I can't take it,' he said, arising from his chair.

"'You can,' said the gambler in an even voice. 'I laid down my hand. The money is yours. Besides,' he added with a little shiver, 'I held out an ace on you.'

"Every man at the table knew that Moore had lied. We all got up and left the young man sitting there before his money. I found Moore shortly afterward on deck, looking into the darkly whirling water.

"'Give me your hand,' I said. 'What in the world did you mean? You never cheated at cards in your life.'

"'Tut, tut,' he answered with a little laugh that was slightly harsh, 'he is only a boy and I loved his mother once.'"

Typewriters and Matrimony.

In all the emancipation movements, and the enlargement of woman's sphere, the matter of obtaining what is desired by indirection remains. Why was the typewriter invented? It seemed a most innocent industrial advance and new avenue for women. And now we hear that the typewriter is more likely to get married than any other industrial woman. It is one of the most promising of all the indirect ways of escaping from the monotony of single life. Thus, even in our enlarging opportunities, we keep on the old way. The object is still obtained by indirection. It is no answer to this question, whether woman shall propose, to say that every woman can get married who wishes to do so, and that all history shows this. The real question is, is she free to marry according to her taste and inclination; and would she be happier, in the majority of cases, if she could honorably approach those to whom she is attracted, instead of waiting to be approached by those who are attracted to her?

It is not fair to leave this question hanging in the air without saying that there are old-fashioned people of both sexes who think men and women are radically different, that if they were made alike the world would be a flat affair, and that, as human life is arranged, the pleasure of being wooed is quite equal to the pleasure of wooing.—*Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine.*

Fascination.

When first we met, her lovely hands
Were buried deep in ocean's sands;
To make them fair and soft, she said—
Had I tried sand baths for my head?
Revenge is sweet! 'Tis come at last,
And love's day dream is of the past—
The other day I saw her swashing,
In soft soapsuds, my last week's washing!
—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE DISASTERS OF 1890.

LOSSES OF LIFE BY ALL KINDS OF CASUALTIES.

The Disasters of Each Month—Railroad Slaughter—Wrecked at Sea—The Results of Battle and Pestilence—Victims of Fire, Drownings, Cyclones, Mines, Boilers, and Other Explosions—Some of the Most Striking Calamities.

The great casualties of the year 1890 were as follows:

In January, 24 were killed by a fire at Westhan, England; 300 by a water-spout at Nant-Ching, China; 250 by the fall of a theater at Shan-tung, China; 16 by a caisson accident at Louisville, Ky.; 11 by a cyclone in Kentucky. In February, 200 perished in a mine disaster at Newport, Wales; 50 by a flood in Australia; 43 in a mine disaster at Decaze, France; 3,000 by a storm on the Japanese coast, 65 by a broken dam at Prescott, Ari.; in March 88 lost their lives in a mine at Glamorganshire, Wales, 11 by a fire at Indianapolis, 440 by the cyclone at Louisville, Ky.; in April 12 perished by floods in the South, 17 by a falling building at Bergamo, Italy, and 15 by a cyclone in Arkansas; in May 150 were killed by the insane asylum fire at League Pointe, Canada, 20 by a cyclone in Texas, 30 by the fire at the Chenango (N. Y.) Poorhouse, 19 in a mine at Ashley, Pa., 36 by a ferry-boat disaster in Silesia, 300 by a cyclone in Siberia, 34 by a powder explosion in Havana, Cuba, and 16 by a flood in Germany; in June 20 were killed by a hurricane at Sophia, 15 by a cyclone at Bradshaw, Nev., 40 by a fire at Ufalusk, Russia, 12 by a cloudburst at Bull Creek, Ky., 32 in a mine at Dunbar, Pa., 12 by a cyclone in La Salle Co., Ill.; in July 59 were killed at a launch in Japan, 700 by a cyclone in Arabia, 13 by drowning at Halifax, N. S., 30 by a cyclone in Minnesota, 50 by a fire at Martinique, 13 by an explosion at King's Mill Station, Ohio; 25 by a hurricane in Poland, 20 by drowning in the Ottawa River, Canada, 125 in a mine at St. Etienne, France, and 18,000 by flood and consequent famine in China; in August 20 were killed in a mine at Hermosillo, Mexico, 20 by a railroad accident in Bohemia, 26 by a storm at Crefeld, Germany, 30 by a cyclone at Wilkesbarre, Pa., 150 by a storm in Switzerland, 40 by a fire in Hungary; in September 80 perished in a mine at Boryslav, Galicia, 15 by a flood in Russia, 62 by a flood in Prague, 19 by a powder explosion at Spokane Falls, Wash., 30 by a cyclone at Bellona, Italy, 20 in a mine at Loederberg, Germany, 15 by a flood in Texas, 150 in a mine at St. Wendell, Germany, 36 by a flood in Japan, 200 by a flood in Turkey, 500 by a flood in China, 50 by floods in France, and 400 by a broken bridge in Poland; in October 12 were killed by explosions at the Dupont mills in Delaware, 27 by an explosion in Paris, 1,000 by an explosion in Canton, China; in November 55 were killed by a ferry disaster in Austria, 30 in a railroad accident near Salonica, 87 by floods in Germany; in December, 26 were killed in a railroad accident in Japan, 13 by drowning in Japan, 11 by a storm in Sardinia, 30 by a falling building in Bombay, 18 in a mine at Hainaut, Belgium, 25 in a railroad accident near Quebec, 100 by a flood in Buenos Ayres, 30 by a storm in Russia, 40 by drowning at Warwick, England.

Diseases.

The number of deaths by pestilence last year was 17,600. This year they reach 49,902, occasioned mostly by cholera in Asia, Russia, Spain, Egypt, and Japan. The year, however, has been a healthy one as compared with the deaths of 162,670 in 1887, 100,300 in 1886, and 101,000 in 1885.

Battles.

There have been no great wars during the year and yet the loss-of-life record reaches 13,789 as compared with 40,276 last year. The most of these were killed in the wars in Dahomey, Senegal, Formosa, and Massowah, and in the revolutions in Brazil, Peru, Buenos Ayres, and San Salvador.

Aggregate of Casualties.

The whole list of casualties in the Old World where the loss of life was large enough to be reported by telegraph, including those who perished by disease and in battle, was 90,680 as compared with 96,380 last year, 66,107 in 1888, 187,950 in 1887, 118,023 in 1886, and 381,845 in 1885.

The following table gives the loss of life occurring by various disasters in this country as telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE during the year:

Drownings	2,094	Lightning	305
Cyclones and storms	922	Falling buildings	217
Fires	899		
Explosions	665	Total	5,428
Mines	326		

Railroad Disasters.

The loss of life by railroad disasters shows an increase over last year, the total number of killed being 3,420 as compared with 2,438 in 1889, 1,554 in 1888, 1,822 in 1887, 855 in 1886, and 947 in 1885. The number of seriously injured is also increased, being 2,746 as compared with 2,120 in 1889, 1,894 in 1888, 1,999 in 1887, 860 in 1886, and 936 in 1885. The most serious disasters of the year were as follows:

THE DETAILED SHOWING.

		K.	I.
Jan. 27.	Derailment, Monon Route, Wilkinson, Ind.	6	25
Feb. 4.	Union Pac. R. R., broken bridge	10	16
Mar. 4.	Collision Lake Shore R. R., Bay View, N. Y.	6	15
May 30.	Local train derailed, Oakland, Cal.	13	..
June 9.	Collision Wabash R. R., Warrenton, Mo.	8	25
June 9.	Collision Mil. and Northern R. R., near Plymouth, Wis.	10	4
June 13.	Crossing accident, Connoton Valley R. R., Newburg, O.	6	12
Aug. 15.	Collision Mich. Cent. R. R., Augusta, Mich.	3	8
Aug. 15.	Collision Alton R. R., Clifton Terrace, Ill.	4	17
Aug. 18.	Collision Union Pacific, Banela, Colo.	1	14
Aug. 19.	Derailment, Old Colony R. R., near Quincy, Mass.	21	26
Aug. 22.	Mount Penn Gravity R. R., Reading, Pa.	7	13
Sept. 6.	Collision Denver and Rio Grande R. R., Florence, Cal.	5	40
Sept. 13.	Derailment, Missouri Pac. R. R., Glencoe, Mo.	5	11
Sept. 19.	Collision Reading R. R. at Shoemakersville, Pa.	21	32
Sept. 22.	Collision C. B. and Q. R. R., near Lawndale, Ill.	7	11
Sept. 22.	Collision Wabash R. R., near Forsythe, Mo.	2	14
Sept. 28.	Collision B. and O. R. R., near Zanesville, O.	9	1
Oct. 22.	Collision Cincinnati Southern R. R.	6	6
Oct. 22.	Collision Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham R. R.	2	27
Nov. 3.	Collision Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.	5	5
Nov. 13.	Broken bridge Overland Southern Pacific	4	111
Nov. 14.	Collision Pennsylvania R. R.	4	11
Dec. 18.	Broken bridge Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.	4	8

Marine Disasters.

The following list of losses of life by marine disasters is approximately correct. The total, however, probably is larger than that given, as vessels are sometimes lost at sea where no record is preserved of the number of crew and passengers:

	JANUARY.	
7.	Yacht Inva, Spanish coast	14
9.	Ship Nye Ghal, Chinese Sea	6
10.	Steamer Duburg, Chinese Sea	422
16.	Schooner Ben Hur, Nova Scotia coast	9
19.	Steamer Katie Robbins, Mississippi River	4
22.	Steamer Erin, lost at sea	80
25.	Bark Jacob A. Howland, Pacific coast	1
27.	Ship Loch Maldart, coast of Holland	30
27.	Ship Janet Cowan, English coast	5
27.	Ship Irex, English coast	4
28.	Schooner G. C. Kelly, Nova Scotia coast	3
31.	Ship Buteshire, lost at sea	16
	FEBRUARY.	
2.	Schooner Minnie Bonsall, lost at sea	8
3.	Schooner Alice M. Strople, Grand Banks	14
6.	Ship Josephine, lost at sea	5
7.	Steamer Domira, lost at sea	15
8.	Steamer Camerata, lost at sea	23
8.	Schooner Minnehaha, lost at sea	6
9.	Spiridion Vagliano, English coast	20
10.	Towboat Port Eads, Mississippi	6
10.	Oyster vessels, Virginia coast	20
12.	Schooner Isaac A. Chapman, lost at sea	7
13.	Steamer Deeside, English coast	6
16.	Steamer Dubury, Chinese Sea	400
16.	Steamer Louise, St. John's River, Fla	1
18.	Steamer Coral Queen, English coast	16
19.	Steamer Highgate, English Channel	6
21.	Ship Sovereign, lost at sea	8
23.	Schooner Glen, Maine coast	4
24.	Schooner Luburnun, lost at sea	6
24.	Tugboat Flora, exploded, Mobile River	3
27.	Unknown vessel, lost at sea	9
	MARCH.	
1.	Steamer Quetta, lot at sea	164
9.	Bark Progress, lost at sea	4
15.	Schooner George H. Chance, lost at sea	15
16.	Oyster vessel, Virginia coast	5
21.	Steamer Virent, lost at sea	15
22.	Steamer Ethel Gwendolyn, English coast	7
29.	Towboat Nail City, Mississippi River	6
	APRIL.	
5.	Unknown vessel, Pacific Ocean	35
12.	Schoonel Ethel, Florida coast	5
12.	Steamer Handy Boy, collision, Saginaw Riv.	6
13.	Steamer Suetta, Pacific Ocean	139
14.	Brig Niagara, lost at sea	11
14.	Steamer Gungio-Maru, Chinese Sea	100
14.	Bark Emilie, New Zealand coast	1
17.	Bark Nellie May, lost at sea	10
17.	Steamer Euclid, English coast	4
17.	Steamer Erie, lost at sea	85
17.	Unknown cutter, Belgian coast	5
19.	Schooner Annie May, Gulf of St. Lawrence	4
19.	Steamer Italia, W. Indies	1
19.	Unknown vessel, lost at sea	11
21.	Steamer Bilboa, North Sea	15
21.	Schooner W. H. Brinsfield, Virginia coast	4
30.	Steamer H. B. Plant, St. John's River, Fla	3
30.	Ship Oneida, Arctic Ocean	76
	MAY.	
12.	Bark Emetic, Australian coast	8
12.	Schooner Eliza May, Pacific Ocean	57
13.	Schooner Mary Ellen, Gulf of Mexico	2
15.	Brig Louis, lost at sea	12
17.	Schooner Jessie Breck, Lake Erie	7
18.	Steamer Harold, Irish coast	6
18.	Schooner Hattie Clark, lost at sea	6
24.	Steamer Bayswater, lost at sea	[illegible]
25.	Ship Oneida, Pacific Ocean	[illegible]
26.	Bark Rebecca Caruana, lost at sea	[illegible]
29.	Steamer Paching, Chinese sea	[illegible]
	JUNE.	
10.	Bark Dinapore, S. American coast	[illegible]
13.	Steambarge Ryan, L. Michigan	6
25.	Bark Ethel, English coast	[illegible]
27.	Gales on Scotch coast	[illegible]
27.	Steamer Poa-Ching, Chinese coast	[illegible]
27.	Steamer Prinz Frederik, Indian Ocean	[illegible]
27.	Brig Jennie, Nova Scotia coast	[illegible]
30.	Bark Nordcap, burned at sea	[illegible]
	JULY.	
4.	Schooner Gladiator, Lake Michigan	[illegible]
4.	Tug International, New Jersey coast	[illegible]
8.	Schooner Napa City, Pacific coast	17
9.	Ship Bridgewater, lost at sea	[illegible]
11.	Propeller Tioga, explosion, Chicago	[illegible]
13.	Steamer Sea Wing, Lake Pepin	[illegible]
15.	Yacht Marian, Boston Harbor	[illegible]
15.	Schooner William Rice, lost at sea	[illegible]
17.	Yacht Catharine, St. Lawrence River	[illegible]
28.	Collision steamers Louise and Virginia, Chesapeake Bay	[illegible]
30.	Bark Esperanza, lost at sea	[illegible]
	AUGUST.	
1.	Schooner Christopher Columbo, collision at sea	14
11.	Schooner Fanny L. Jones, Lake Erie	[illegible]
11.	Steamer Halcyon, collision, Spanish coast	[illegible]
14.	Schooner Richard Thompson, Nova Scotia coast	[illegible]
22.	Steamer Red Brook, French coast	[illegible]
29.	Schooner Wave, New Brunswick coast	[illegible]
	SEPTEMBER.	
2.	Yacht Petrel, San Francisco Harbor	[illegible]
2.	Steamer Portuensee, lost at sea	10
15.	Schooner Comrade, Lake Michigan	[illegible]
15.	Ship Challenger, disaster at sea	[illegible]
16.	Austrian warship Taurus, Black Sea	[illegible]
19.	Turkish war vessel Ertzogroul, Chinese Sea	587
23.	Schooner Eliza, Lake Michigan	[illegible]
23.	Steamer Keewatin, Lake Winnipeg	[illegible]
	OCTOBER.	
13.	Bark Melmerby, Nova Scotia coast	[illegible]
13.	Ship Magellan, lost at sea	[illegible]
19.	Italian torpedo boat, lost at sea	[illegible]
23.	Steamer Annio Young, Lake Huron	[illegible]
26.	Barge Wahnapita, Cleveland harbor	[illegible]
28.	Vessel lost on Portuguese coast	[illegible]
30.	Schooner John Lingo, New Jersey coast	[illegible]
31.	Steamer Viscaya, collision, New Jersey coast	[illegible]
31.	Schooner Cornelius Hargrave, collision, New Jersey coast	[illegible]
31.	Ship Erik Berendsen, North Sea	[illegible]
	NOVEMBER.	
1.	Bark Elizabeth Ray, lost at sea	[illegible]
8.	Steamer Gussie, Gulf of Mexico	20
10.	Schooner Ocean Wave, Lake Ontario	7
12.	British torpedo cruiser Serpent, Spanish coast	[illegible]
14.	Steamer Derwentwater, lost at sea	[illegible]
16.	Schooner Vine, English coast	6
17.	Unknown vessel, Adriatic Sea	38
17.	Two Chinese war vessels, Corean coast	100
24.	Schooner Regina, English coast	5
24.	Steamer Uppingham, English coast	[illegible]
26.	Steamer Westburne, Black Sea	18
26.	Ship Sadbourne, English coast	[illegible]
26.	Forty fishing boats, Norwegian coast	28
28.	Steamer Leathers, Mississippi River	11
	DECEMBER.	
5.	Schooner Undine, Pacific Coast	3
5.	Schooner Ida Florence, Pacific coast	[illegible]
6.	Schooner W. E. Lloyd, Nova Scotia coast	[illegible]
8.	Ship Ville d'Anvers, Belgian coast	100
9.	Bark Barjhelde, Nova Scotia coast	[illegible]
9.	Schooner Daniel Marcy, Nova Scotia coast	[illegible]
15.	Steambarge City of Utica, L. I. Sound	[illegible]
21.	Steamer Thanemore, lost at sea	[illegible]
22.	French brig, Mediterranean Sea	[illegible]
23.	Ship Tolkeodar, collision at sea	[illegible]
23.	Schooner Mary Ellen, Chesapeake Bay	[illegible]
26.	Schooner A. H. Hurlbut, Rhode Island coast	[illegible]
26.	Steamer Shanghai, Chinese coast	300
27.	Schooner Laura A. Smith, lost at sea	7
27.	Schooner Laura B. Winters, lost at sea	11

Summary of Disasters.

So far as reported 4,768 lives have been lost on the ocean and 240 on the lakes and rivers of this country (a total of 5,015 as compared with 2,600 last year), 3,420 by railroads, 26,980 by disasters in the Old World, 5,428 by disasters in the New World, and 63,691 by cattle and pestilence, making in all 114,543 as compared with 167,013 last year, 74,697 in 1888, 199,164 in 1887, 122,791 in 1886, and 387,463 in 1885.

A GLASS OF MODERN CIDER.

Suggestive Pointers Concerning Saccharine Apple Juice.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The sight of a keg of sweet cider on the counter is more frequent in city restaurants nowadays than it was a dozen years ago. A piece of pumpkin pie and a glass of saccharine apple juice doubtless appeal to the country-bred tastes of many a grizzled merchant and busy clerk and call up recollections of rude old county cider mills and the great vats of amber liquor into which they once inserted the potent rye straw. Or possibly the pretty girl washing glasses at the counter reminds them of some country Pomona such as John Keats drew in his poem of "Autumn," who loved to sit beside a cider press "and watch the last slow oozings, hour by hour."

The cider business has got to be an extensive one and grows larger every year, providing there is a good crop of apples. This year, however, there is only about one-third of a yield from the cider mills, owing to the light apple crop. The price of cider does not seem to fluctuate with the supply. It is always served out by the retailer at 5c a glass, and may be bought by the keg at from 30 to 40 cents a gallon.

As a rule, the flush year of the apple orchards furnishes a vinegar supply for two years. Good cider is worth more than vinegar this year, so that the crop will mostly be used in its fresh state. Not a few cider manufacturers own more than one mill; some half a dozen, and they make a handsome profit. Supposing that they pay a farmer 50 cents a barrel for apples. A barrel of apples will make nine gallons of cider, which will bring them 20 cents a gallon, or $1.60 for the yield of 50 cents, worth of apples. There is, of course, some outlay for machinery, labor, barrels, etc. Second-hand whisky-barrels are generally used, and they cost about $1.25 a piece. Old red-nosed cider connoisseurs say that a quart or two of whisky left in the barrel does not hurt the cider.

The cost of making cider is from two to three cents a gallon, and the farmers often prefer to pay this and market their own cider. But here they are at a disadvantage from not being grown to the trade. A Connecticut cider firm made a bid the other day to supply 300 barrels of cider at 18 cents a gallon. Such large orders would daze the average farmer, of course.

The romantic old-time cider mill is being rapidly supplanted by the more thorough and trustworthy modern sort. In the old one the apples were often ground by horse power. But most frequently the cider mill was pitched beside a small stream, the power of which, half wasted on a great "overshot" wheel, was made to do the grinding. Often the supply of water would fail, or the dam or other contrivances give way, and then there was a great temptation to water the cider to make up for lost time while waiting for the dam to fill up. The pressing was done generally by an upright screw into which iron bars were thrust and pushed around by brawny arms. The writer has seen a broad-backed Dutch woman helping her husband at this arduous work.

The modern cider mill, however, shows by the puffs of steam that it does not depend on dams. To be sure, there may be a dam a foot high in the neighboring ravine, a fall of water enough to work a hydraulic ram and feed the boiler. The grinder revolves at a rate which makes the building hum. The ground apple, or pulp, falls down through the floor into canvas sacks, which are hastily closed and laid in a tier of a dozen on the platform of the hydraulic press. Then down comes the cover with irresistible power and the essence of the apple gurgles into the vat. From here a pump, also propelled by steam, forces the liquid up into a large vat, from which it can be drawn into barrels by turning a spigot. In old times the loading of a barrel of cider, weighing over 400 pounds, occupied the close attention of several brawny men as they rolled it up a pair of "skids" with a concert of heave-ons." But now a pair of barrel tongs, a rope thrown over a windlass having a large wheel for the hand rope, and the muscle of one man lifts the barrel and swings it into the wagon.

It is a strong argument for the sweet-cider drinker that the pomace left after pressing is absolutely worthless as a food for anything or as a fertilizer. The virtue of the apple must therefore go with the juice.

The best cider is that made late in the season from the best matured fruit. Cold weather also conduces to its keeping well. Russet apples make about the finest cider in market, and it will bring an extra price. Some other varieties, Newtown pippins or crab apples, make very fine thick cider. If properly worked, cleared of pomace, and kept air-tight in clean new barrels it will keep all winter as rich and pleasant as a sherry wine, while of course less alcoholic and so less harmless.

The pleasure of "sucking cider through a straw" is not always attainable, as straws are not everywhere convenient at hand. An excellent substitute for the straw is a stick of macaroni.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. Entirely free from fat and gelatine.

Diphtheria is cured by the use of Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne as a gargle. Ask your physician to try it.

Electrical rings—a sure cure for rheumatism; no humbug. L. Manasse, optician, 88 Madison-st.

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THE UNION STOCK YARD & TRANSIT CO.

THE GREATEST ON EARTH.

The Union Stock Yard & Transit Co.

Is still doing business at the old stand. The following figures show the receipts of live stock for the past year, and they will convince the most skeptical that the glory of the Yards is still undimmed, and that no competitor can overtake them. Here are the facts! Look at the figures:

Cattle received	3,501,397
Hogs received	7,700,347
Calves received	175,964
Sheep received	2,192,467
Horses received	102,479
Total number of cars received for the year 1890	313,250

(Last ten days approximated.)

This is undoubtedly the best market in the world for the stock raisers and shippers to consign their stock to. The large number of old, reliable commission firms here doing business is a guarantee that all will receive fair treatment and prompt returns for their stock. Agents for all Eastern and European cities are constantly on this market buying for their houses, and, with the large array of packing houses adjacent to and adjoining the Yards, a demand is created for the stock which is not found in any other market in the world.

All kinds of feed are delivered to any and all parts of the Yards and pens by the Company. Also the feeding, watering, yarding, and weighing of stock are done by the Company, saving owners or shippers any trouble in the handling of their stock after it arrives here. The charges are no more than at smaller yards throughout the country, and are as as follows:

YARDAGE.

Cattle and horses	25c per head
Hogs	8c per head
Sheep	5c per head
Calves	15c per head

FEED.

Timothy hay	$1.50 per cwt.
Prairie hay	1.00 per cwt.
Corn	1.00 per bu.

One yardage charge covers the entire time stock may remain in the yards. The best of hay and corn is always furnished. Water is furnished every pen from the six or eight artesian wells, sunk to a depth, some of them of 1,400 feet, giving a never-failing supply of pure, cold water, much liked by the stock.

Taking into consideration the location of these Yards, so near the second largest city in this continent, connecting with twenty different lines of railroad, it can be readily seen that no other market in the world can or ever will afford such inducements as the great Union Stock Yards of Chicago.

The wonderful growth in the receipt of horses in the past year shows conclusively that all dealers in horseflesh appreciate the advantages of this market. During the year the Company has fitted up an amphitheater in Dexter Park with a seating capacity of 600, every seat of which commands a good view of the ring, in which horses are displayed and sold. This building is well lighted, heated by steam, and connected with the new stables, where eight hundred horses can be comfortably stalled.

Another very great improvement has been made during the past year in the sheep department, where a building has been erected which, when fully completed, will accommodate ten thousand sheep, all to be under one roof, well lighted and ventilated, connecting with the sheep scales and private runs to slaughtering-houses. This is an improvement that will please all shippers of sheep and give them accommodations not found in any other yards in the country.

With all these additional improvements the Company now has a daily capacity of handling:

25,000	Cattle.
180,000	Hogs.
20,000	Sheep.
3,000	Horses.

Ship your stock to the Union Stock Yards, the most reliable market in the world, and you will never regret it. Old and tried institutions are the ones to patronize. Stick to the ship that carries you safely over.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

S. E. WOOD. JAS. WOOD. E. A. WOOD. R. NASH

WOOD BROS., Commission Merchants.

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E. C. SWIFT, Vice-President.
L. F. SWIFT, Treasurer.
D. E. HARTWELL, Secretary.

SWIFT & CO.,

Established 1877.
Incorporated April 1, 1885.

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AND SHIPPERS OF

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KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
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LARD REFINERS.

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Have a large plant in Omaha, where they do an extensive business in slaughtering Hogs and Cattle, canning Meats, refining Lard, and smoking all kinds of Meats.

Special attention is called to their brands of HAMS, BREAKFAST BACON, and LARD, which may be had at wholesale at 1546 State-st., Chicago.

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Desirable houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. Call and see me.

THE DROVERS' JOURNAL AND THE SUN.

AN IMPORTANT AUXILIARY.

The Sun and the Drovers' Journal Printing House.

Located directly at the main entrance of the Union Stock-Yards.

HARVEY L. GOODALL, Propr.

From this large and admirably appointed publishing establishment are issued the Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Editions of

THE DROVERS' JOURNAL,

the pioneer and most extensively circulated Live-Stock Journal in the United States. As an advertising medium for those who would address the farmers, breeders, ranchmen, and live-stock dealers of the country it has no recognized equal.

From the same publishing house are issued

THE DAILY EVENING AND SUNDAY MORNING SUN,

Papers that are more extensively circulated in the southern portion of the city and in the recently annexed suburbs than any others published in Cook County. THE DAILY SUN is now in the 22d year of its existence, and among the tens of thousands of readers who desire to keep themselves thoroughly well informed as to the local occurrences in the locality in which they live is regarded as a prime necessity.

THE SUNDAY MORNING SUN—a large eight-page sheet—is the only two-cent Sunday paper published in the City of Chicago, and is beyond question more generally read in the territory south of 31st street than any other Sunday paper published in the city or elsewhere. In the locality named it has become a household necessity, and but few reading families deny themselves the pleasure of its Sunday morning visits.

A better appointed or more thoroughly equipped printing house than that of THE SUN and DROVERS' JOURNAL can be found nowhere in the Northwest. It presents all the essentials of a completely supplied newspaper and job office, with book-bindery, stereotyping and art adjuncts, all under the general supervision of the proprietor, assisted by able, experienced, and trustworthy foremen and assistants. No newspaper or job printing establishment in the Northwest can more readily or cheaply supply all legitimate demands, and its wonderful prosperity during the present decade furnishes conclusive proof that it has won and is retaining the confidence of the discriminating public.

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United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

The unequaled advantages offered to Passengers on board the new twin-screw cruisers Teutonic and Majestic have been highly appreciated by the traveling public and have gained them a widespread popularity.

While the performances of these steamers have already been duly recorded and made known by the press, it is of special interest to note that, during the present year, these two vessels have together made 10 voyages between New York and Queenstown under 6 days, the average of the whole being 5 days 22 hours and 10 minutes, and that the Teutonic in August maintained the highest speed of 20.18 knots per hour the entire distance from Queenstown to New York, the passage occupying 5 days 19 hours and 5 minutes.

The last of so many consecutive passages being made under 6 days is unprecedented in the annals of ocean steaming, and it is equally satisfactory to note the exceptional performances of the Britannic and Germanic, the former of which has this year eclipsed all her previous records by a passage of 7 days 6 hours and 55 minutes from New York to Queenstown.

In the season the Teutonic and Majestic will sail every alternate Wednesday, and with the Britannic and Germanic, so well and favorably known in the New York and Liverpool passenger trade, maintain a regular weekly service for the conveyance of passengers and the United States mails between this country and Europe.

SAILINGS FOR THE SPRING MONTHS FROM NEW YORK WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

TEUTONIC	Wednesday,	March 5,	3:00 p. m.
CELTIC	Wednesday,	March 12,	9:30 a. m.
BRITANNIC	Wednesday,	March 19,	3:00 p. m.
GERMANIC	Wednesday,	March 26,	10:00 a. m.
TEUTONIC	Wednesday,	April 2,	3:00 p. m.
ADRIATIC	Wednesday,	April 9,	8:30 a. m.
MAJESTIC	Wednesday,	April 16,	3:00 p. m.
GERMANIC	Wednesday,	April 23,	8:30 a. m.
TEUTONIC	Wednesday,	April 30,	2:00 p. m.
BRITANNIC	Wednesday,	May 7,	7:30 a. m.
MAJESTIC	Wednesday,	May 14,	2:00 p. m.
GERMANIC	Wednesday,	May 21,	7:30 a. m.
TEUTONIC	Wednesday,	May 28,	12:30 p. m.

For rates, inspection of plans, and further information apply to the company's offices.

Cabin accommodations are limited. Passengers should, therefore, secure berths at an early date.

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Under Sherman House.

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THE LUDINGTON, WELLS & VAN SCHAICK LUMBER COMPANY

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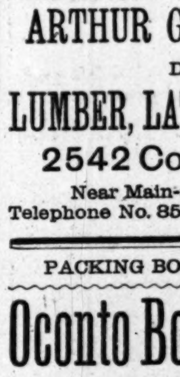

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S. W. Allerton,	Nelson Morris,
Eugene S. Pike,	A. A. Carpenter.
H. R. Symonds,	

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Union National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At the close of business December 19, 1890.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$ 6,177,401.08
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	11,500.00
U. S. bonds (at par)	51,350.00
Other bonds, market value	784,019.21
Due from banks (current exchange)	1,019,474.03
Cash on hand and Clearing-House checks	1,966,952.44
Due from U. S. Treasurer	8,250.00
Total	$10,018,946.76
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus	700,000.00
Undivided profits	141,537.54
Reserve for taxes	30,000.00
Circulation outstanding	45,000.00
Deposits	7,102,409.22
Total	$10,018,946.76

J. J. P. ODELL, President.
DAVID KELLEY, Vice-Pres.
W. C. OAKLEY, Cashier.
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—THE—

United States National Bank of Chicago

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MONEY LOANED only on improved real estate in the City of Chicago and on cash collaterals.

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ISAAC N. PERRY, Vice President.
SAMUEL D. WARD, Treasurer.
LYMAN A. WALTON, Cashier.
FRANKLIN HATHEWAY, Sec'y

A LETTER.

"Buxton, Dec. 17, '90.—I have finished up my year's business in farming and it is very satisfactory to me. I raised 13,000 bushels wheat which brought me 82 cts. or $10,660, and 2,000 bu. barley, worth $900. Also 3,000 bu. oats, worth $1,200. And the actual expense of raising the crop is about $3,000; and that will leave me a balance of $9,760."

We loaned $11,000 to writer of above letter on his 1,448 acre farm at 7% (we make all loans with our own money). We carried the loan nearly a year before we found an investor who happened to want a mortgage for just that sum; it is now held by a millionaire in this city who has many of our mortgages.

After making loans carefully in the first place we try to get in as many annual reports afterwards as possible to show investors as to whether the real estate is profitable to the owners or not. Most of our loans, however, are made on Chicago real estate which can be readily re-examined at any time by patrons of ours.

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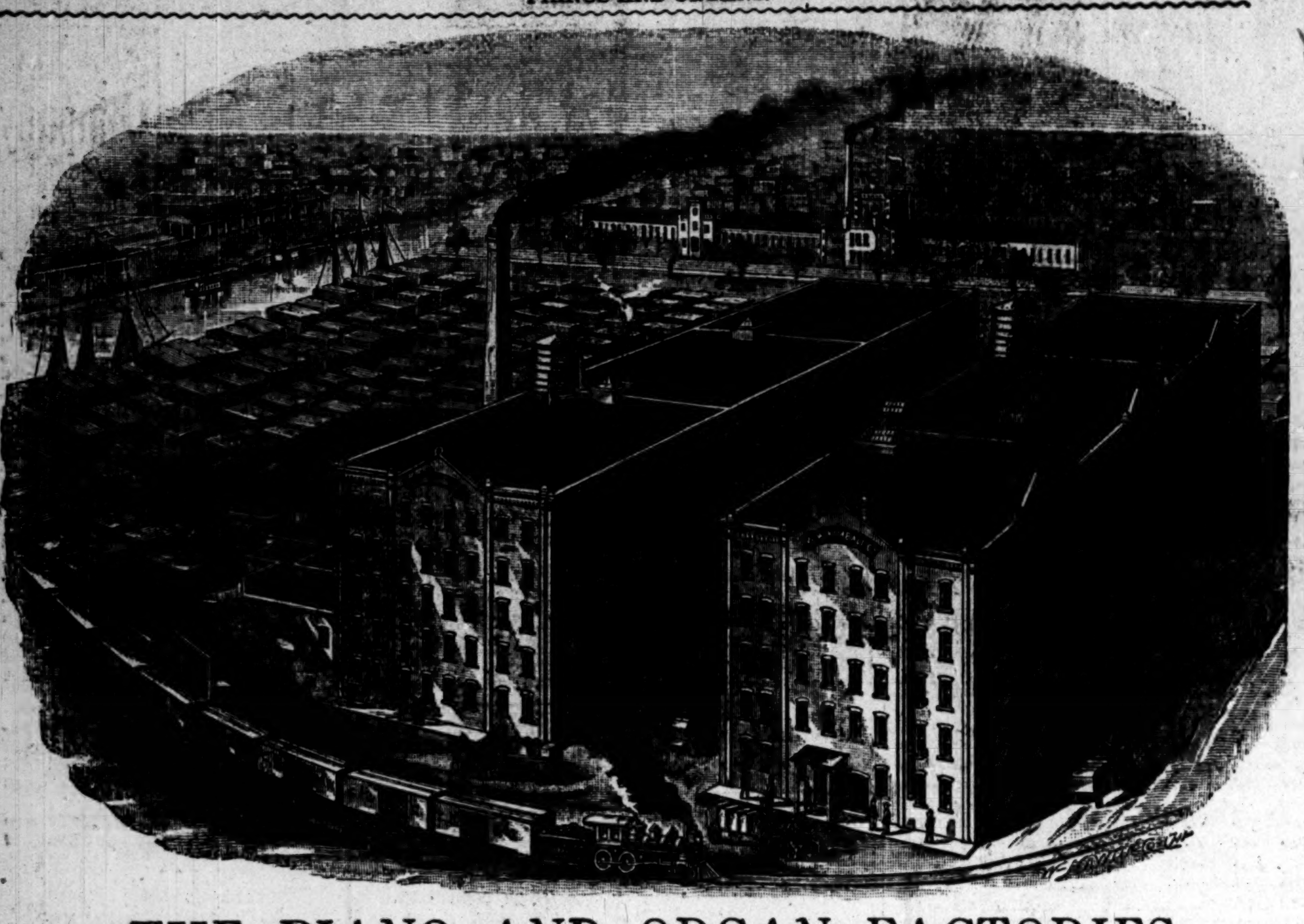

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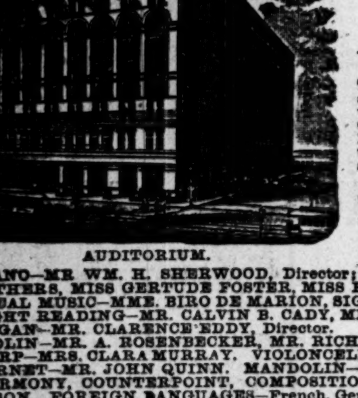

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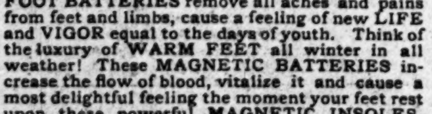

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The ROCK ISLAND is the favorite TOURIST LINE to and from Manitou, Pike's Peak (via the new Cog Railway), Ute Park, Cascade, Green Mountain Falls, Glenwood Springs, and all other sanitary and scenic resorts of Colorado, forming, with lines diverging from Denver and Colorado Springs, another new and picturesque STANDARD GAUGE TRANS-ROCKY MOUNTAIN ROUTE, over which superbly equipped trains run THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS to and from Salt Lake City, Ogden, and San Francisco. From St. Joseph and Kansas City DAILY EXPRESS-TRAINS, with Pullman Sleepers and Reclining Chair Cars, run to and from all points in Kansas, and Kingfisher, El Reno, and Minco, in the Indian Territory. Similar FAST EXPRESS-TRAINS run daily (via ALBERT LEA ROUTE) from Kansas City and Chicago to Spirit Lake, Watertown, Sioux Falls, Minneapolis, and St. Paul (the popular Summer Line to the Famous Watering Places and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the "Lake Park Region" of Minnesota), connecting for all points North and Northwest.

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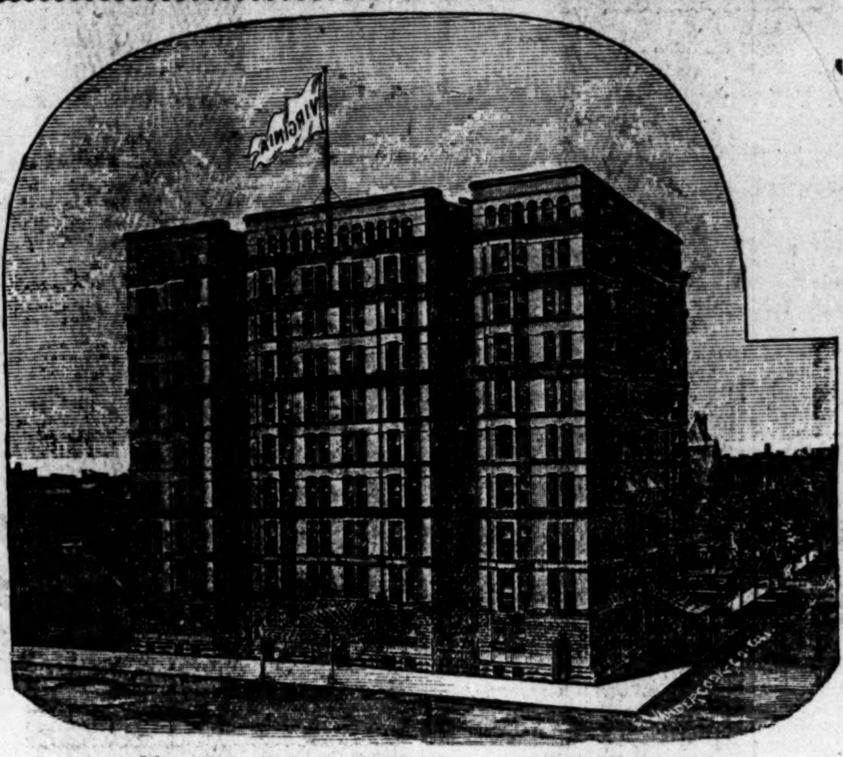

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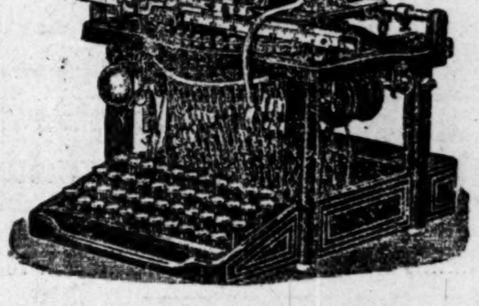

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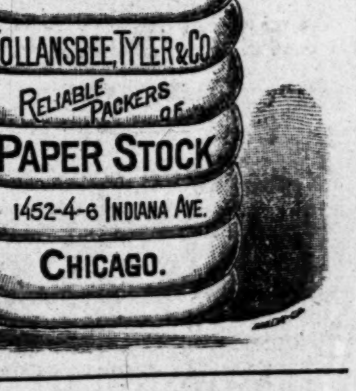

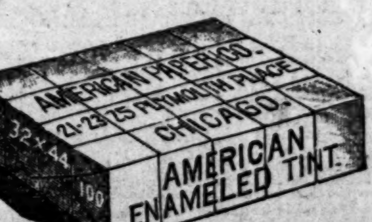

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